

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT. DEFENCE

1987

JULY — ~~OCT.~~ → DECEMBER.

RECENT angry exchanges between Pretoria and Maputo suggest the already torn and tattered Nkomati Accord may be becoming a dead letter

This week, bilateral relations are expected to reach one of their trickiest passages with the release of the Margo Commission of Inquiry's report into the plane crash in which President Samora Machel died

And the tensions are already showing. Eight months of political sniping over the crash turned into a barrage last weekend when Defence Minister Magnus Malan accused Moscow and Maputo of trying to discredit the report in advance of its release

The Soviets and their "Marxist lackeys," Malan said, were masters at the manipulation of perceptions. But his speech was more than just another bash at Maputo's claims of SA culpability in the Machel plane crash and involvement

Malan set alarm bells ringing by stating SA would consider pleas for help from pro-Western movements in Southern Africa seeking to check Soviet expansionism in the region

He said: "It (SA) cannot play a passive role in a situation where Soviet intervention is blatantly taking place in the name of liberation

'Confronted'

"There are pro-Western groups that are confronted by Soviet expansionism in Southern Africa but that do not have the ability to survive on their own

"Where such groups ask SA for assistance it must be considered in principle, taking into consideration factors that will ultimately bring stability and peace to the region."

SA has repeatedly denied aiding the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) since the signing of Nkomati in March 1984, when SA and Mozambique undertook not to allow their territories to be used for planning "acts of violence, terrorism, or aggression" against the other

Malan, admittedly, did not mention Renamo or the rebel Un-

Has Malan killed off the accord?

HAMISH McINDOE

ita movement in Angola by name. But political observers believe the spirit and possibly the letter of Pretoria's diplomatic showpiece was broken by Malan's offer, which has been seen as a strong hint of future Renamo backing

Maputo, for one, is in no doubt that Malan intends to go public with his support for Renamo. Says AIM spokesman Paul Fauvet: "SA no longer has anything to gain from pretending to uphold the accord."

Research director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, André du Pisani, also says Malan's speech flouted the spirit and letter of the accord. "Maputo must be drawing the ineluctable conclusion that Pretoria has reneged on the agreement. The accord is, for practical purposes, dead."

But director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, Mike Hough, believes the accord — if a little tarnished — remains intact.

"Malan possibly infringed the spirit of the accord in his statement, but the treaty is still an important diplomatic breakthrough

"There are still no ANC bases in Maputo and nobody has proved that SA has launched cross-border raids into Mozambique since its signing in 1984"

There is no mechanism in the accord to sever the treaty but, under international law, it be-

comes inoperable if "circumstances dramatically change," says Hough

Charges of breaking the accord are not unprecedented. Two years ago, in possibly the most serious breach, Pretoria admitted to "technical violations" of the treaty

Frelimo forces captured the diary of Renamo secretary Afonso Dhlakama listing SADF flights and supply drops to the rebels after they were flushed from their Gorongosa bush headquarters

But the accord has usually been steered back on course by bland statements from both sides recommitting themselves to the non-aggression pact

Dismayed

The Department of Foreign Affairs is dismayed by talk that the accord is on the rocks. It believes Malan's statement was wrongly interpreted and accuses AIM of making mischief at SA's expense to boost the country's foreign funding.

If fact, says the department's deputy Director-General for Africa, Glen Babb, Pretoria is increasing its diplomatic activity in Mozambique

"We have no intention of undoing the accord and the department is urging the Mozambican government to reactivate the Joint Security Commission,

□ MALAN ... tensions

which has not convened since last year. Maputo is considering the matter."

Babb strongly denies SA has broken the accord by aiding Renamo

AIM said Renamo's failure to annex Mozambique's central Zambesia province had caused "Malan to switch Renamo attention back to the southern front"

"It is likely Malan will try to cut the Limpopo Valley off from Maputo. That's been tried before in early 1983, but they failed then"

Spares racket uncovered

DANIEL SIMON

Retail outlets, dealers and motor manufacturers in and around Pretoria are believed to have been victims of the rip-off

A member of the investigating team, Capt D Dreyer, said the latest find was the fifth spares cache found. Further arrests were expected

Samcor's public affairs spokesman, Reuben Els, said "In these difficult times, the company has experienced thefts totalling thousands of rands but the matter has been reported to the police"

Toyota spokesman Flip Wilken said "Although we had several large incidents of theft in the past we now have a dynamic stock checking system in our parts department"

A POLICE swoop on a Laudium, Pretoria, garage on Tuesday recovered more than R1m worth of brand new motor spares and led to the arrest of two suspects, Silverton detectives said yesterday.

Most of the spares were allegedly stolen from Samcor. Toyota and Nissan parts were also recovered

The detained men, both in their 30s, are believed have masterminded the racket.

The arrests follow months of intensive investigations and about 20 docks have now been closed

DEFENCE Minister Magnus Malan's aid offer to movements fighting Marxist governments in Southern Africa was yesterday strongly rebuked by a clutch of senior foreign diplomats in SA

Significantly, however, neither the US nor Britain would comment on Malan's statement. Holland and Austria were also among the demurers

Jan Lundvik, envoy to the Swedish Legation in Pretoria, said he regarded Malan's statement with "grave concern"

"It sounded very ominous and we think it will aggravate tensions in Southern Africa"

Lundvik said that similar statements from the SA military leadership were usually followed by security actions.

A senior diplomat from a major European nation, who did not wish to be named, said Malan's statement highlighted the rift between the military's "openly interventionist" approach to SA's regional policy and the "classic diplomacy" of the Department of Foreign Affairs

Diplomats reject Magnus's offer

HAMISH McINDOE

ment of Foreign Affairs

He said pre-emptive military strikes were justified if "sovereign rights" were threatened "But I believe many cross-border security actions have been made without consulting Foreign Affairs," the diplomat said

Speculation that Foreign Affairs' role in policy decisions on Mozambique is slipping to the military and intelligence services was strongly denied by the department's deputy director-general Glenn Babb earlier this week

Malan said at the weekend SA would consider pleas for help from pro-Western movements in Southern Africa to check Soviet expansionism

Britain would not comment directly on Malan's statement. Martin Griffiths, Press attaché at the British Embassy in Pretoria, said the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique contributed towards peace in the region

"And we welcome Foreign Affairs' statement saying it has no intention of undoing the accord," Griffiths said

The US Information Services said "We've no comment to make on Malan's statement or its implications"

Senate approves vote to label food imports

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted yesterday to require labelling of food imports by country of origin as it resumed action on a sweeping trade Bill

"Let's give consumers an opportunity to make a choice," Republican Alan Simpson said as the measure was approved

The plan would require the Food and Drug Administration to draw up rules providing for the labelling of virtually every type of food that comes into the US

Critics had urged a delay in action until more could be learned about the potential impact of such a measure on US agriculture

Imported food has made major gains against rival US products in the last two years. The country lost mon-

ey in agricultural trade for several months last summer

The amendment was one of 120 awaiting action as the Senate pushed forward with the 1013-page Bill, which is the product of nine committees

Floor managers for the Bill were uncertain about when the Senate would act on four major amendments viewed as key to approval of the complex measure

The issues are advance notice to workers of plant closings, import relief for threatened industries, an oil import fee, and stepped up retaliation against unfair foreign trade practices

Legislators continued to express confidence the Senate would eventually resolve the problems

Soweto Council gets tough

SOPHIE TEMA

SOWETO Council yesterday announced new moves to break the year-old rent boycott that has cost R294m in unpaid rents so far.

Town clerk Nico Malan said families who moved back into homes after being evicted would be charged with contempt of court and trespassing on council property.

Malan said the council had evicted 72 families since October. Some had paid the arrears, but others had moved back without permission.

Last week 21 families were arrested in Zola North and Chiawelo for having moved back into their houses without the council's permission. They were due to face charges of contempt of court in the Protea Magistrates Court, but the case collapsed as the charge was based only on hearsay evidence from an investigating officer.

NEWS

SADF parades its history

Soviet threat to SA escalating, says Magnus

POTCHEFSTROOM — Destabilisation was escalating in southern Africa as the Soviets spread their sphere of influence, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday. Speaking at a SA Defence Force 75th anniversary parade, he said the Kremlin represented the ideology of enslavement, "the opposite of what we offer and practise".

"In Angola the season is dry again and it is almost time for another Soviet-planned and supported offensive executed by its Cuban mercenaries."

Propaganda

Referring to the "orchestrated" propaganda assault on SA, Malan said in the weeks ahead this could be expected to escalate. SA was presented as the bad guy and those promoting terrorism as the good guys.

"This is the war we have to combat. I cannot and will not tie the hands of our defence force in the front line. They are a major target of propaganda and slander."

Malan claimed the media, and particularly newspapers, were often instrumental in uncritically spreading vicious

GERALD REILLY

propaganda. The media had a responsibility to consider security requirements and the nature of modern warfare, which used propaganda and disinformation. He warned those who exported violence to SA and who used propaganda, disinformation and intimidation against "ourselves" to think again. He said SA was in the forefront in the manufacture of weapons systems. The



The new G6 motorised cannon took pride of place at the SADF's 75th anniversary in Potchefstroom yesterday.

Picture PHILIP LITTLETON

actual significance of this was the country's political independence. REUTER reports that SA showed off its past and present military might in the colourful parade and flypast. A crowd of about 2 000 cheered as military equipment, from vintage tanks to SA's latest fighter plane, roared by a podium where Malan took the salute. The ceremony began with a flypast by three Cheetahs, then units from the army, navy and air force marched past, followed by military vehicles.

Highlight of the display was the G-5 155mm howitzer, said to be the best of its kind in the world. Also on display were mine-proof armoured personnel carriers and ambulances for use on the borders. The parade ended with a fly-past of veteran aircraft, including a 1940 Hornet Moth and a 1944 Fairchild. Malan presented four servicemen with SA's highest award for bravery, the Honoris Crux. One was for action against Angolan forces.

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Malan warns of Soviet 'offensive' in Angola

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POTCHEFSTROOM. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday that he would "not tie the hands" of the Defence Force which was in the "frontline of battle" and a major target of propaganda and slander.

Speaking at a Defence Force Day parade here, General Malan said there was a dry season in Angola again, and it was "almost time for another Soviet-planned and supported offensive, executed by its Cuban mercenaries".

The Soviet "puppet masters" unjustly blamed South Africa for destabilization in Southern Africa, and these falsehoods were fed to pressure groups, foreign governments and "the

masses of our people".

"This is how revolutionaries and terrorists fight us," Gen Malan said. "Therefore we need not apologize to anyone if our counter-strategy is all-embracing."

Gen Malan said he found it sad that the South African media, particularly newspapers, were often instrumental in uncritically spreading "this vicious propaganda".

He did not directly refer to claims by the official Angolan news agency, Angop, earlier this week that South African aircraft bombed Ngiva in southern Angola, and that SADF ground forces were being deployed in preparation for a raid into the area. — Sapa

Diplomats ^{CARE TIMES} uneasy over ^{2/7/87} general's ~~statement~~ sabre-rattling ²⁵⁴

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Defence, General Malan's, aid offer to movements fighting Marxist governments in Southern Africa was yesterday strongly rebuked by some senior foreign diplomats in South Africa.

Significantly, however, the United States and Britain would not comment on General Malan's statement. Holland and Austria also did not comment.

Mr Jan Lundvik, envoy to the Swedish legation, said he regarded General Malan's statement with "grave concern".

Mr Lundvik noted that similar statements from the South African military leadership were usually followed by security actions.

A senior diplomat from a major European nation said General Malan's statement highlighted the rift between the military's "openly interventionist" approach to South Africa's regional policy and the "classic diplomacy" of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

He said pre-emptive military strikes were justified if "sovereign rights" were threatened. "But I believe many cross-border security actions have been made without consulting Foreign Affairs," the diplomat said.

4-11-77 (2/7/87 254)

SAAF's new fighter takes to the air

POTCHEFSTROOM — The Air Force yesterday showed its new Cheetah jet fighter in flight for the first time

Four Mirage-based Cheetahs flew over Potchefstroom as part of a parade marking the 75th anniversary of the Defence Force

About 2 000 guests and spectators gathered outside the town hall to watch a parade of soldiers, tanks and other military hardware

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, awarded four Honoris

Crux medals to pilots and soldiers for outstanding bravery in combat

The citations gave minimal information about the incidents involved, but two of them clearly referred to action outside South Africa's borders.

One was awarded to a pilot who strafed enemy positions in failing light, while another went to a doctor who treated wounded soldiers for 12 hours while his frontline field station was under mortar attack by Angolan soldiers — UPI

On the big army day, the churches debate violence

THE South African Defence Force's 5th anniversary this week was marked by a major military parade and show of firing power, a sword-drawing speech by the Minister of Defence, and warnings by its critics of a quiet coup.

Addressing his soldiers, airmen and sailors at the celebratory parade this week, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, defended the need for a

By PATRICK LAURENCE
in Johannesburg and
GAYE DAVIS
in Cape Town

total strategy to counter "revolutionaries and terrorists"

"We need not apologise to anyone if our counter-strategy is all-embracing," he said.

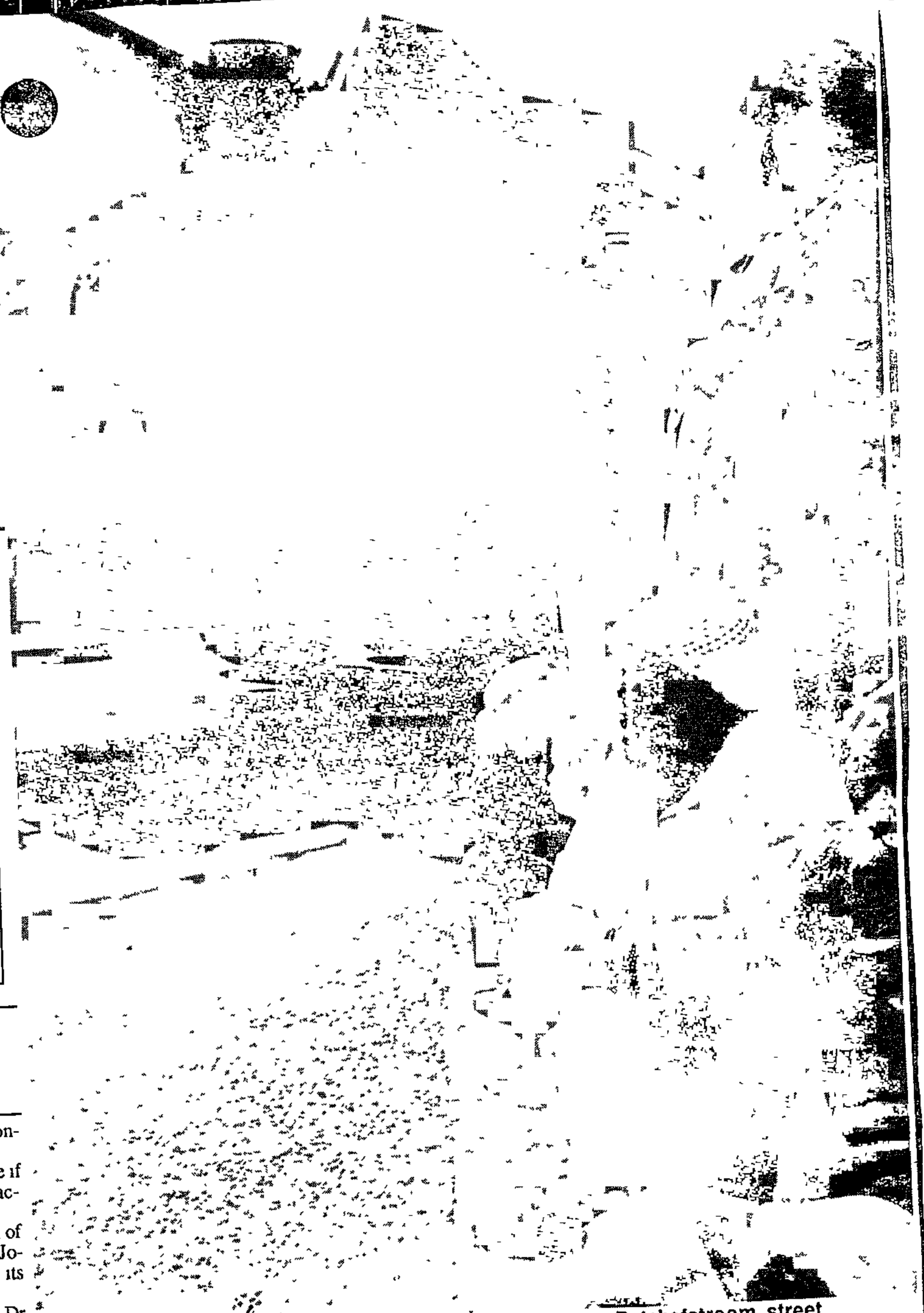
On the same day, the SA Council of Churches annual conference in Johannesburg was fiercely debating its attitude to armed struggle.

The outgoing general secretary, Dr Beyers Naudé, issued a briefing paper he had presented in Lusaka discussing the possibility of martial law.

And at a conference in Stellenbosch, PFP researcher James Selfe warned that years of government "total onslaught" had paved the way for a "quiet coup". The military takeover of local government structures through the shadowy National Security Management System (NSMS).

In the view of a number of analysts, the SADF is already at the centre of a complex system of control, not only over the lives of more than 400 000 people who can be mobilised in the

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The armed might of the SADF trundles up a Potchefstroom street

P.T.O.

Ivan the unwanted gets his reprieve. For now ...

DR IVAN TOMS had braced himself for several months in jail when the SA Defence Force decided this week it didn't want him after all — or not yet, anyway.

The 34-year-old conscientious objector was intending to report for duty and then refuse to do an army camp, which started on July 1. He said this week his lawyer was told by an SADF official his call-up had been rescheduled for sometime in November because the army already had "too many doctors." But, he added, he believes the publicity which would have surrounded his case, combined with an End Conscription Campaign, changed minds within the military hierarchy.

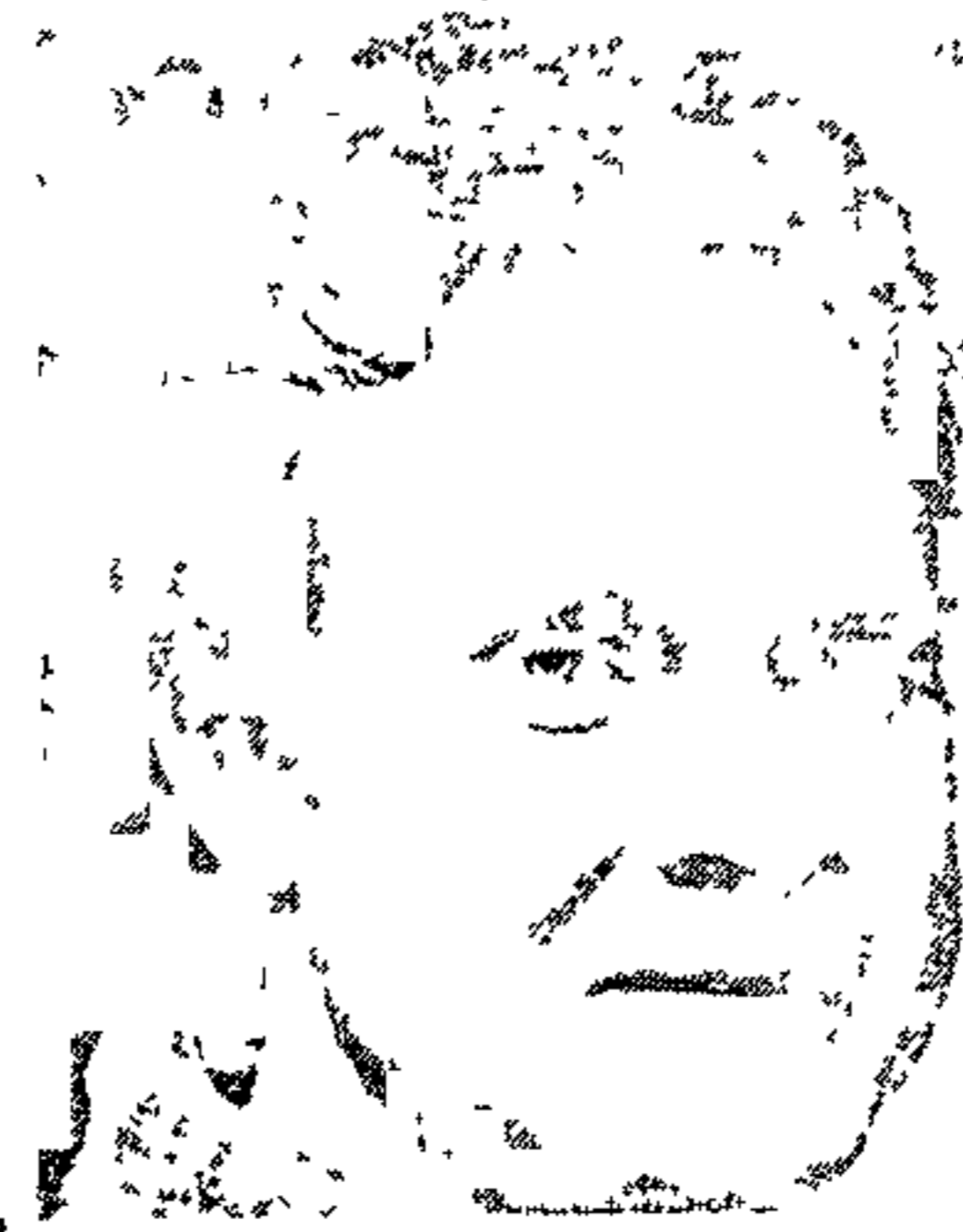
If Toms had refused to serve, he would almost certainly have gone to jail. A new amendment to the Defence Act tightens existing rules governing conscientious objection, laying down as six years the length of time alternative community service must be performed — and then only if the objector meets the government's definition of a religious universal pacifist. Those who object on moral or political grounds don't qualify for alternative service. Instead they face a jail sentence, calculated as one and a half times the time they "owe" the SADF — which could be six years for a new conscript.

A barrage of abusive and "incredibly threatening" telephone calls to Toms' home, which reached a peak of 25 calls in one day, stopped abruptly last Friday morning, just hours before Toms received the telegram informing him his call-up had been withdrawn. There have been no more calls since — implying the callers "had information no-one else knew about," he told *WM*.

Toms has regained the weight he lost two years ago when he fasted for three weeks "for a just peace" during the ECC's Troops Out campaign. An ECC member since its inception in 1983, he completed his two-year national service as a non-combatant, spending six months in the Namibian operational zone. Already a committed Christian, he started recognising "the links between the military and apartheid" while serving his internship at Kimberley Hospital.

His experiences in the army clarified his political choices. "When I worked in the Ciskei homeland I was told by a major in military intelligence that my role as a doctor was to spy on my patients. The SADF always thought of its needs and not those of people in apartheid's dumping grounds. Doctors were removed from the homeland to work in mili-

Conscientious objector Ivan Toms, who once fasted three weeks calling for a 'just peace' had a stark choice for July: An army barracks or a prison cell then the SADF changed its mind ... GAYE DAVIS reports



Dr Ivan Toms

tary hospitals where there were more doctors than patients in the ward."

In Namibia, even as a non-combatant doctor servicing mission hospitals in the area, he felt the "dislike and rejection" of the local people, who "felt they were oppressed by an invading army". He also came to realise that his refusal to carry a gun did little to limit his usefulness to the SADF. He was still part of the system.

But it was his experiences in Crossroads, where, "challenged by God to serve the poor", he had founded the SA Christian Leadership Assembly (Sacla) clinic in 1980, that cemented his decision never again to wear an SADF uniform.

Toms and the Sacla team had treated about 500 people for gunshot wounds in the months of political turmoil preceding November 1985 when heavily armed troops and riot police surrounded the clinic one day before searching it and demanding information about wounded patients.

But the "ultimate evil" occurred in May and June the following year, when the area erupted in a conflagration which left 70 000 people homeless.

"Because of threats to the lives of some of the black staff the clinic closed. Within four days the SADF symbolically occupied the buildings on June 16, 1986, the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprisings. What had been a community clinic run by a

Christian staff was then used by the SADF to try to win the 'hearts and minds' of the people. Posters saying 'SADF from the people for the people' were put up — yet the doctors treated patients with pistols in their belts and the orderlies changed dressings with their rifles standing in the corner.

"The SADF identified so closely with 'the people' that they would not use the same toilets they brought in their own portable chemical one on the back of a three-ton truck."

For Toms, who now forms part of a team working in Cape Town's black townships training community health workers, applying to the Religious Board of Objection for community service is not an option.

"There has never been a sincere attempt to accommodate conscientious objectors — it was simply a political manoeuvre to defuse a growing conscientious objection movement. It only caters for people who believe in God and who are not prepared to fight in any armed force."

Toms is not a pacifist. He believes the war the SADF is waging is unjust. "Mainly, though, I believe in standing in solidarity with political and moral objectors, who fall beyond the board's ambit."

"I am committed to South Africa and believe that a truly patriotic action would be to go to prison rather than deny my faith and my beliefs. I believe that justice and truth stand on the side of the oppressed blacks."

He finds it strange that "people in this very Nationalist government demanded for themselves the right not to be conscripted to fight against the Nazis in World War II, yet they won't give young white men the right to choose whether or not to fight in their civil war in defence of apartheid."

It is the second time the SADF has withdrawn Toms' name from a camp call-up list. "Is it that the SADF is afraid of the growing support in the white community for the ECC and the increasing unhappiness that conscripts and their families feel about fighting in a civil war? Or are they just playing cat and mouse with me?"

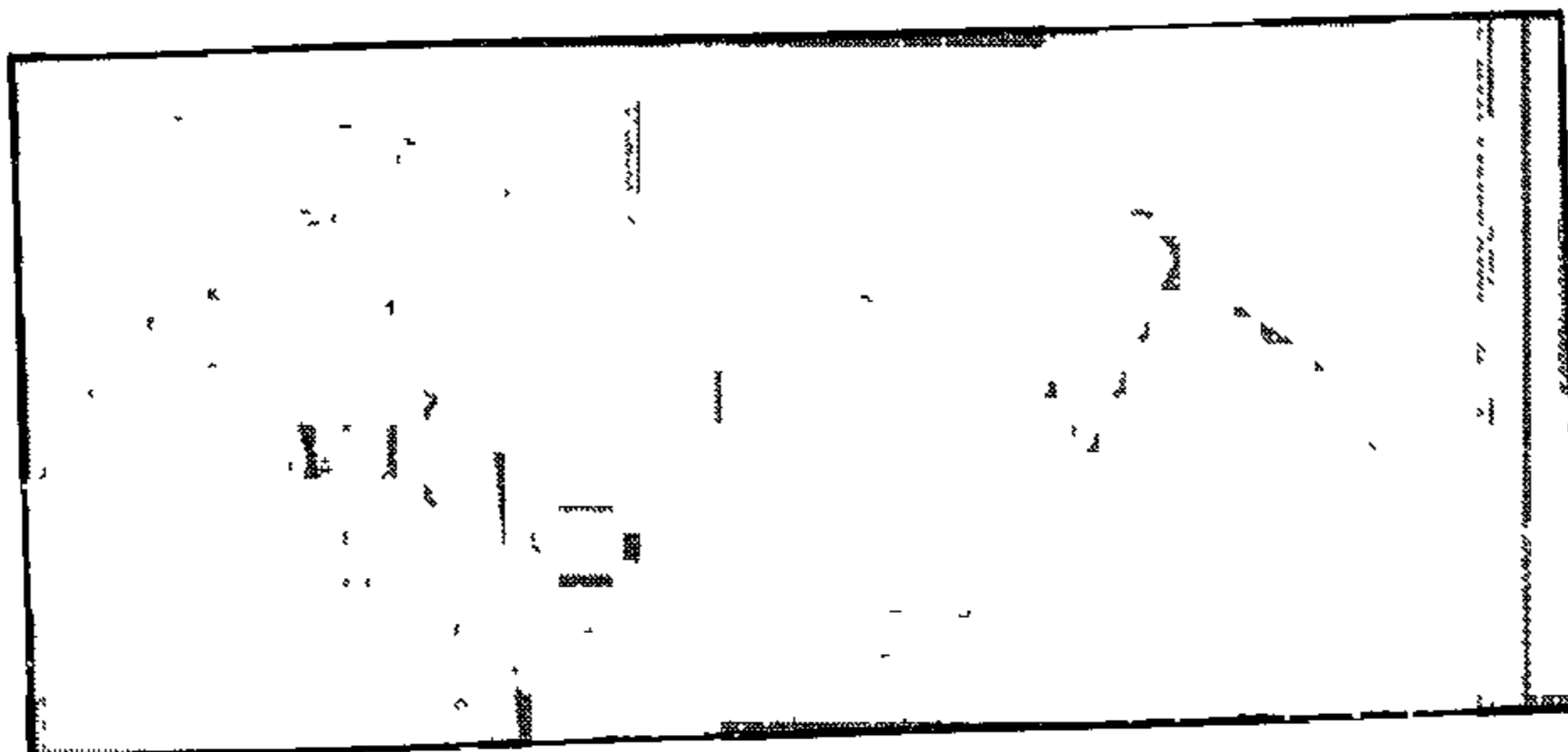
Part of the answer might lie in the support he rallied during a nine-day trip around the country, canvassing organisations for help and advice on an ECC campaign to be built around his case.

"One got a real sense of strong support, especially from South African National Students' Congress members. I sensed in them a real desire that whites should stay and contribute."

(254) 15/11/87

5/17/87

Is SA's military dominance in Southern Africa threatened by the microchip? Our neighbours' economies might be in a mess, but cheap computerised infantry weapons, including hand-held missiles, could shift the tactical advantage from the SADF to the Frontline states in the next decade. MICHAEL HARTNACK reports from Harare



Then British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington (left) greets Ian Smith at Lancaster House for the start of the Constitutional Conference on Rhodesia

Ignore the rhetoric — but watch out for the missiles

AFTER YEARS of dealing with successive British governments, former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith was reported to have defined diplomacy in his naive-sounding way as "the art of saying things in such a fashion that you can always get out of it afterwards"

During his recent suspension from the Zimbabwean House of Assembly it seemed at times as if Smith was incapable of saying anything, however naive, which would not be construed by Robert Mugabe's government as a treasonable expression of support for apartheid.

Nevertheless, a fine example of the sort of ambiguous political language Smith had in mind was contained in this year's Presidential speech at the opening of the new Zimbabwean parliamentary session

Reading the policy statement prepared for him by Mugabe and his Ministers, President Canaan Banana said "My government remains committed to the imposition against the Pretoria regime of comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter — the only peaceful method of achieving equality, freedom and justice in both SA itself and Namibia"

Surely, one fancied, hearing these words for the first time, they were a forthright reassertion of Zimbabwe's determination to go ahead with sanctions despite all the warnings of South African retaliation, doom and disaster

But look again Look particularly at the words "Under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter"

Are we to understand that Mugabe will now only get himself involved in sanctions if the entire world does?

Does it mean that as long as Margaret Thatcher's newly re-elected Conservative government vetoes total sanctions in the UN Security Council, Zimbabwe will happily blame everything on her and stay out of an economic confrontation along the Limpopo?

Has Zimbabwe abandoned the idea of joining in the so-called "Commonwealth sanctions package," which would include cutting all direct airline links with SA?

Well, your guess is as good as Ian Smith's

It has been said that Zimbabwe does not have a policy towards SA It has a posture.

Diplomats here are now wondering what sort of dramatic posture Zimbabwe will try to cut at the forthcoming Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, when the anti-South African rhetoric (and to some extent the anti-Thatcher rhetoric) can be expected to reach a crescendo

The formidable Mrs T, now safely ensconced in Downing Street until 1992, may well regard these rantings in a Shakespearian light — merely the fulminations of "a poor player who struts and frets his hour upon the stage, and then is heard no more"

It is very tempting for critics of Black Africa to gloat over the Frontline states' economic and other difficulties, particularly Zimbabwe's current "national belt-tightening exercise" necessitated by a soaring budget deficit, the worst tobacco season for 40

years and depressed world prices for exports

The six-month freeze on wages and prices, imposed by Finance Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero in a bid to curb inflation and limit demands on the fiscus, was described by the Zimbabwean Financial Gazette as "cleaning the windscreen of our economic vehicle while the wheels are falling off"

It is very tempting for white South Africans, in particular, to dismiss the opinions of Black Africa as just so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing"

This would be a cardinal error

If reports are correct that Mugabe plans to spend more than R800m from his heavily-depleted financial resources in order to buy 14 Soviet Mig29 interceptors, South Africans should see this as evidence of Black Africa's by now obsessive fear of Pretoria rather than dwell on the practical aspects

of the challenge these ultra-modern aircraft might pose to South African air superiority.

The wisdom of Zimbabwe allocating its slender resources to the acquisition of advanced aircraft can be questioned, but many defence experts believe the tactical advantage will shift from the SADF to the Frontline states over the next decade with the purchase by the latter of a new generation of comparatively cheap and simple computerised infantry weapons

These hand-held missiles, based on the microchip, could do for Black Africa's forces in the 1990s what the communist TMN landmine did for Mozambican and Zimbabwean guerrilla forces in the Seventies

The new missiles could be in service in Western Europe within five years, and in 10 years at the outside instructors of the British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) could be schooling Zimbabwean and Mozambican

troops in their use

The Zimbabweans make apt pupils, say BMATT sources, even if their effectiveness in current counter-insurgency operations against Renamo is hindered by chronic logistical problems

Now is no time for white South Africans to gloat over their black neighbours' combined economic, political and security problems, great as these undoubtedly are

Rhodesians gloated over the annihilation of the fanatically courageous but ill-generated Zapu and ANC forces who crossed the Zambezi River in the Nickel-Cauldron-Gryphon series of counter-insurgency operations between 1967 and 1970

Instead of using the breathing space won by Major-General "Sam" Putterill and his troops in order to seek a diplomatic detente with their black neighbours, Rhodesian Front supporters sat back smugly

They ignored warnings that a new series of more subtle incursions would begin in the north-east, with the infiltrators blending more skilfully with the civilian population and exploiting landmines (until then unknown here) to cramp the Rhodesian forces' vital mobility

It is now almost 20 years to the month that "Operation Nickel" began in north-western Rhodesia.

So crushing was the defeat they inflicted that by 1970 President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania had concluded white Rhodesia was impregnable

A lasting peace, negotiated then, might have saved Smith and his 29 white colleagues from the present ignominy of their being expelled from the councils of the country their forefathers ran for 90 years

After landmines came into use in "Operation Hurricane" in December 1971, the thinking of Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere changed drastically

From then on, every concession the Rhodesian Front made was merely a stepping-stone to another demand, even more weakening to the position of the whites

The protections entrenched in the Lancaster House constitution were merely "a transitional arrangement" In 1987 the reality is that Smith and those who fought for him live on sufferance in the land of their birth

Govt gives details of Gaborone bomb blast

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Government has "categorically" demed, in a note to the Botswana government, South African involvement in a car bomb explosion in Gaborone in April.

Foreign Affairs said last night that because the Botswana government had continued with its accusations, the department had decided to release information indicating Keith Charles Mackenzie was engaged actively in ANC activities in Botswana.

An SAP investigation had revealed Mackenzie was in regular contact with members of an ANC terrorist gang in Botswana. The department named the members

Smuggled

It had also come to light that Mackenzie smuggled terrorist arms — handed to him in Botswana by Lester Dumakude, a member of the gang — into SA on February 21 and that he subsequently hid the arms. These had since been discovered and confiscated by the SAP.

The SAP investigation indicated Mackenzie was to have taken a vehicle to Botswana and that Dumakude and Ernest Lekoto Pule, another member of the gang, were to have fitted an explosive device to the car to be detonated by remote control.

It had also been established that Mackenzie was to have used a vehicle registered in his wife's name to travel to Botswana and a tracing device had been attached secretly to the car.

The vehicle exploded in Gaborone on April 9 and the SAP had no doubt the vehicle was fitted with an explosive device by the ANC as planned by Mackenzie and Dumakule.

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B/Day 7/7/87

CMT Traps 9/7/82 (254)

SA denies chemical weapons claim

LISBON — Angola claimed yesterday that South African troops, backed by planes, tanks and artillery, had used chemical weapons in attacks inside southern Angola last month.

Reacting to the allegation, the Defence Force said "It is common knowledge that it is the Russians and their surrogates who resort to chemical weapons when hardpressed."

The Angolan claims were reported by the official Angolan news agency from Luanda.

In a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, it said the South Africans, who numbered 6,800, suffered "incalculable" casualties and had 11 armoured vehicles destroyed in battles with Angolan troops in the provinces of Namibe, Cunene and Huila. "On June 1 our troops were attacked

30 km south-east of Chamutete by South African forces using banned chemical weapons," Angop said, citing sources in Angola's southern military command. No details were given.

Much of the fighting between June 1 and 29 took place around Ngiva, a strategic town just north of the border with Namibia which has previously been used by South Africa as a staging post for incursions into Angola.

"On June 24 South African artillery and air force jets used napalm in attacks on Namalongo, 25 km from Changongo (formerly Rocadas), and outside Ngiva," Angop said.

The South Africans appeared to be trying to create a buffer zone in the area to allow free movement by rebels of Unita, Angop said.

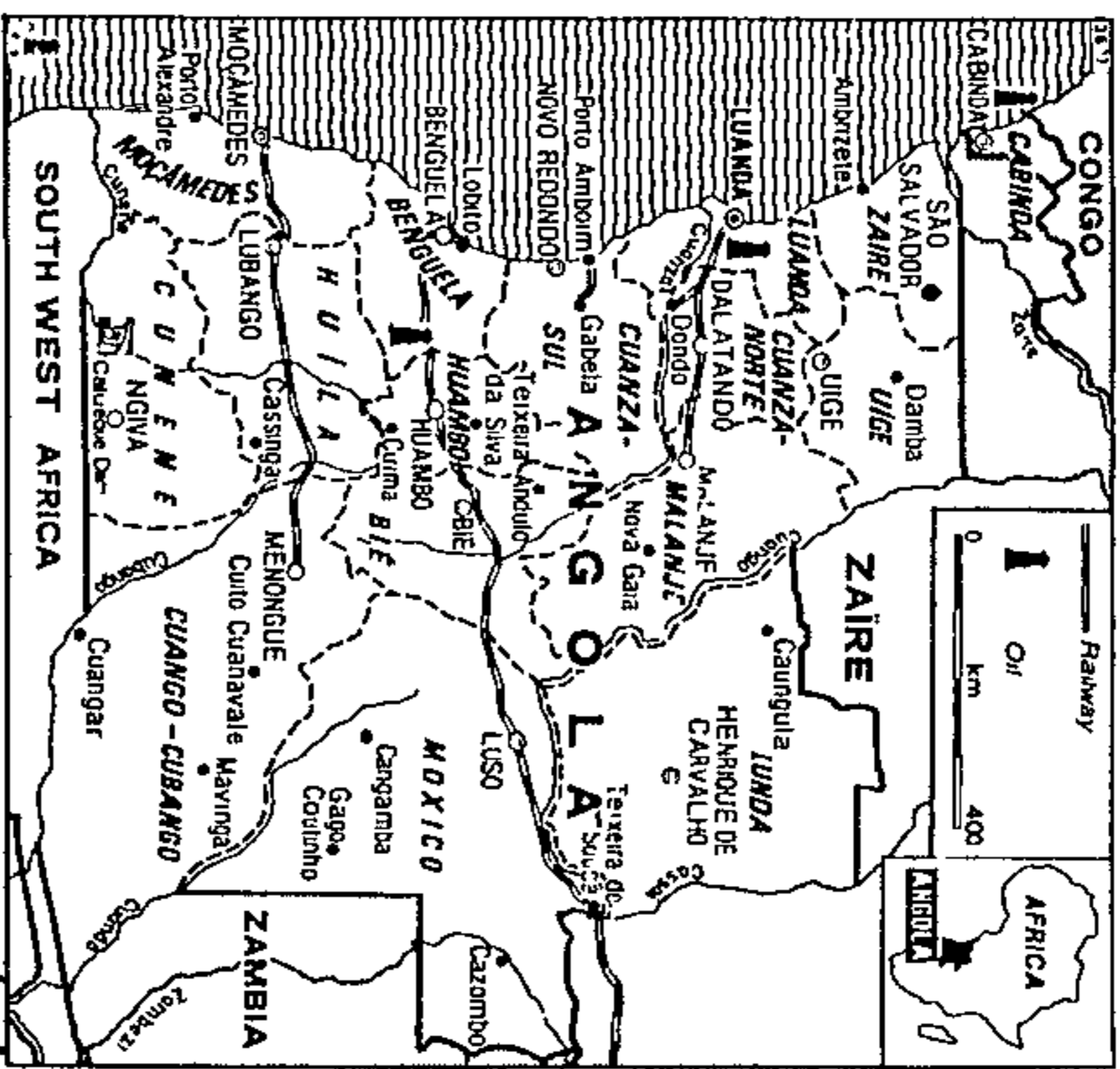
The Defence Force spokesman said it had been widely reported that Unita achieved significant successes against Soviet and Cuban forces in the southern provinces of Angola.

"The allegations are an obvious attempt to minimize these setbacks by blaming South Africa," he said.

In a communique delivered in Lisbon, Unita said its guerrillas launched a wave of attacks in northern and central provinces on Monday, killing 160 government troops and seven Cubans, and destroying a Soviet-built helicopter.

The rebels said about a dozen rural villages were seized and an MI-8 helicopter was shot down near the provincial capital of Bie. The crew died in the crash. The statement put Unita losses at seven — Sapa

CMT Traps 9/7/82



Cape Times 11/7/87

Botswana claims taxi man had ties with SAP

GABORONE — The Botswana government has rejected South African allegations that Botswana allowed ANC members to operate from its territory.

Earlier this week South Africa said the owner of the minibus taxi blown up by a bomb in Gaborone in April, Mr Keith MacKenzie, was engaged in ANC activities in Botswana.

Yesterday the office of President Quett Masire said it was surprised that no action had been taken against Mr MacKenzie by the South African authorities, who claimed to have known that he had been given weapons by the ANC.

"Instead MacKenzie was allowed to live and move about freely without fear of arrest," the statement said.

Referring to the tracing device which South Africa said its police had attached to Mr MacKenzie's minibus, the Botswana statement said it had the names of the South African policemen who handled Mr MacKenzie's vehicle before it left South Africa.

The Botswana statement claimed that the South African police had informed Mr MacKenzie about the installation of the tracing device and had told him to drive carefully and not to take the minibus out of the range of the Gaborone Hotel and the Oasis Motel.

The Botswana statement also said it had the names of South African policemen whom Mr MacKenzie was to contact should he run into problems with the Botswana authorities.

"In the light of this information, it is still Botswana's view that the South African Police were implicated in the Gaborone West car bomb explosion," the statement said.

It remained the policy of the government of Botswana that the territory of Botswana might not be used to launch attacks against any of Botswana's neighbours.

"The firm actions of the Botswana Government over the years in response to violations of this policy speak for themselves.

"The allegation in the South African statement that anybody intent on violating this policy can be allowed to enter Botswana 'with the explicit knowledge of the Botswana authorities' is therefore rejected as completely baseless," the statement concluded — Sapa

Erasmus: Morale-busting minister

Cape Times 11/7/81

~~STANDARD~~
~~254~~

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

THE LATE Mr F C (Frans) Erasmus, who as Minister of Justice castigated the then Western Cape police chief, Colonel I P S Terblanche, for not using force against 30 000 angry blacks who marched on Cape Town on March 30, 1960, is one of the most controversial figures in South African political history.

His name was recalled this week after Colonel "Terry" Terblanche, now 84, was honoured by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

At a ceremony at which no reference was made to the 1960 drama, or to Mr Erasmus, Mr Vlok conferred the honorary rank of brigadier on Colonel Terblanche — the rank denied him by Mr Erasmus more than 20 years ago.

Colonel Terblanche and the leader of the black marchers, Mr Philip Kgosana, were credited with saving Cape Town from a bloodbath, in what the colonel himself has referred to as "the miracle of March 30".

Mr Erasmus, later accused of betrayal after he had had Kgosana arrested, is widely remembered as the man who as Minister of Defence dealt (although inadvertently) a staggering blow lasting 11 years to morale in the armed forces. He was noted for the way he "bowler-hatted" able and respected officers — or withheld promotion from them.

An apostle of apartheid and one of the architects of the National Party's victory at the polls in 1948 — he was an outstanding organizer — Mr Erasmus was rewarded by the Prime Minister, Dr D F Malan, with the defence portfolio in the first post-war NP cabinet.

A paradoxical personality, he did not fit the blustering jackbooter image of himself projected in

some quarters. Quietly spoken, urbane and courteous, he was out of the Cape Nationalist mould. While he gave the impression of having an obsessive hatred of anything to do with Britain, and its royalty, he often proudly sported the blazer of the sailing club he belonged to — Royal Cape Yacht Club.

An ardent Afrikaner Nationalist who had strenuously opposed South Africa's entry into World War II on the side of the Allies, he dismissed without thanks the wartime Prime Minister, General Smuts, from his honourific post of Commander-in-Chief of the Union's forces.

Mr Erasmus later said he would refuse to sit at the same table as any follower of Smuts.

He "bowler-hatted" General Evered Poole, then regarded as SA's ablest and most distinguished soldier (he had commanded the South African 6th Division during the war), by giving him a semi-diplomatic posting abroad.

Mr Erasmus, a man with no military experience, then appointed Lieutenant-General Len Beyers as Chief of the General Staff and set about remodelling the army on the old commando system.

But he became so active in bowler-hating Smuts government appointees and replacing them with "reliable party men" that General Beyers resigned in anger and disgust, saying that as a professional soldier he could no longer tolerate what he bluntly

called "political interference" by the Minister.

Mr Erasmus abolished the "orange flash" that had distinguished SA servicemen as volunteers during the war, and he started changing uniforms and insignia. He put sailors into new, Germanic outfits, after referring to the uniform worn by ratings of the British Royal Navy as consisting of "soup-plate hats, wide-skirted trousers and women's jumpers".

Opposition MPs referred to him as "a glorified military tailor".

Among other things, Mr Erasmus banned liquor in Defence Force messes in 1958, and his unpopularity manifested itself in many ways, which included the removal or defacing (in one case with jam) of his portrait in military establishments. This led to at least one court-martial of an officer — a SAAF war hero with a DFC.

Morale recovered only after Mr Erasmus was relieved of the defence portfolio in 1959 and replaced by the late, ever-popular Mr Jim Fouché, who subsequently became State President Mr P W Botha, who succeeded Mr Fouché in the Defence Ministry, also did much to repair damage done by Mr Erasmus.

Mr Erasmus held the justice portfolio for two years before his surprise resignation in 1961. The then Prime Minister, the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, sent him to Rome as South Africa's ambassador — an appointment he held for four years.

Mr Erasmus died suddenly while on holiday at Die Mond, near Bredasdorp, in 1967.

□ Anthony Heard on the assurance given to Philo Kgosana — Page 6

□ Troubleshooter "Terry" Terblanche — a man of wide culture — Top of the Times, Page 16



The late Mr Frans Erasmus

Captain in court over an ECC assault

CP Correspondent

ALTHOUGH emergency regulations prevent *City Press* from publishing the startling details of evidence led in a Port Elizabeth court this week about a security police captain's alleged assault on a former Port Elizabeth End Conscription Campaigner who was in detention at the time, we can reveal that tea drinking was central to the captain's defence.

The ECC campaigner in question, Derek James Grant, who currently works as a darkroom assistant for Afrapix, a Johan-

nesburg-based independent news photograph agency, denied a defence allegation that there was a broad strategy among anti-apartheid groups to lay false charges of alleged security force brutality in order to discredit them.

"I work within the law," he said, denying that he had laid false charges because he felt strongly about the law enforcement "set-up" in South Africa and wished to discredit the police

Grant, 34, was testifying in the trial on Monday of PE security police captain George James Beeton. He is charged with assaulting Grant, then a PE bus driver, on June 20 last year.

However, regulations 3 (1) of the emergency regu-

lations prohibits publication of most of Grant's startling evidence relating to the assault charge, which involved physical demonstrations in the court.

The regulation prevents reporting on evidence relating to the manner or circumstances of the arrest and to treatment in detention until judgment is delivered on July 16.

Under cross-examination, Grant said he participated in a creche renovating campaign in Walmer township which was part of ECC's just peace campaign to demonstrate a form of national service which could serve as an alternative to military service.

Grant said he objected to conscription because it

meant enforcing the apartheid system which was socially unjust.

He said South Africa had no further need of the present security police, SADF and SAP who should be exposed when they acted above the laws of the country.

In his evidence, Beeton said he was aware of a grudge harboured against himself personally by the PE ECC and he had in his possession an ECC pamphlet whose aim was to discredit the security police.

He also denied the assault charge.

Dr L Krige, a district surgeon, gave interesting evidence, while security police constable Richard John Rademan and Sergeant Suzanna Roelofse also testified.

PE journalist harassed

CP Correspondent

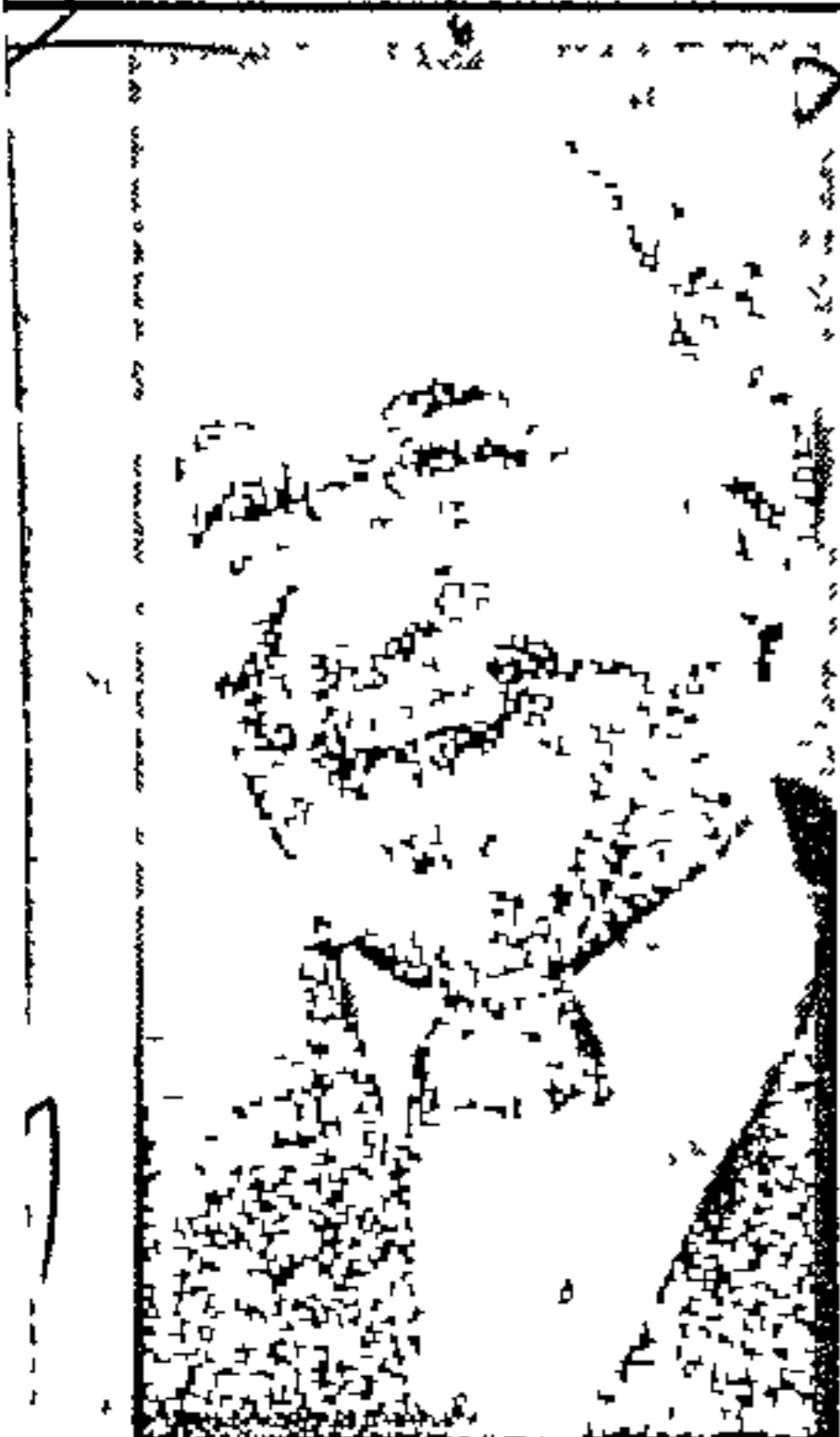
PORT Elizabeth journalist and *City Press* correspondent Mike Loewe this week had his tyres slashed and also received a hoax call which claimed his father was critically injured in a car smash.

Loewe said he was at the trial of a PE security police captain charged with as-

saulting a former PE End Conscription Campaign member when he was informed that his father had been critically injured in a car accident.

He said: "I soon learnt that my father was away on a fishing holiday and I returned to court."

That night two of his car tyres were slashed.



Shootings: SADF man to be charged

6/10/87 (251) 11/187
PATRICK BULGER

A MEMBER of the SA Defence Force will be charged with the attempted murder of a witness who later gave evidence in the case of the double shooting of Mamelodi doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florene.

But investigations into the unsolved Ribeiro murders had ceased and the case was now closed, Transvaal Attorney-General Don Brunette said yesterday.

The unnamed SADF member had not yet been informed that he was to face a charge of attempting to murder Joseph Mampuru.

Mampuru was a witness at the preparatory examination last month to ascertain the extent of former Rhodesian Selous Scout Noel James Robey's involvement in the shooting. Robey was cleared by a magistrate, but the final

● To Page 2 →

Soldier faces charge of attempted murder

decision on prosecution rested with the A-G. AT&U

Dr Ribeiro and his wife were gunned down in Mamelodi on December 1, last year. The killers fled in a car and later switched to a Land-Rover bearing the same registration number as Robey's personal Land-Rover.

Brunette said yesterday the preparatory examination had not produced additional information which could assist a prosecution in the case. It was therefore considered closed.

Mampuru, who appeared in court on crutches, was shot at shortly after the Ribeiros were gunned down. He had gone to investigate a noise coming from their

home

He told the court he had seen the killers, and that he was one of those who had chased them in a bakkie.

Although there were two SADF members present when Mampuru was shot at, Brunette said only one would be charged. The other would be called as a witness.

He would not give the name of the accused as he had not yet been informed he was to be charged. He would only confirm that he was "a member of the SADF" and that he would appear in the Pretoria Regional Court soon.

← ● From Page 1

Care Temp
17/7/87

Witness shot: Soldier charged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —
An SA Defence Force member will be charged with the attempted murder of a witness who gave evidence in the case of the double shooting of Mamelodi doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence

Investigations into the unsolved Ribeiro murders had ceased and the case was now closed, the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette, said yesterday

The unnamed SADF member had not yet been informed that he was to face a charge of attempting to murder Mr Joseph Mampuru

Mr Mampuru was a witness at the preparatory examination last month into the involvement of a former Rhodesian Selous Scout, Mr Noel James Robey, in the shooting Mr Robey was cleared by a magistrate but the final decision on prosecution rested with the AG

Dr Ribeiro and his wife were gunned down in Mamelodi on December 1 last year. The killers fled in a car and later switched to a Land Rover bearing the same registration number as that of Mr Robey

Mr Brunette yesterday said the preparatory examination had not produced additional information that could assist a prosecution in the case. It was therefore considered closed

Mr Mampuru, who appeared in court on crutches, was shot shortly after the Ribeiros were gunned down. He had gone to investigate a noise coming from the their home

Muslim 'challenges' call-up laws in Namibia



17/7/87
Somerton

254

IN WHAT is believed to be the first challenge by a Muslim to compulsory military service, Mr Rashid Rooinasie (26), of Katura township, Windhoek, has refused to respond to a call-up to the South West African Territory Force.

He was scheduled to serve from January 6 last year to January 5, 1988.

Mr Rooinasie was handed a summons by military police early this year, warning him that he would face a court appearance if he did not report.

Mr Rooinasie has appeared in Windhoek Magistrate's Court three times since then.

The case has been referred to the attorney-general for a decision.

Inquest: Death shot fired 'at wheels' 254

Case Times 18/7/87

QUEENSTOWN — The rifleman who fired a shot that killed 12-year-old Sherlock Davids at a roadblock told an inquest yesterday he had tried to shoot at the wheels of the car in which Sherlock was travelling with his parents, and did not intend to hurt anyone

In a statement read to the court, Rifleman Christopher Butler, of East London, who was armed with an R1 rifle, said "I attempted to shoot at the wheels of the vehicle. At no stage did I attempt to hurt anybody."

It was, he told the inquest, "a split-second decision."

Another member of the roadblock party, Rifleman Deon Watkins, also of East London, said that if Rifleman Butler had not fired he would have done so himself.

The incident happened when a red car driven by policeman Mr Johnny Davids, father of Sherlock, went through an army-manned roadblock in Victoria Road, between the coloured and black areas in Queenstown.

Besides Mr Davids, the vehicle carried Sherlock and his mother, Daleen Mrs Davids was also injured.

In his statement Rifleman Butler said "I heard Corporal Moore shout 'stop that car' I grabbed my rifle and moved towards the road to see if I could stop the car with a signal. By that stage the car was directly opposite me and accelerating down the road. I then fired a shot at the front section of the car, specifically in the area where the tyre was. It was my intention to stop the vehicle and not to fire at the occupants."

The inquest has been adjourned to August 25 — Sapa,

CML- TWP 23/7/87 (254)

Britain refuses to accept SA attaché

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — Britain refused permission yesterday for South Africa to send a new armed forces attaché to London to replace Colonel Rob Crowther, who left for home last week "on completion of his normal term of office".

The South African Embassy was also being informed that it will not be allowed to change the status of the last remaining military representative, the air and naval attaché, Col G D B van Niekerk

The embassy had asked the FoReign Office for permission for Col Van Niekerk to be allowed to assume the senior position vacated by Col Crowther

When Col Van Nierkerk's term expires, the embassy will be forbidden any further military representation, in line with European Community limited sanctions agreed on in September 1985.

Only four of the 12 European Community countries — Britain, West Germany, Spain and Portugal — still accommodate South African military representatives.

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Even Post 23/7/82

Govt angry at massacre claim

PRETORIA — The South African Government has requested its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambican Government following allegations of South Africa's involvement in the recent massacre of more than 300 civilians there

A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement issued in Pretoria today rejected the claim

"The South African Government strongly denies any involvement in the recent massacre of civilians in Mozambique and rejects totally the report in the Noticias (a Mozambican paper) of today," the statement said.

It said "The South African Government expresses its strenuous objection in what is obviously an officially sanctioned statement made through the Press by the Mozambican Government and published in its propaganda organisation

"The South African Government demands of the Mozambican authorities that it be given an immediate explanation as to why it has not approached the South African Government officially through its representative, and elected to use the media in this propaganda ploy"

The statement said the Government "takes great exception to this deliberate attempt by the Mozambican Government to destroy the bilateral relations between SA and Mozambique"

"The Department of Foreign Affairs requested South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr Colin Patterson, to deliver a diplomatic note of protest to the Mozambican Government," it said

Meanwhile, it is reported from Maputo

that Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano today accused SA of direct responsibility for the massacre of at least 380 civilians in the town of Homone, 500 kilometres northeast of the capital

"We don't think, we know who did it. It was the South Africans," Chissano told Reuters at Maputo airport before flying to Lusaka for a meeting of Southern African heads of state

The governing Politburo had earlier blamed last Saturday's attack on right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who it called "an extension of the South African army"

SA denies it backs the rebels

The politburo said 70 people were injured in the attack which took the highest human toll of any single guerrilla raid since the MNR launched a bush war to overthrow the Maputo government some 11 years ago

Mozambican authorities have given all the reports of the massacre so far and it has not been independently confirmed

President Chissano said it was too early to say whether the final death toll would be higher. The heads and stomachs of many victims had been slashed with bayonets and machetes, he said

25/1/87

ECC claims SABC smear

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has claimed that it was the subject of a smear campaign during the SABC's "Network" programme on the ANC on Tuesday night. A statement issued by the ECC yesterday said the programme was intended to mobilise public opinion against the ANC. It had included a reference to the "ANC's end conscription campaign". "Since the phrase is not grammatically correct if intended to refer to an alleged campaign against conscription by the ANC, the only conclusion which can be drawn is that the words were deliberately arranged to correspond to the name of the End Conscription Campaign." The statement said the alleged smear was an attempt to create an atmosphere in which State action against the ECC would appear to be justified. "We are a totally independent organisation which operates democratically and autonomously and are not under the control of any other organisation," the statement said. — Sapa

MONDAY, 27 JULY 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

75th anniversary: parades

6 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any parades or other events are being planned to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the South

African Defence Force, if so, (a) what is the date of this anniversary and (b) (i) what (aa) parades and (bb) other events are being planned and (ii) (aa) where and (bb) on what date will each of them be held?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) 1 July 1987

(b) (i) The 75th anniversary of the SA Defence Force is not being celebrated as a single event but forms the theme of activities at all levels from unit to full SA Defence Force participation

(aa)	(ii) (aa)	(bb)
Far North Command Change of Command Parade	Pietersburg	16 Jan 1987
Eastern Transvaal Command Change of Command Parade	Nelspruit	16 Jan 1987
Northern Transvaal Command Birthday and Flag-hoisting Parade	Voortrekker-hoogte, Pretoria	16 Jan 1987
North Western Command Flag-hoisting Parade	Potchefstroom	6 Feb 1987
Air Force Day	Country wide	6 Feb 1987
Northern Transvaal Command Flag-hoisting Parade	Voortrekker-hoogte, Pretoria	13 Feb 1987
Western Province Command Military Tattoo	Cape Town	25-28 Feb 1987
71 Brigade and Regiment Western Province Presentation of Colours and exercising freedom of Cape Town	Cape Town	1 Apr 1987
SA Defence Force Parade in Honour of the State President as Commander in Chief of the SA Defence Force	Three Anchor Bay Nelspruit	6 Apr 1987 20 Jun 1987
March through streets of Nelspruit	Potchefstroom	20 Jun 1987
14 Artillery Regiment Exercising freedom of entry to Potchefstroom	Kimberley	20 Jun 1987
Passing-out Parade	Voortrekker hoogte Pretoria	30 Jun 1987
Chief of the Army's Parade to celebrate SA Defence Force Day		

HoA

254 Howard

(bb)	(u)	(bb)
Naval Base Durban Open day Flag-hoisting ceremony and retreat		
Honours Cruy Parade	Durban	30 Jun 1987
Parade to celebrate SA Defence Force Day	Potchefstroom	1 Jul 1987
Parade to celebrate SA Defence Force Day	Walvis Bay	1 Jul 1987
Participation in Durban Tattoo	Bloemfontein	4 Jul 1987
Eastern Province Command Church Parade	Durban	9-18 Jul 1987
Western Province Military Tattoo	Port Elizabeth	22 Feb 1987
Far Northern Command Randfontein Show	Cape Town	25-28 Feb 1987
Orange Free State Command Bisley	Randfontein	25-27 Feb 1987
North Western Command Annual Gunners' Memorial Service, Potchefstroom	Bloemfontein	26-28 Feb 1987
Environment Conservation Day	Potchefstroom	26 Apr 87
Maccabi Sports Day	Port Elizabeth	5 Jun 1987
Static display	Durban	17 Jun 1987
Military Exhibition in City Hall Snips are open to public	Nelspruit	20 Jun 1987
Fire Power Demonstration	Durban	30 Jun 1987
Participation in Durban Tattoo	Potchefstroom	1 Jul 1987
SA Defence Force Memorial Service	Durban	9-18 Jul 1987
Natal Command Sports Day	Pretoria	9 Aug 1987
SA Defence Force Sportman and Woman of the year presentation	Durban	20-21 Aug 1987
	Pretoria	26 Nov 1987

Farm schools

34 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) How many farm schools were subsidised by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, (c) what total number of pupils were registered at these schools, and (d) what was the total cost to his Department of the subsidisation of these schools, in 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (a) 5 484
- (b) R18 007,42 (preliminary amount for the 1986/87 financial year)
- (c) 477 260
- (d) R99 245 000 (budgeted amount for the 1986/87 financial year)

Employees detained

64 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the State President

- (1) Whether any persons employed by the State President's Office have been detained, if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Employees detained

65 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

- (1) Whether any persons employed by his Department have been detained, if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Employees detained

66 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Deputy Minister of Information

- (1) Whether any persons employed by the Bureau for Information have been detained, if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

any employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Employees detained

67 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether any persons employed by his Department have been detained; if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Employees detained

68 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether any persons employed by his Department have been detained; if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

Beleagured ECC still focus of right-wing attention

254
S.M.C. 27/9/87

By Gary van Staden

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) — which political and legal observers predicted would not survive the state of emergency declared more than a year ago — may have confounded its critics but there appears to be no respite on the horizon for the beleaguered organisation

Last week SABC-TV stated in a prime-time television programme — as a matter of fact — that the ECC was an African National Congress (ANC) campaign. It used various out-of-context ANC quotes to back up the "fact".

That the ECC — which campaigns against South African laws on military conscription — has struck a raw nerve seems beyond dispute. And that its message may be getting to more young white South African males has apparently frightened and angered the Government

The organisation has denied time and time again that it has any connection to the ANC but that has not stopped the smears.

An ECC spokesman said the SABC's Network programme, which contained the reference to the "ANC's end conscription campaign", was a smear

In a statement issued last week the ECC said the programme was intended to mobilise public opinion against the ANC and the ECC

The statement said the alleged smear was an attempt to create an atmosphere in which state action against the ECC would appear justified

The ECC has always commanded special attention from the Government, National Party-supporting media and right-wing groups

During the past year this "attention" has included

- The detention of about 70 ECC members for

periods ranging from a few hours to nine months

- About 25 ECC members have been served with restriction orders preventing them from taking part in certain of the organisation's activities.

- The homes of more than 100 ECC members have been raided and its offices in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town have been searched.

- The ECC is at present under investigation for alleged Fund Raising Act contraventions

ECC spokesmen say it is not a coincidence that five of the past 12 issues of the right-wing *Aida Parker Newsletter* have attacked the ECC.

According to the ECC, the latest *Aida Parker* attack (Newsletter of March 1987) contains at least 30 inaccurate or untrue statements. The ECC intends to take up the matter with the Media Council

The ECC pointed out, however, that the April 1986 *Aida Parker Newsletter* was still being distributed to national servicemen and school-children, in spite of the Media Council finding that it contained "gross inaccuracies" and violated the Media Council's code of conduct

The ECC has said. "The close links between these right-wing groups and the State lead us to believe they are part of a co-ordinated attempt to criminalise the ECC."

Political observers believe the ECC has attracted Government and right-wing interest on a scale out of proportion to its influence simply because it strikes at the centre of the shield between white South Africa and majority rule

The ECC maintains the decision to deploy troops in townships crosses the line between "defending your country against outsiders, whether you support the current Government or not", and fighting a civil war

EEC rejects ANC-front claim

PIETERMARITZBURG — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has rejected an SABC-TV programme linking them with the banned African National Congress (ANC)

A spokesman, Mr Gary Cullen, said the ECC took strong exception to the "puerile and incorrect attempt" to present the ECC as an ANC front

"It is not the ANC which gave rise to the ECC, but the system of conscription itself

"The ECC represents a significant sector of the white community who are unwilling to take up arms to defend apartheid. We believe that talks such as those held in Dakar can contribute to a peace based on justice."

Mr Cullen said the "political pundits" of the SABC seemed threatened by the idea of talks with the enemy

He said he hoped the government and the SABC would realise the need to talk "before too many lives are lost" — DDC

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PD

27/7/87

CAI-Tops 3/7/87

SA forces kill 190 in Angola

254
~~251~~

WINDHOEK. — Territorial Force headquarters here announced yesterday that 190 Swapo guerrillas and members of the Angolan army had been killed during a follow-up operation in southern Angola.

The announcement said the security forces landed in an ambush set by a combined force of Swapo and Fapla soldiers while following tracks northwards.

A security force officer had been slightly wounded in the contacts and damage was done to vehicles and equipment.

After the encounter the follow-up operation continued and a second encounter took place.

- loan and (d) at which institution was the loan negotiated,
- (2) whether the South African Government guaranteed the loan, if so,
 - (3) whether the loan has been repaid, if not, what amount is still owing,
 - (4) whether the South African Government has had to pay a portion of this loan, if so, what amount,
 - (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) No, the Department is not aware of the existence of a loan as described by the hon member
- (2) Falls away
- (3) Falls away
- (4) Falls away
- (5) Falls away

Pamphlets issued

252 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether his Department recently issued a series of pamphlets outlining the activities and structure of his Department, if so, (a) (i) how many pamphlets were issued and (ii) what was the title of each, (b) how many copies of each pamphlet were printed, (c) to whom were they distributed and (d) what was the cost involved,
- (2) whether a questionnaire was attached to the pamphlets, if so, how many questionnaires were (a) sent out by and (b) returned to his Department,
- (3) whether he will furnish details of the contents of this questionnaire, if so, what are the details of the replies received, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (1) No pamphlets were issued but bro-

chures were issued which explain the activities of the Department of Development Aid

- (a) (i) * The Function and Structure of the Department of Development Aid
* The Department of Development Aid and
* The Department of Development Aid in Focus
- (b) * The Function and structure of the Department of Development Aid 10 000
* The Department of Development Aid and
* The Department of Development Aid in Focus 10 000
- (c) To all the Department's interest groups as well as to all the names appearing on the Department's address list 20 000
- (d) R26 888,96

(2) Yes

- (a) 618
- (b) 57

Yes The aim was to determine what the Department's target groups opinion of the brochures was All the answers haven't been received yet but the first indications are that the standard and contents of the brochures have met with considerable favour

THURSDAY, 30 JULY 1987

Indicates translated version
For written reply
General Affairs

Statutory Levies

223 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

Whether any amounts were collected in 1986 from producers in the form of statutory levies on agricultural products for the purpose of financing agricultural producer organizations, if so, what amounts were so

Potato board
Dried bean board
Grain sorghum board
Dried fruit board
Egg board
Cotton board
Wheat board
Maize board
Oilseeds board
Banana board
Canned fruit board
Rooibos tea control board
Deciduous fruit board
Chicory board
Dairy board
Mohar board
Meat board
Wool board

Potato board	1985/86	R 333 172
Dried bean board	1985/86	18 845
Grain sorghum board	1985/86	181 199
Dried fruit board	1985/86	12 788
Egg board	1986/87	158 153
Cotton board	1986	93 135
Wheat board	1985/86	240 535
Maize board	1986/87	819 066
Oilseeds board	1986/87	163 488
Banana board	1985/86	19 504
Canned fruit board	1985/86	57 424
Rooibos tea control board	1986	8 500
Deciduous fruit board	1985/86	186 966
Chicory board	1985/86	7 916
Dairy board	1986/87	572 502
Mohar board	1985/86	361 300
Meat board	1986/87	878 900
Wool board	1985/86	2 123 605

Amounts collected during the year ended 31 March 1987 in terms of section 46A for utilization for the purposes contemplated in section 46D (2) (a) of the Marketing Act, 1968

Meat	R 418 395,03
Oilseeds	35 861,75
Maize	315 829,13
Grain sorghum	26 762,76
Cotton	18 252,84
Dairy	134 201,96
Wool	83 841,57
Chicory	4 844,58
Winter cereal	157 706,12
Mohar	31 811,02
Karakul	1 173,24
Chickens	2 935,09
Fresh produce	324 273,67
Bananas	15 082,76
Rooibos tea	1 055,14
Tobacco	59 500,94
Eggs	11 181,30

collected in respect of each specified agricultural product?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Amounts spent by the various control boards for the purposes contemplated in section 35 (c) of the Marketing Act, 1968 (Act No 59 of 1968)

Dry beans	2 689,97
Citrus	42 979,44
Lucern seed	215,08
Dried fruit	9 746,37
Sugar	120 936,00
Buckwheat	63,26

End Consumption Campaign

250 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 29 on 16 June 1987, any meetings of the End Consumption Campaign were prohibited in (a) 1985 and (b) 1986, if so, (i) how many in respect of each year, (ii) why, in each case, (iii) on

THURSDAY, 30 JULY 1987

what dates and (iv) where was each meeting held?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) and (b) No specific gathering of the End Conscription Campaign was prohibited in terms of section 46 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) in 1985 and 1986

(1), (ii), (iii) and (iv) Fall away

Maintenance orders

254 Mrs H SUZSMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether a task team was appointed by the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters to investigate the issue of the enforcement of maintenance orders, if so, when,

(2) whether this task team has reported its findings, if not, when is it anticipated that it will report its findings, if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action is to be taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes The issue of reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders between the SATBVC States was referred to a Task Team by the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters on 16 April 1986

(2) No The Task Team is expected to report to the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters on 20 August 1987

Maintenance orders

255 Mrs H SUZSMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) (a) How many applications, for the variation of maintenance orders were referred to the Wynberg magistrate's court by the maintenance officer in Observatory in 1986 and (b) how many of these applications were granted,

(2) what, in respect of Black maintenance cases, was the average maintenance order per child per month ratified by the said magistrate's court in 1986,

(3) whether any cases concerning maintenance enquiries of Black persons normally heard in the Wynberg magistrate's court are to be transferred to the Athlone sub-magistracy in 1987, if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what types of cases are to be transferred?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) and (b) The information is unfortunately not readily available in the Department

(2) The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, a random test consisting of fifty cases was carried out and it appears that the average amount of maintenance is R43,00 per month per child

(3) Yes

(a) Athlone is more conveniently situated to witnesses and parties in maintenance matters involving Black persons

(b) Since 30 January 1987

(c) All cases except those that can more conveniently be disposed of at Wynberg Magistrate's Office

FRIDAY, 31 JULY 1987

Cruelty to animals

258 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice:

How many convictions relating to cruelty to animals were obtained in the Republic of each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, in respect of contraventions of the provisions of the Animals Protection Act, No 71 of 1962, in regard to the transport of livestock?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The information is unfortunately not readily available in the Department

Abattoirs

259 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) How many abattoirs fell under the control of the Abattoir Corporation as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether it is the intention to construct additional abattoirs, if so, (a) where, (b) when, and (c) at what cost, in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) 10 on 30 June 1987

(2) No

FRIDAY, 31 JULY 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Children attending schools of other population groups

132 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of National Education †

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of children attending schools of other population groups, if not, why not, if so, (a) (i) how many (aa) White, (bb) Coloured, (cc) Indian and (dd) Black children are attending such schools, (ii) how many of these schools are (aa) State-controlled, (bb) State-subsidised, (cc) private and (dd) other specified kinds of schools and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) with what total amount did the State subsidise schools attended by children from more than one population group, in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

Yes, but only in as far as these statistics are included in the information system used by the Department for determining general education policy

(a) (i) This information is at present not available in the requested form. The available statistics indicate that less than 0,5% of all pupils in the RSA attend schools of other population groups

(ii) This information is not included in the information system referred to above

(iii) The information in (a) (i) pertains to 31 March 1986

(b) This information is not included in the information system referred to above

Management centres

200 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many (i) sub-committees

Son shot in roadblock, cop sues

From MIKE LOEWE

GRAHAMSTOWN - A Queenstown policeman, Johnny Davids, is suing the Minister of Defence for more than R65,000 for the shooting of his 12-year-old son at an SADF roadblock

This follows the start of an inquest at the town into the death of the policeman's son, Sherlock Davids

In his summons, Davids accused the SADF of negligence because members of the force endangered motorists and failed to take the necessary precautions before shooting

Evidence presented to court so far include

- Soldiers manning roadblocks wear no reflective gear and have little training and experience,

- Vehicles travelling at 60 kms an hour have only three seconds to stop before reaching the barrier,

- Soldiers are instructed in lectures to shoot if motorists do not stop

The court was told that the policeman's wife, Mrs Daleen Davids, was shot in the arm and leg, that she saw a dim torchlight and could only recognise figures moving in the dark as their vehicle approached the roadblock on a feeder road near the town

One of three shots was fired at point blank range into the right headlight

A police lieutenant who visited the scene after the incident found it was "possible but difficult" to identify SADF uniforms in the dark

In his evidence, Colonel Christiaan Boucher, officer commanding Group 39 in Queenstown, said the roadblocks were designed to ensure that there would be "little or no warning" of its presence.

Although a vehicle was to be used as a barrier in "normal circumstances", this was left to the discretion of the "chap setting up the roadblock"

Rifleman Christopher Butler said that in theory there "is no effective way" other than to shoot to stop a vehicle travelling at 60 kilometres an hour

Corporal Randall Moore said when he saw Davids' vehicle would not stop he had shouted "stop that car".

Butler, standing 50 metres further down the road, said he had grabbed his rifle and fired a single shot into the headlight of the vehicle. He fired two more shots at the vehicle

Dr Joseph Kopowitz, a district surgeon, told the court Sherlock had died of a bullet or shrapnel wound in the chest.

(254) ~~(254)~~

South 30/7-5/8/87

CAF Trip
30/7/87

Girl, 14, killed (u4) by SADF vehicle

JOHANNESBURG — A Defence Force Buffel ran over and killed a 14-year-old girl on her way to a doctor's office in Soweto yesterday, the girl's mother and other witnesses said.

Mrs Anna Molefi, sobbing as she spoke to reporters while her daughter's body lay in the road covered with an army rucksack, said they had been walking across the road near the Orlando police station when the armoured truck struck her daughter.

Mrs Molefi said the truck missed her by a whisker. She dived to get out of the way, fell to the ground and sprained her hand. Her daughter, Mpho, was hit by the truck and killed instantly, she said.

Police said a case of culpable homicide was being investigated.

Reporters said the four soldiers got out of their truck and covered the girl's body, which was still lying in the road three hours later.

Mrs Molefi, a 36-year-old widow, said Mpho had attended school in Lesotho, but had been sent home by friends when she became ill.

SA threats uncalled for, says Kaunda

4/8/87 Sawefan
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LONDON - Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, responding to South African warnings against harbouring ANC insurgents in his country, insisted that the nationalist guerillas have no training camps there

"The threats are completely uncalled for," Dr Kaunda told British Broadcasting Corporation radio in Lusaka. "but I am of course taking these threats very, very seriously."

General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence in South Africa, issued the warning to Zambia and to Mozambique on Thursday after a car bomb injured 68

people in Johannesburg. The ANC has refused to say whether it was responsible

A pro-Government newspaper in Johannesburg said there was "growing speculation" that South Africa would take military action against suspected ANC targets

The African National Congress has its headquarters in neighbouring Zambia and General Malan says the ANC has military and political offices in Mozambique

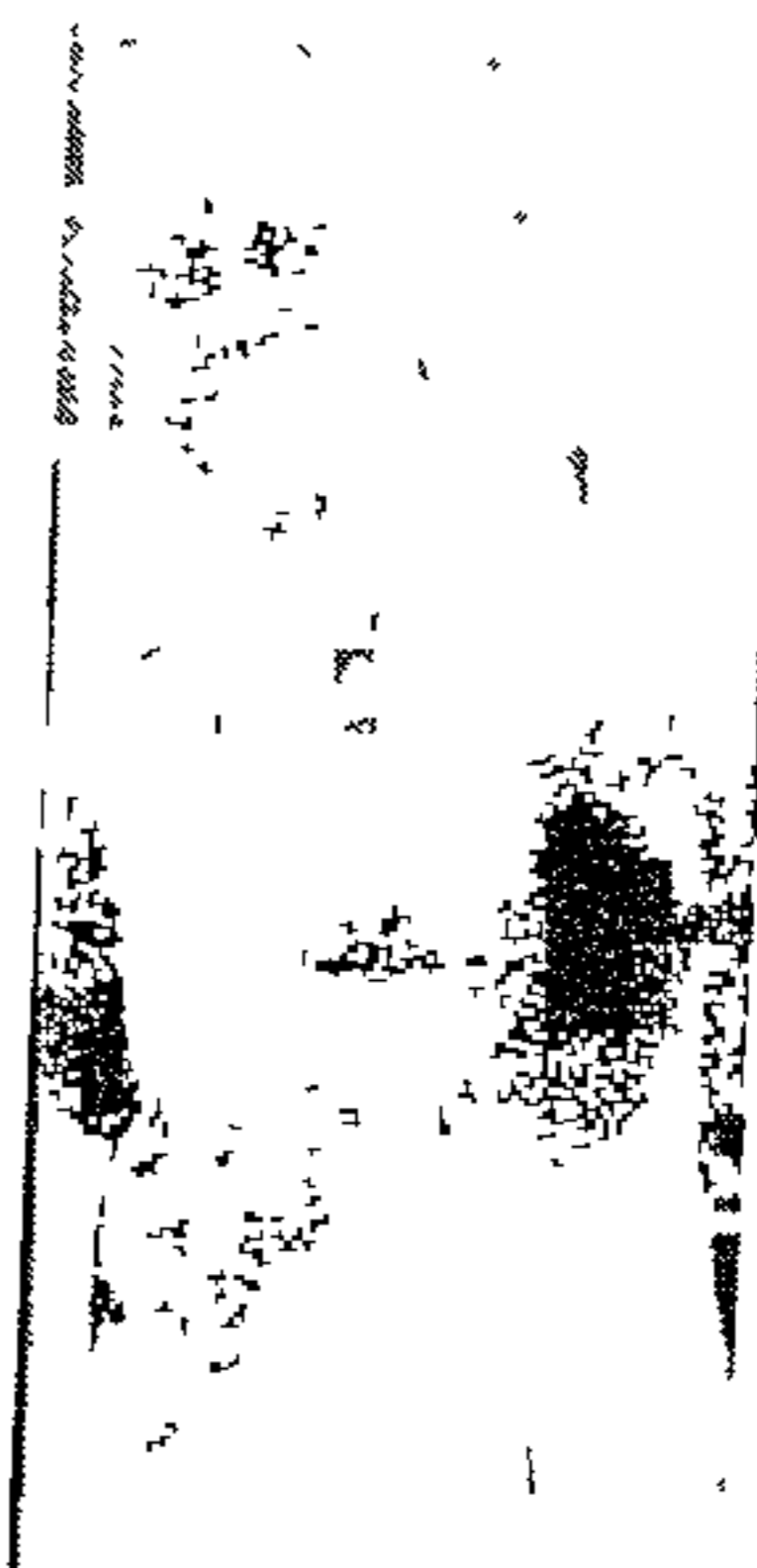
After several previous bombings, South Africa staged military attacks on suspected ANC bases within days

"It is true that we have

ANC offices here," Dr Kaunda said in the broadcast monitored in London. "Their principal leaders live in Zambia. They are not alone. We have thousands, literally, of refugees from that unhappy country."

But, "we have no training camps here. None at all. And they know it. Last time they came and killed our people, they killed four innocent Zambians. These are the people they call South African terrorists."

"Let them go ahead," Dr Kaunda said. "We will defend ourselves as best as we know how. But I call on the international community to take



PRESIDENT Kaunda.

notice of this. This is provocation of the worst order." - Sapa-AP

CAPE TIMES 4/8/87 254



REFUSING TO SERVE . . . These young men announced their intention yesterday not to serve in the SADF. They are (back, from left) Peter Hope, Michael Briggs, David Green, Mark Behr, Glenn Goosen, Michael Rautenbach, Jean du Plessis, Luke Cornell, Timothy Honey, Pieter van der Riet and David Waddilove; (front, from left) Crispian Olver, Jaco Malan, Andrew Merrifield, Bernard Le Roux, Dr Ivan Toms, Jonathan Melunsky, Jonathan Shapiro, Nathan Honey, Andries du Toit and Ben Schoeman. Two other group members, David Schmidt and Robert Snetlage, were not present at the meeting
Picture ALAN TAYLOR

Staff Reporter

23 refuse publicly to serve in SADF

TWENTY-THREE men — students and working people ranging in age from 20 to 35 — made a public announcement yesterday of their refusal to serve in the South African Defence Force

At a press conference in the Buitenkant Street Methodist Church, the group emphasized that it was not affiliated to any organization but was acting independently

A statement, signed by all members of the group, was read out by one of its members, Mr Glenn Goosen, a former University of Cape Town SRC president

The conference was then addressed by two other members of the group. They answered questions and posed for a group photograph. Twenty-one group members were present at the conference

In response to questions from reporters, it emerged that two members of the group

were due for call-up in this week's intake while several others had served two years' service and were now refusing to complete their camps

The group consists of people from Cape Town and Stellenbosch

All emphasized that they had given their decision careful thought and were prepared to take the consequences. "Some of us will go to prison, others will leave the country," said Mr Goosen

Mr Bernard le Roux, a UCT student, said he was a practising Catholic who could not reconcile his Christian faith with taking up arms against the cause of the poor and oppressed

The statement issued by the group said it was against their moral principles to participate in the SADF. "We are a group of South Africans compelled by law to serve in the SADF. We believe our country is best served if we refuse to fight in the SADF," the statement said

The group accused the SADF of contravening international law. "It illegally occupies Namibia. It violates the sovereignty of neighbouring states and commits acts of aggression against the citizens of these countries

"The SADF consumes the country's resources, resources that are so desperately needed for health, housing and education," the statement said

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday "In terms of the Defence Act, failure to report for military service when required to do so is a contravention of that law"

The End Conscription Campaign issued a statement in response to the meeting, challenging the government to provide a form of alternative service which would be beneficial and morally acceptable to all South Africans

The members of the group are Dr Ivan Toms, Ben Schoeman, Crispian Olver, Bernard Le Roux, Jean du Plessis, Timothy Honey, Mark Behr, David Green, Jaco Malan, Pieter van der Riet, Robert Snetlage, Nathan Honey, Jonathan Shapiro, Jonathan Melunsky, Luke Cornell, Peter Hope, Glenn Goosen, David Waddilove, Andries du Toit, Andrew Merrifield, Michael Rautenbach, David Schmidt and Michael Briggs

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cf

23 city men refuse to serve in SADF

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of 23 Cape Town men have refused to serve in the Defence Force.

At a Press conference yesterday, the men, aged between 20 and 35, who said they were not affiliated to any organisation, explained their stand

University of Cape Town student Mr Bernard le Roux said they believed "our country is best served if we refuse to fight in the SADF"

SERIOUS STEP

The law made it "a serious step to take" but there came a time "when moral choices, no matter how difficult, cannot be avoided"

Individuals had chosen to go to prison, to leave the country or do alternative community service

Two were to report for national service this week, 13 had not been to the army and the others had done their two-year service and had to complete camps.



Picture LEON MULLER, The Argus

Some of the men who have refused to serve in the Defence Force.

They were "fully aware" of what could happen to them and yet were "willing to make this choice for morality and fairness"

The 23 are Dr Ivan Toms, Ben Schoeman, Crispan Olver, Bernard le Roux, Jean du Plessis, Timothy Honey, Mark Behr, David Green, Jaco Malan, Pieter van der Riet, Rover

Snetlage, Nathan Honey, Jonathan Shapiro, Jonathan Melunsky, Luke Cornell, Peter Hope, Glenn Goosen, David Waddilove, Andries du Toit, Andrew Merrifield, Michael Rautenbach, David Schmidt and Michael Briggs

● End Conscription Campaign chairman Paula Hathorn said the significance of the

stand the group had made "should not be under-estimated"

There were "many thousands" who had made similar decisions

"We challenge the Government to provide forms of alternative service that are beneficial and morally acceptable to all South Africans"

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

- (a) Not to institute a prosecution
- (b) No further action is necessary

Teachers, religious objectors

4 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Manpower

- (1) Whether (a) a policy has and (b) regulations have been devised to govern community service performed by qualified teachers who have been classified as religious objectors in terms of section 72E (4) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, if so, when (a) was the policy and (b) were the regulations finalised,
- (2) whether any groups of persons or individuals were consulted prior to finalising the (a) policy and (b) regulations, if not, why not, if so, what groups and/or individuals were consulted,
- (3) whether it is the policy that teachers classified as religious objectors and performing community service may not perform such community service by teaching in the schools at which they were formerly employed, if so, (a) why (b) how many of these teachers have been removed from their teaching posts and (c) what schools have been affected by the removal of these teachers
- (4) whether these regulations make provision for a teacher with a degree, a diploma or a minimum of three years of post-graduate study to be paid a professional fixed daily allowance of R11,44 plus a daily allowance of R8,00 if not, (a) why not and (b) what is the daily allowance payable to such teachers,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Manpower)

- (1) (a) No

- (b) No
- (2) Falls away

(3) It is not the Department of Manpower's policy to stop teachers classified as religious objectors, who perform community service, from teaching in the schools at which they were formerly employed

(4) No

(a) Remuneration and allowances are determined in terms of regulation 14 of the Regulations governing community service which stipulates that the pay of religious objectors for services rendered may not be more favourable than that paid to serving national servicemen. National servicemen who are teachers do not receive a professional allowance

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Howard

(b) Married R11,44 per day	Daily allowance (R per day)
Unmarried R5,72 per day	
Plus	
3 years	0,50
4 years	1,00
5 years	2,00
6 years and more	3,00

Durban North, combating of crime

*5 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the South African Police (a) took any special measures in 1986 and (b) have been taking any such measures in 1987 to combat crime in the police station areas falling within the Durban North constituency, if not why not, if so, (i) what measures and (ii) with what result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) and (b) Yes

Howard 4/8/87

(i) and (ii) Continuous crime prevention actions which form an integral part of policing were carried out and yielded satisfactory results

Yusumuzi Khanyle, Detention of

*6 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained by the Police in or about December 1986, if so (a) on what date, (b) where, (c) why, (d) in terms of what statutory provision, (e) where is he being held and (f) what is his name,
- (2) whether the relatives of this person were informed of his detention, if not, why not, if so, on what date,
- (3) whether this person has been allowed to receive any visitors, if not, why not, if so, (a) how often is he allowed to receive visitors and (b) who is allowed to visit him,
- (4) whether any complaints and/or representations have been received from this person regarding the conditions of or reasons for his detention, if so, what was the (a) nature of the complaints and/or representations and (b) response thereto,
- (5) whether any charges are being investigated against this person, if so, in terms of what statutory provision?

Howard

- (e) I do not consider it in the public interest to furnish information of this nature
- (f) Yusumuzi Khanyle
- (2) Yes, on 12 December 1986
- (3) Yes
- (a) One visit every 14 days
- (b) His son and his attorney

(a) and (b) The detainee contested the legality of the reasons for his detention and applied for an interdict, which was dismissed with costs

Yes, a contravention of section 54 (2) of the Internal Security Act, 74 of 1982—Subversion and a contravention of section 56 (1) (a) of the Internal Security Act 74 of 1982—Promoting the aims of an unlawful organisation

Wheeler's Farm squatters

*7 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) (a) How many Blacks are living in the squatter town at Wheeler's Farm in Walkerville at present, (b) how many squatter structures have been erected there (c) what services are provided there and (d) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether it is the intention to move this town, if so (a) when and (b) where to, if not, what steps are envisaged in this connection?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- (1) (a) The exact number could as yet not be determined, but it is estimated that approximately 7 000 blacks reside on Wheeler's Farm
- (b) 1 135 structures
- (c) (i) A borehole fitted a diesel

Howard

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST 1987

Klaas Mentoor, Death of

*10 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, died while in prison in Stellenbosch on or about 9 May 1987, if so, (a) on what date, (b) what (i) was the cause of and (ii) were the circumstances surrounding his death and (c) what was his name,

- (2) whether this person requested access to a lawyer, if so, on what date,

- (3) whether this request was granted, if not, why not, if so, on what date,

- (4) whether this person (a) requested and (b) received any (i) medical treatment and/or (ii) medication while in prison, if so, (aa) what treatment and/or medication, (bb) what was the reason for this treatment and/or medication in each case, (cc) what were the results and (dd) on what dates did he receive treatment and/or medication?

+The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice) (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes

(a) 9 May 1987

(b) (i) and (ii) as well as (c) The name of the person is Klaas Mentoor

A departmental investigation following the death of the prisoner indicates the following

The prisoner was admitted to Stellenbosch Prison during the afternoon of 8 May 1987 after having been held at other prisons previously on remand and as a convicted prisoner. According to all the evidence he did not show signs of being ill when admitted and also did not complain that he did not feel well. The asthma pumps which were inter alia in his possession at the time,

however, were left with him and he was locked-up in a communal cell for the night with other prisoners. His cell-mates allegedly drew the attention of the night duty personnel at approximately 04h30 and reported that the deceased felt tight in the chest. Assistance was summoned at some stage as well as an ambulance to remove the prisoner to the hospital. He, however, died the same morning.

According to the investigation an autopsy was carried out and the cause of death has been indicated as "Myocardial Infarction", which probably resulted from "chronic asthma" which the prisoner had been suffering from before his admittance to prison. The medical doctor concerned also found early signs of emphysema in his lungs and noted that the deceased was well-known to be a chronic sufferer of severe asthma. However, he also declared that he is of the opinion that the deceased had a reasonable chance of survival, had he received earlier medical attention.

The matter is being investigated by the South African Police who will submit the completed case docket to the Attorney-General.

(2) and (3) The prisoner was held on remand from the court. As far as could be ascertained, he at no stage requested access to a lawyer from the prison authorities.

(4) (a) (i) and (ii) as well as (b) (i) and (ii) Yes

In terms of standing directives all prisoners have to be examined by a medical doctor as soon as possible after admittance. Mr Mentoor was no exception and previously consulted the medical officer several times at his own request at Stellenbosch Prison as well as another prison where he

TUESDAY 4 AUGUST 1987

was incarcerated. He, however, did not only receive medical treatment in prison but was for example admitted to the Paarl East Hospital on 11 April 1987 and discharged on 12 April 1987. Medication and treatment for his ailments were available at all times.

(aa) and (bb) The hon member will probably agree with me that for understandable reasons, there is a professional and confidential relationship between doctors and their patients.

The same rule also applies to prisoners and the reasons as to why a prisoner would consult a doctor, as well as the reason for the treatment and medication which may be prescribed, is therefore as in the case with any other person, exclusively a matter between the patient, his family and the doctor. The South African Prisons Service respects this need for privacy and traditionally does not comment on or discuss the ailments of individual prisoners in public. Furthermore, the professional independence of the medical doctors who render medical services in prison or to prisoners outside prison, is respected by the Prisons Service. The instructions and prescriptions issued by doctors in the treatment of their patients are carried out strictly and under the continued supervision of the medical officers.

It is not possible to furnish the information required without negating the confidential relationship between the patient and the doctors who treated him.

(cc) and (dd) As has been mentioned before, the professional independence of medical doctors is held in

high regard. It is therefore not appropriate for the Prisons Service to comment on or to become involved from an administrative or any other capacity, in a subjective evaluation of, as the question reads, the 'results' of the treatment and/or medication, that was prescribed for a patient by a medical doctor.

In general it may be confirmed that medical doctors visit all prisons on a regular basis. The deceased, for example, consulted a medical doctor on several occasions during his incarceration at Victor Verster Prison during the period from 9 April 1987 up to and including 8 May 1987 and the doctor's prescriptions were repeated as and when necessary. It was during this period, for example, that a medical doctor considered it necessary to refer him to a hospital outside the prison.

End Conscription Campaign

*11 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any restrictions or conditions were imposed in respect of any meetings of the End Conscription Campaign in 1985, 1986 and 1987, if so, (a) in respect of how many meetings as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what restrictions and/or conditions were imposed?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

As far as can be established no restrictions or conditions were imposed in respect of any specific gathering of the End Conscription Campaign in terms of section 46 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) in 1985, 1986 and 1987. Such particulars must in any way be Tabled in Par-

254 Howard
11/9/87

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST 1987

liament in terms of section 72 of the International Security Act 1982
(a) and (b) Fall away

Detainees- audio-/video tapes

*12 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 26 May 1987, the audio and video tapes used to monitor the non-privileged visits of detainees held under emergency regulations are retained for any period of time after they have been checked by prison officials, if so, (a) why, (b) for what period, (c) where are they kept and (d) who has access to these tapes, if not, what happens to these tapes once they have been checked by officials?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER (for the Minister of Justice)

The hon member will probably agree that I furnished full particulars in my reply to Question No 6 of 26 May 1987, as to the reasons for the monitoring of non-privileged visits to prisoners. I also went out of my way to confirm that all such visits have to take place within the sight and hearing of a member of the South African Prisons Service, for certain understandable reasons and according to internationally accepted practice. Therefore, staff are present for the duration of such visits and are responsible for and mindful of making observations. I also mentioned that under these circumstances modern technology is used where it is available, but also added that I do not consider it in the interests of security to furnish further particulars regarding the technology used.

I did not say in my reply on 26 May 1987 that audio- and video tapes are used for monitoring purposes. The way in which the present question has been framed, makes it difficult for me to give a full reply, as I normally try to do.

HoA

Mixed couples

*13 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning +

Whether applications for the issue of permits in terms of section 26 (1) of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, to couples who have entered into mixed marriages to reside permanently in White areas notwithstanding the provisions of the above-mentioned Act are considered on the basis of certain criteria, if so, what criteria are used for this purpose?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Yes. Applications are considered by the various Provincial Administrations in terms of the criteria laid down in section 21 of the Group Areas Act, 1966.

State President: advertisements

*14 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs +

What was the total cost of advertisements published by the State President in this capacity in publications abroad from 4 September 1984 to 1 June 1987?

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No advertisement was placed by the Department of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the State President in this capacity in publications abroad between 4 September 1984 and 1 June 1987.

Children detained

*15 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 31 on 23 June, 1987, any children as defined in the Child Care Act, No 74 of 1983, were being detained in the Republic as at 10 June 1987 without any charges having been brought against them, if so, how many children who were under the age of (a) 18 and (b) 16 were being detained as at the above date.

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST 1987

(2) whether these figures include children in the national states who were being detained without charges having been brought against them?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2) A list of names of persons in terms of section 3 (4) of the Public Safety Act, 1953 (Act 3 of 1953) will be tabled in Parliament shortly.

NOTE: The list will include the names of persons detained in the national states.

Mr R M BURROWS: Arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he tell the House whether the listing will contain the ages of the persons detained?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not sure, but as far as I know, the answer is no.

Policemen at political meetings

*16 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any policemen from the (a) Cape Town and (b) Wynberg police district were present at any political meetings in the course of their duties during the 1987 general election campaign, if not, why not, if so, (i) at which meetings, (ii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they held, (iii) who were the speakers at these meetings and (iv) who requested that policemen be present?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) and (b) Yes

(i) to (iii) At all meetings of the respective political parties in the police districts of Cape Town and Wynberg, which came to the notice of the South African Police and during which Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Members of Parliament acted as speakers.

Because election campaigns were conducted in an intensive manner, compiling the particulars is an enormous and time-consuming task and this information is, therefore, not readily available.

(iv) The Divisional Commissioner of the Western Province directed personal requests to the various political parties that they inform the South African Police of political meetings, so that they could as far as possible maintain a police presence at all such meetings, as this is a normal police function.

In only a few instances were the requests adhered to. Where the South African Police, however, had knowledge of meetings, an unobtrusive presence was maintained with the sole intention of ensuring law and order.

The South African Police complied with all such requests that were received from the political parties.

Social pensions

*17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether consideration is being given to paying social pensions to Black persons (a) on a monthly basis and (b) by way of transfers into savings accounts, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether any progress has been made in implementing these changes, if so, (a) what progress and (b) when is it anticipated that these changes will be implemented, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what steps are to be taken in this regard,

(3) what is the most recent estimate of the number of Black persons in the Republic, excluding the national states, who are (a) of pensionable age and (b) being paid pensions by the State?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(2) Yes

HoA

Zola credited with R6-m, claim

A FORMER Standard Bank employee, Miss Snowy Tebello Moshoeshe (29) of Orlando East, Soweto, will appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court on August 21 to face 152 counts of fraud.

It is alleged she defrauded Standard Bank between April 27, 1984, and May 9 this year. It is alleged she fraudulently pretended the bank had received "deposits in the ordinary course of business" and that the deposits were accordingly credited to various accounts. Money was then

WE WOMEN'T SERVE 23 TELL SAADF

'Quest for harmony'

A GROUP of 23 Cape Town men have refused to serve in the South African Defence Force, saying they believe it would contradict a pledge each had made to be part of a future where South Africans could live together in peace and harmony.

At a Press conference in the Butekant Methodist Church called for the group, aged between 20 and 35, to explain their stand, a Stellenbosch University student Mr Mark Behr told how a black friend said, "I lived in Owamboland in Namibia. Maybe you shot at me when you were in the army there."

This had been the turning point which made him realise he could no longer serve in the SADF. Mr Behr issued an Afrikaans statement while University of Cape

Town student, Mr Bernard le Roux, spoke on behalf of the English members.

Mr Le Roux said they believed "our country is best served if we refuse to fight in the SADF".

The law made it "a serious step to take" but there came a time "when moral choices, no matter how difficult, cannot be avoided".

Individuals had chosen either to go to prison, to leave the country or do alternative community service.

Two were to report for national service this week, 13 have not been to the army and the others have done national service and must still complete camps.

They believed the country was in the midst of a civil war not of their making in which they would be forced to serve on one side. — *Sowetan* Correspondent.

Children 'will die fighting'

THE shadow Defence Minister in the Conservative Party, Mr Koos van der Merwe, says that he would prefer his children to "die fighting" rather than to live under a black government.

Mr van der Merwe made this statement in an interview in the August issue of the news analysis magazine *Inside South Africa*.

The interview with Mr van der Merwe appears with a photograph of him coaching his 18-year-old daughter, Corrie, in the use of a rifle. — *Sapa*.



ALL defence forces are supposed to be vast, impersonal machines which do not give a damn about their people, and to a certain extent, of course, this is so. Indeed, bearing in mind the vastness of the machine, it is almost inevitable. However, every so often one comes across such malignant cases of bad administration and/or callousness that one feels like hitting someone.

Take a look at this one, which came to my attention a few days ago.

A local boy who matriculated last year applied to join the South African Air Force (Permanent Force) — his life's ambition. He duly appeared before a selection board in April, then went for a medical, passed both and was told he was accepted and could go home to await his call-up instructions.

The promised instructions did not arrive. What *dad* arrive was his call-up for national service. A few days before he was due to go his perturbed father made inquiries and was told a freeze had been placed on PF recruiting.

The father was, naturally, very hurt by this. Was the PF's commitment, he asked, worth nothing? For months his son had been kicking his heels at home, eagerly awaiting his PF call-up — only to be slapped in the face like this.

Further investigation showed that it was the fault not of the SAAF but of the SADF's personnel department, the Minister of Defence had decreed that there should be a freeze on recruiting and somewhere lower down the line this was applied as a summary chop, previous commitments or no previous commitments.

I am glad to say the story has a happy

Cut out callous

Cape Times 5 APR 254

attitudes in SADF

ending once the powers-that-be had been apprised of the matter they moved swiftly and corrected this wrong, so that the lad — and presumably the others in his position — will be able to become a career SAAF member after all.

What makes me wonder is that whatever fool was responsible obviously did not realize or — dare I say it? — care that his action would give the entire SADF a black eye, and possibly result in legal action for breach of contract (the lad in question is happy with the result, but according to my information a number of other recruits was involved, and everything depends on their degree of disgruntlement).

In fact, he can count himself lucky if no ministerial inquiry results from this affair, it would serve him right if that happened.

□ What worries me about this case is that it is added proof that some military officials have a basic "bugger-you-Jack" atti-

titude towards the most important component of the SADF, namely the people who serve in it.

Is anything being done about the repeated instances of bad administration and callousness of the past few months?

Serving SADF members tend to grin and bear it, but the point is that this and other failures are neither necessary nor inevitable, no matter how large and impersonal the organization concerned. They happen because the system does not work, or staffers are not doing their job or are inherently incompetent or unsuitable for their task. If that is so, the system must change and/or they must go — and the sooner the better.

Did you know him?

AN OFFICIAL of the First National Bank has passed on an interesting letter to it from Mr G F Jones, 28 Keepers Lane, Weaverham, Northwich, Cheshire CWB 3BY. Mr Jones is doing research on the warship HMS Manchester, and writes *On receiving some old naval records from an antique bookshop, I found a letter from you to a Mr M R Smuts of No 17 Conifer flats, Sea Point. In the same book I found a letter from Mr Smuts, who was then a colonel, and posted aboard a hospital ship, Amra, to a Marcel, telling him that he was on his way home to be demobbed.*

Both letters were posted in August 1945. I thought that maybe he or his family would like to have them as a keepsake.

□ A bank official says a steakhouse now stands on the site of Conifer Flats, Colonel Smuts's account has long since been closed and records of the period have been destroyed. If the letter rings a bell, write to Mr Jones.

Objectors deliver statement to Castle

cap TMB 6/18/87
Staff Reporter

254

TWO city students and their lawyers entered the Castle yesterday to tell the most senior SADF officer they could find that they were serious about refusing to do military service

The two were Mr Glenn Goosen, past University of Cape Town SRC president, and Mr Mike Rautenbach, who formed part of the 23 Cape Town and Stellenbosch men who this week publicly stated their opposition to compulsory conscription and vowed not to serve with the SADF

Armed with a document outlining their position and signed by all 23 men, Mr Goosen and Mr Rautenbach said they wanted to show they were "quite serious"

"We've come to officially deliver that statement," Mr Rautenbach said, speaking to reporters before entering the Castle

"We are going to ask to see the duty officer and then the commanding officer and we want to give them this (a copy of the signed statement)"

Asked if there had been any response to their statement yet — either informally or officially, Mr Rautenbach said, "Just lots of support"

Although their legal representatives were with them — "just in case" — they admitted feeling nervous about entering the Castle — which they said was a "symbolic representation of the SADF"

Although the Castle's Commanding Officer was "not available", the document was handed to another SADF officer. This was confirmed by an SADF spokesman, who said he had nothing further to add at this stage.

Grandson of 'Oom' Ben says no to army

254

South

6/2/85



A group of conscriptees who are refusing to do military service at a meeting in the City this week

By SAHM VENTER

THE grandson of a former Cabinet minister and National Party leader in the Transvaal is prepared to go to jail rather than serve in the Defence Force

Ben Schoeman, a 23-year-old Stellenbosch University student and grandson of the long-serving former Minister of Transport, "Oom" Ben Schoeman, this week joined 22 other men who publicly refused to serve in the SADF

"No one would like to go to jail but if that's what it comes to, then I'll go," said Schoeman, who served two years in the SADF after finishing school in Bronkhorstspruit in the Transvaal in 1983

Schoeman, a final year political science student, is facing a call-up camp in December, but has vowed not to go.

When he started his military training he was convinced that it was the right thing to do, but eight months in Angola changed his mind

"A lot of questions arose about the role that I played," he said

While his family, National Party supporters, understood his stand, they did not accept it, Schoeman said

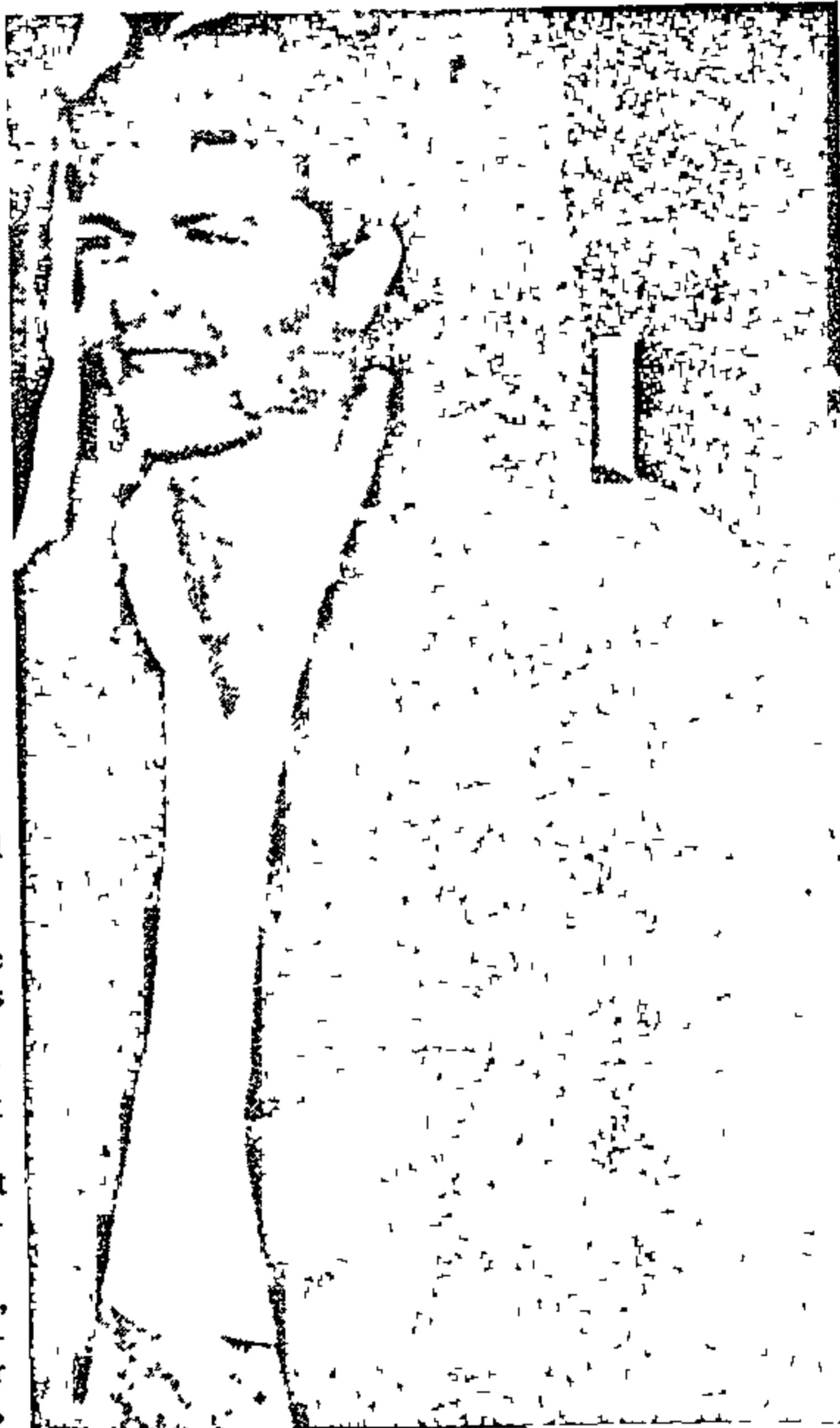
He endorsed a statement stating the SADF upheld apartheid

"We believe that the State of Emergency is a declaration of war against the people of South Africa. The SADF is deployed against township youth and members of the liberation movement.

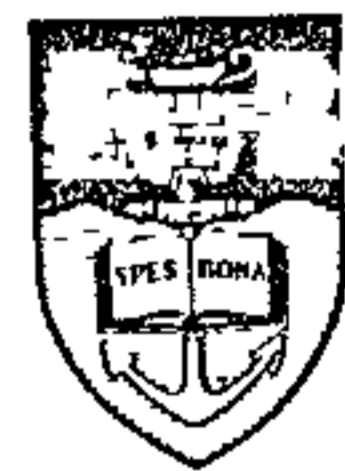
"These people are not our enemies. They are fellow South Africans and we will not take up arms against them," the conscriptees said

They said that to serve in the SADF would contradict their pledge to build and be part of a non-racial democratic future in South Africa

The other members of the group are Dr Ivan Toms, Crispian Olver, Bernard le Roux, Jean du Plessis, Timothy Honey, David Green, Jaco Malan, Pieter van der Riet, Robert Snetlage, Nathan Honey, Jonathan Shapiro, Jonathan Melunsky, Luke Cornell, Peter Hope, Glenn Goosen, David Waddilove, Andries du Toit, Andrew Merrifield, Michael Rautenbach, David Schmidt and Michael Briggs.



Ben Schoeman, grandson of the late Minister of Transport, "Oom" Ben Schoeman



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
Undergraduate Admissions

Applications are invited for 1987

Closing dates

The closing date for undergraduate applications will be 31 October 1987 for the Faculty of Medicine. All applicants, are however, Application fees are:
Until 30 September R20
Until 31 October R50
Until 15 January R100

Student Housing

UCT is able to offer accommodation for its students. Applicants who wish to apply should do so no later than 31 October 1987. Applications will be accepted

Financial Assistance

Applicants who will not be able to pay their fees should apply for financial assistance as early as possible. Further information is available from the Financial Assistance Office. The closing date for applications for Bursary/Loans for undergraduate students is 31 October 1987. Applications for financial assistance cannot be accepted after this date.

Application forms and further information are available from the Central Admissions Office, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700. Telephone: (021) 7741111

- (c) Whites 1 775
Coloureds 5,
Indians 19,
Blacks Nil
- (3) (a) Post Salary scale with effect
level from 1 July 1987

- 1 R119 136
- 2 R70 017
- 3 R62 199
- 4 R54 954
- 5 R50 709 - 52 539 - 54 954
- 6 R43 389 x 1 830 - 47 049
- 7 R33 624 - 34 803 x 1 431
- 37 665
- 8 R30 087 x 1 179 - 34 803

- (3) (b) (i) Annual Service bonus that
amounts to 93% of one
month's salary
- (ii) Housing Subsidy on interest
and capital redemption up
to a maximum of a housing
loan of R50 000,00, subject
to the compliance with cer-
tain conditions

- (iii) Car Financing Scheme for
officers occupying posts in
the *management echelon* (ie
those officers who are in
receipt of an annual salary
of R54 954 fixed and high-
er) The amount payable
varies for each level as it is
based on an officer's grad-
ing

159 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minis-
ter of Defence

- (1) What was the total number of per-
sons employed in a full-time capacity
in the South African Defence Force
as at the latest specified date for
which information is available,

- (a) how many such persons were em-
ployed in each of the eight most
senior post levels in the Defence
Force, (b) how many of these persons
were (i) male and (ii) female and (c)
to which population group did each
of these persons belong,

Handwritten: 254

- (3) (a) what will be the applicable salar-
ies and/or salary scales of each of the
eight most senior post levels in the
Defence Force with effect from 1 July
1987 and (b) what financial and other
specified benefits will be applicable to
each of these post levels as at 1 July
1987?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The SA Defence Force has indicated that,
as a result of the sensitivity of the nature
of its activities and functions, the particu-
lars, as requested, cannot be supplied

Full-time employees

160 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minis-
ter of Agriculture

- (1) What was the total number of per-
sons employed in a full-time capacity
in his Department as at the latest
specified date for which information
is available,

- (2) (a) how many such persons were em-
ployed in each of the eight most
senior post levels in his Department,
(b) how many of these persons were
(i) male and (ii) female and (c) to
which population group did each of
these persons belong,

- (3) (a) what will be the applicable salar-
ies and/or salary scales of each of the
eight most senior post levels in his
Department with effect from 1 July
1987 and (b) what financial and other
specified benefits will be applicable to
each of these post levels as at 1 July
1987?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (1) 3 493 specified date 8 June 1987
- (2) (a) Post level

1	1
2	1
3	4
4	11
5	43
6	88
7	449
8	155

Handwritten: 254

- (b) (i) 666
(ii) 86
- (c) Whites 729
Coloureds Nil,
Indians 16,
Blacks 7

- (3) (a) Post Salary scale with effect
level from 1 July 1987

- 1 R119 136
- 2 R70 017
- 3 R62 199
- 4 R54 954
- 5 R43 389 x 1 830 - 47 049
- 6 R33 624 x 1 179 - 34 803
x 1 413 - 37 665
- 7 R25 371 x 1 179 - 30 087
- 8 R15 912 x 789 - 22 224

- (3) (b) (i) Annual Service bonus that
amounts to 93% of one
month's salary
- (ii) Housing Subsidy on interest
and capital redemption up
to a maximum of a housing
loan of R50 000,00, subject
to the compliance with cer-
tain conditions

- (iii) Car Financing Scheme for
officers occupying posts in
the *management echelon* (ie
those officers who are in
receipt of an annual salary
of R54 954 fixed and high-
er) The amount payable
varies for each level as it is
based on an officer's grad-
ing.

- (i) male and (ii) female and (c) to
which population group did each of
these persons belong,

- (3) (a) what will be the applicable sal-
aries and/or salary scales of each of
the eight most senior post levels in
this Department with effect from 1
July 1987 and (b) what financial and
other specified benefits will be applic-
able to each of these post levels as at
1 July 1987?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AF-
FAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

- (1) 953 specified date 8 June 1987
- (2) (a) Post level

1	1
2	3
3	6
4	18
5	1
6	49
7	1
8	115

- (b) (i) 190
(ii) 4
- (c) Whites 194,
Coloureds Nil,
Indians Nil,
Blacks Nil

Full-time employees

161 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minis-
ter of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (1) What was the total number of per-
sons employed in a full-time capacity
in the Department of Trade and In-
dustry as at the latest specified date
for which information is available,

- (a) how many such persons were em-
ployed in each of the eight most
senior post levels in this Department,
(b) how many of these persons were

Handwritten: 254

We won't serve in the SADF, say 23 youths

DURING his basic training in the South African Defence Force five years ago, Mark Behr joined the troops' chorus: "I'm gonna go into Angola, I'm gonna kill old Sam Nujoma". But this week, the Stellenbosch University student was part of a group of 23 men who, seated in a Cape Town church under a large banner proclaiming "No Apartheid War", collectively announced their refusal to serve in the SA Defence Force.

Their public declaration came the day before the start of the SADF's second annual intake of thousands of conscripts when two of the group delivered a copy of the declaration to officers at Cape Town's Castle, headquarters of Western Province Command.

For Behr, a commissioned officer of the SADF who saw action in Namibia and Angola in 1982 while a candidate officer, the turning point came on meeting a Namibian student at a national student conference in June this year.

"When he asked her where she lived in Namibia, she started saying she and her family were from Ovambo-land but then stopped mid-sentence and said 'But surely you know where that is — you did national service. Who knows, possibly you shot at me or one of my sisters'."

Faced with having to justify his presence in Namibia, Behr said all he could say was that he was 18 years old at the time and that in high school, where he was the prefect in charge of training cadets, he was taught all Swapo members were communists who enjoyed no local support in Namibia.

"One day you realise you have to go and fight in a neighbouring state or in a black township bordering your own suburb. You realise you have to go and shoot simply to ensure South Africa's illegitimate government can further the aims of its own warped ideology."

"You realise you are being commanded by the SADF to contribute to the political destabilisation of the frontline states. You realise you are being commanded to sell your soul by taking part in an unjust, full-scale war in Namibia. You realise that at any time you may be commanded, without any choice, to kill the black person who sits beside you in class

1-13/8/87
By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

simply because she refuses to acknowledge the oppressive and exploitative status quo — in which she had no say whatsoever.

"These are the insights which touch the core of the person who has to live with them, insights which move one to the point where you have to say 'I refuse to be a part of that ever, ever again'," Behr said.

Members of the group — ranging in age from 20 to 35 — acted in concert but independently of any organisation. About 13 have never completed their compulsory two years' basic training, others have to face compulsory military camps.

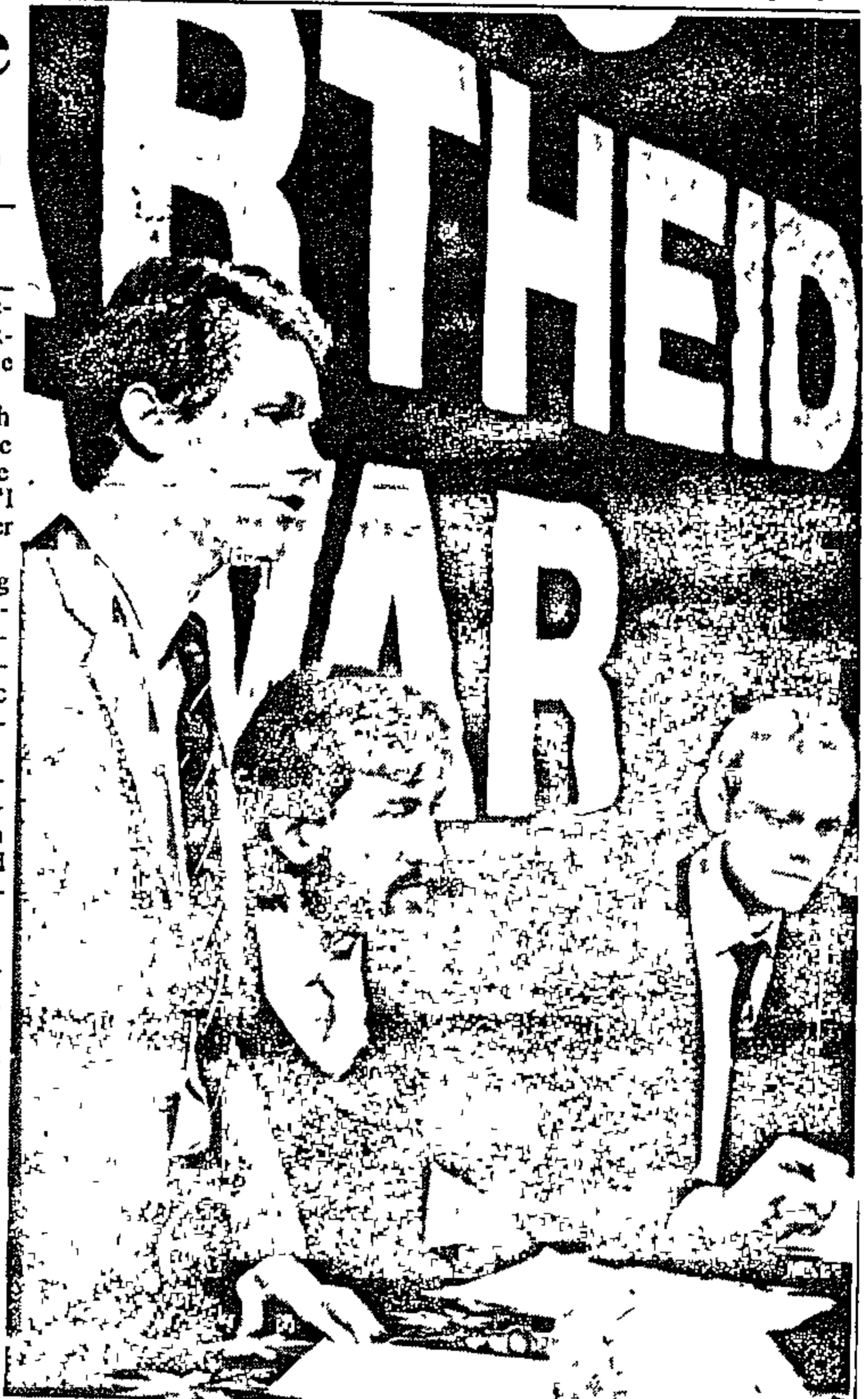
One of the objectors, former University of Cape Town student representative council president Glenn Goosen, said each individual would choose from the limited options available to them: try for exemption on religious grounds (there is no category for those who object on moral, rather than religious grounds) and perform community service, go into exile, or face prison sentences calculated at one and a half times their service owing. For someone yet to do his basic training, this could be six years.

In their statement, the group said they believed there was a future in which all South Africans could live in peace and harmony with each other and pledged themselves to help build and be part of that future. Serving in the SADF would be a contradiction of that pledge.

The SADF defended the privileges of a minority, contravened international law by its occupation of Namibia, committed acts of aggression against neighbouring states and consumed resources desperately needed for health, housing and education.

It was deployed against township youth and members of the liberation movement. "These people are not our enemies. They are fellow South Africans and we will not take up arms against them," the statement said.

"We believe our country is best served if we refuse to fight in the SADF. The laws of our country make this a serious step to take. Yet we feel there comes a time when moral choices, no matter how difficult, cannot be avoided."



Bernard le Roux, left, tells why he won't go to the army. Fellow protestors March Behr and Glen Goosen look on.

Picture ADIL BRADLOW, Afrapix

The Civil Rights League said it hoped the government would respond creatively to recommendations by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which recently called on states practising compulsory conscription not to jail conscientious objectors but to recognise their stance as a legitimate exercise of freedom of thought, conscience and religion and introduce alternative forms of service.

● In a document, presented this week to the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, the End Conscription Campaign said its campaign was "based on the fundamental

belief that individuals should be free to choose whether to participate in military service. ECC therefore regards it as essential that individuals be given the right to object to serve in the armed forces of any country on religious, political and moral grounds."

Since June 12 last there have been 98 ECC-related detentions under the regulations, 25 members were issued with restriction orders, publications and meetings have been banned and ECC offices, meetings and homes of members were raided by the security police.

(254) 1/8/87 F/M

ECC publicity secretary Gavin Evans says the ECC has never met with Linx before — formally or informally. He claims there is a systematic attempt to "paint Linx with the same brush they're smearing the ECC with."

Although one of Linx' future campaigns will be against the compulsory cadet system in white schools, its secretary says the main goal is to make children "aware of the inequality of the apartheid system" through discussion groups, videos and by distributing pamphlets (one of them an emotional leaflet dealing with June 16).

Linx says it has approached only English-speaking schools (private and State) in Johannesburg's northern suburbs, but reaction from government schools has been mainly negative. More support, it says, has come from private schools and finance is said to come from parents.

And what of the Black Sash link? Dawn Ingle, vice-chairman of the Transvaal branch, says although the Black Sash does not support Linx financially, it does support the children's aims.

But others do not. Says former Transvaal Teachers' Association president John Lambson "As an educationist, I unequivocally condemn these attempts to unduly influence naive children. It seems attempts to politicise university students have now spread to our schools." ■

SCHOOLS F/M 1/8/87

Playground politics

Protest politics in schools — long a fact of life in the townships — has come to the white areas.

In Johannesburg, the anti-government pupil organisation is known as Linx, whose secretary is a Standard 8 convent pupil. But similar groups operate in Durban, Cape Town and Grahamstown — where a meeting was held recently in an attempt to set up a national body. For the moment, however, the different organisations co-operate only loosely, although the eventual plan is to form a unified Concerned Pupils Group.

A member of the Cape Town association, the Pupils' Awareness and Action Group, says a national body is not imminent because each organisation needs to grow stronger.

Government, meanwhile, is tracking the movement and plans action. Says senior Deputy Director of Education Izak Mans "The department knows what is happening. We will not tolerate politicking in schools." What action is planned, however, remains to be seen.

The various organisations have been identified by some educationists as junior associates of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) and the Black Sash.

But although the different groups intend to campaign against the cadet system in schools, only Durban's Pupils Peace Group acknowledges direct ties with the ECC. As a result, it will not be considered for membership of any national association until it breaks these ties.

In Johannesburg, Linx was formed late last year by a group of schoolchildren in the northern suburbs. Its aim "To make other scholars aware of the political situation in SA and to create a forum to reject apartheid."

Members of the group who launched Linx are described by their secretary as "pupils who are politically aware and who want to educate others." It has only about 30 active members.

She says some members of the group do indeed support the ECC, but the two organisations have no connection. She adds that Linx does not plan to become affiliated to any existing organisation for fear of "losing its credibility."



(254)

Hunt's on for the academic who can't spell

THE search is on at Rhodes University for a "concerned academic" who cannot spell and has no grasp of grammar.

Letters, signed by "concerned academic", were sent to parents warning against students' involvement in the End Conscription Campaign and the National Union of Students of S.A.

"These organisations often result in actions contravening the laws of our

By MIKE LOEWE,
Grahamstown

country resulting in detentions, prosecutions or fines," the letter said.

The university's vice-chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, said: "I find it hard to believe that a member of the academic staff of this university would write a letter which displays so poor a grasp of English grammar and

spelling"

The ECC said the letter was typical of a campaign to discredit the organisation and it would be surprised if an academic was involved

In a statement the SRC said the implication that university staff members were either responsible for sending the letter or disclosing names and addresses of parents was "serious".

— Albany News Agency

7-13/8/87



254

W/Marl

Rhodes hunts for 'illiterate' letter writer

CP Correspondent

THE search is on at Rhodes University for a "concerned academic" who cannot spell and has no grasp of grammar

He or she sent anonymous letters to parents of students at the university, warning of their involvement on the campus in the End Conscription Campaign and the National Union of South African Students

The move drew a sharp rebuke from the university authorities and the two organisations

Dr Derek Henderson, the vice-chancellor, called the letter writer a "mischief-maker" who could not spell and had no grasp of grammar

The Student Representative Council said it intended raising the matter with Henderson

In a statement, the SRC said the implication that members of the Rhodes academic staff were either responsible for sending the letters or disclosing confidential information was "serious"

SRC president Sue Middleton said the activities of the two organisations were legal, legitimate and needed to be encouraged

The ECC said it would be surprised if an academic was, in fact, involved. The organisation called the move "typical of a systematic campaign to discredit the ECC through underhand means"

It said "We challenge those responsible to identify themselves"

The letters warn parents of the involvement of their children in "non-academic activities" which, it claims, distracts them from their studies

It blames the two organisations for bringing about detentions, prosecutions and fines

In his statement, Henderson said "I am sorry that parents of our student may have been distressed by receiving copies of this letter and assure them that it in no way expresses the opinion of the university, or its governing bodies" - Ecna

Restrictions slapped on freed detainee

9/8/87
254

CP Correspondent

JANET Cherry, chairperson of the End Conscription Campaign in Port Elizabeth, who was released from 11 months' emergency detention last week and was immediately handed four restriction orders, is determined to remain in Port Elizabeth in spite of the restrictions, harassment and detention she has experienced in the Eastern Cape.

"I feel that I have made a political commitment to working in Port Elizabeth as I've been based here for the past four years," she said.

Since arriving in the Eastern Cape at the beginning of 1984, Cherry, 25, has been harassed "right from the start", as she puts it.

"The first time was on Sharpeville day in 1984 I attended a ceremony in the township and was followed home. A brick was thrown through my windscreen."

Cherry has had her car's tyres slashed innumerable times and her car was finally burnt out.

"There were two attempts, and the second succeeded. My car was parked in the backyard and someone poured petrol over it and burnt it out."

In 1985, Cherry was detained for three weeks un-

der Section 29 and released without charge.

A year later, the day before she was to leave for France to attend a conference hosted by Sos Récisme, Mandrax was found in her outside bathroom.

She and her housemate, Dominique Souchon, were arrested and released the next day.

"They didn't drop charges against us, they didn't even charge us in the first place," said Cherry.

Last year, Cherry, like many others in the Eastern Cape, went into hiding when the second state of emergency was declared.

She was arrested over two months later, on August 22, in Cape Town and brought back to Port Elizabeth where she spent three weeks in solitary confinement.

"I was generally treated well, but solitary confinement is a form of torture in any situation."

"I was always very aware that the conditions of black detainees was not as good as that of white detainees."

For most of the detention, Cherry was held at North End prison.

Cherry was handed four restrictions on her release on July 30.

"I've been restricted from participating in any

manner in the activities of the End Conscription Campaign, the East Cape Adult Literacy Project, the Crisis in Education Committee and the Port Elizabeth Crisis and Information Centre.

"I was expecting to be restricted from ECC, so it was no shock when they handed me my restriction orders - they even taped it."

"I've had a lot of time to think about what I would do in detention and the possibilities are endless."

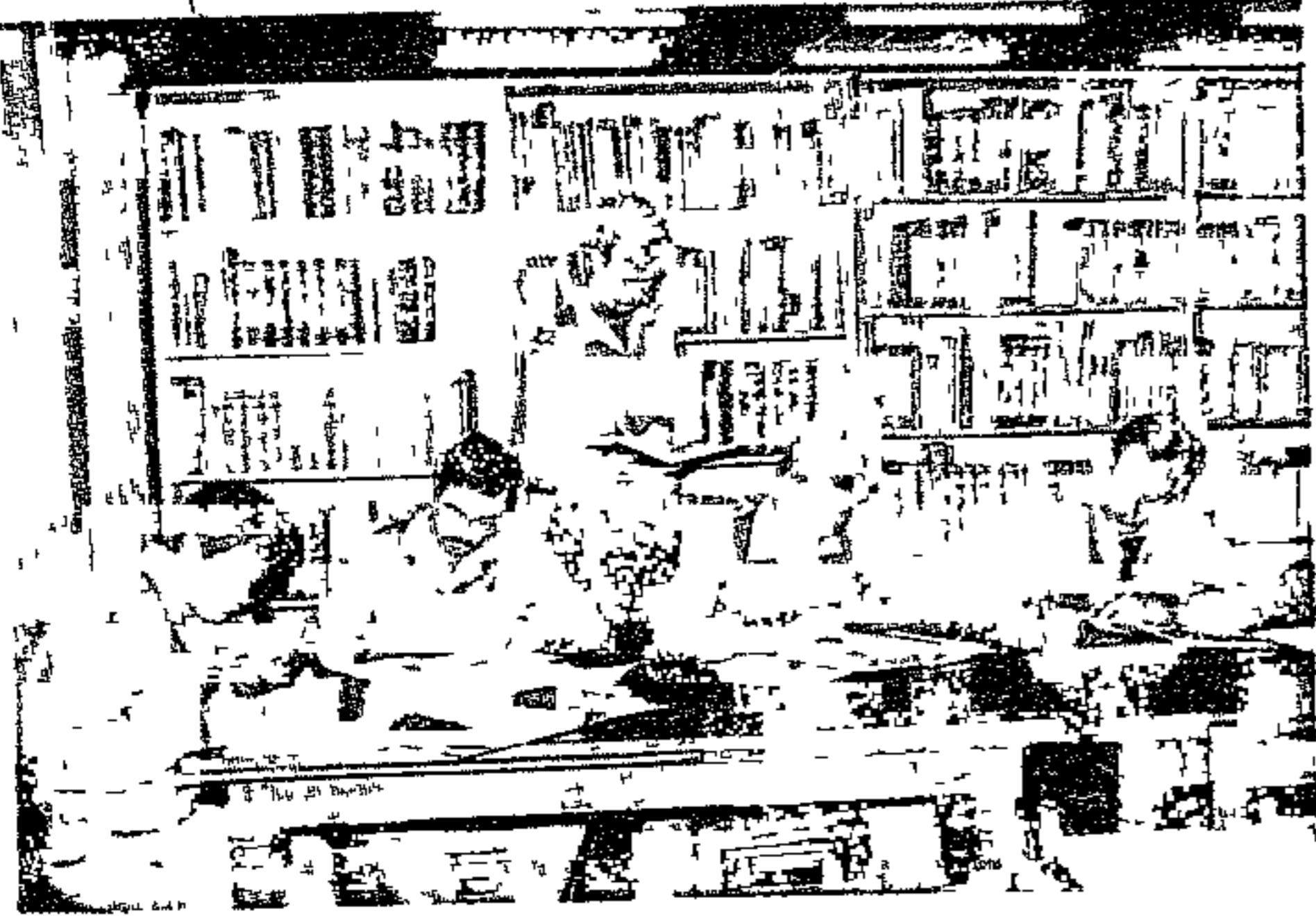
Cherry is determined to complete her honours course in economic history, which she started in detention through the University of Cape Town.

"I'll probably go there for a few weeks, but I intended doing my dissertation on some aspect of Port Elizabeth, so I won't be gone long."

Cherry has had a long history in extra-parliamentary politics.

She was a member on the SRC at the University of Cape Town and was general-secretary for the National Union of South African Students.

In Port Elizabeth she helped to establish the East Cape Adult Literacy Project, a committee for white democrats, the ECC and the crisis and information centre - Ecna.



Military discipline geared to academic achievement

THE South African Military Academy at Saldanha Bay is not an institution in the "Officer and Gentlemen" tradition of West Point or Sandhurst

It is as functional as the war machine it serves and, by contrast with the other two, as spartan as the historic aircraft, tanks and naval hardware displayed on its parade ground.

But, since its inception more than 35 years ago, the academy has produced more than 1,000 B Mil graduates — including the last three chiefs of the Defence Force.

Situated on Malgas Hill overlooking scenic Saldanha Bay, South Africa's only military university has students who range in age from about 20 to 33 and in rank from candidate officer or midshipman to major.

Attitudes

The soldiers, armen, sailors and medics who attend the academy maintain a strong military attitude in spite of spending most of their time in classrooms.

The academy is the product of a decision, made soon after the end of World War II, that South Africa needed a tertiary institution for military personnel.

The first course was offered in 1950 in Pretoria and was linked to the University of Pretoria. The University of

Stellenbosch then agreed to accept it as a faculty and in 1955 the first students enrolled there

But the SADF decided it would be best to build an academy in an area also accessible to the Air Force and Navy

Saldanha was chosen because it was on the coast and close to the Langebaan Air Base. It is now a satellite campus and the first students enrolled there in 1958

Civilians

The commanding officer is Commodore Robert Simpson-Anderson. Colonel Koos Kotze is the dean of the faculty and also acts as a link between the Defence Force and the university.

Only selected permanent force officers are chosen and they are taught by academics in uniform, although civilians with the necessary qualifications are accepted as lecturers. At present all lecturers are in uniform

The students can work towards a B Mil degree in either the human, natural or commercial sciences

They learn a variety of subjects including, history, geography, political science, economics, physics, computer science and law, all with a distinctly military flavour

Specialist subjects for the navy and air force include nautical and aeronautical sci-

By
ARNOLD KIRKBY
Defence Reporter

ence, Colonel Kotze said.

Students have to wear military uniform to lectures and follow normal military codes of discipline and dress. But the atmosphere is geared more towards academic life.

No restrictions are placed on the students once their lectures are completed

"Many of the men are married and live off base. They form part of society in Saldanha, Vredenburg and Langebaan," said Commodore Simpson-Anderson.

"All the sporting facilities normally found on a military base are available to the men and each year group has at least one formal mess dinner and another formal affair

where guests are invited," he added.

"They are also able to go sailing and horse riding.

"Besides their academic training, they also have a six-week recess in the middle of the year when they go on promotional courses, or go flying if they are pilots or even a tour in the bush, so that they do not lose contact completely with their units.

"We also have guest speakers from the various corps and arms of the service so that the men are kept informed of happenings in their respective fields," he said.

"We are not responsible for producing officers and gentlemen, but during their time at the academy we try in an informal way to buff-up what their candidate officer courses taught them," Commodore Simpson-Anderson said.



FORMALITIES: Officers and gentlemen — a toast by Lieutenant Stefan Hoenigsberg, Captain Adriaan Louw, Lieutenant Robert Colesky and Captain Johan van Vuuren in their evening wear.

Pictures LEON MÜLLER, The Argus

ARCUS 10-8-87

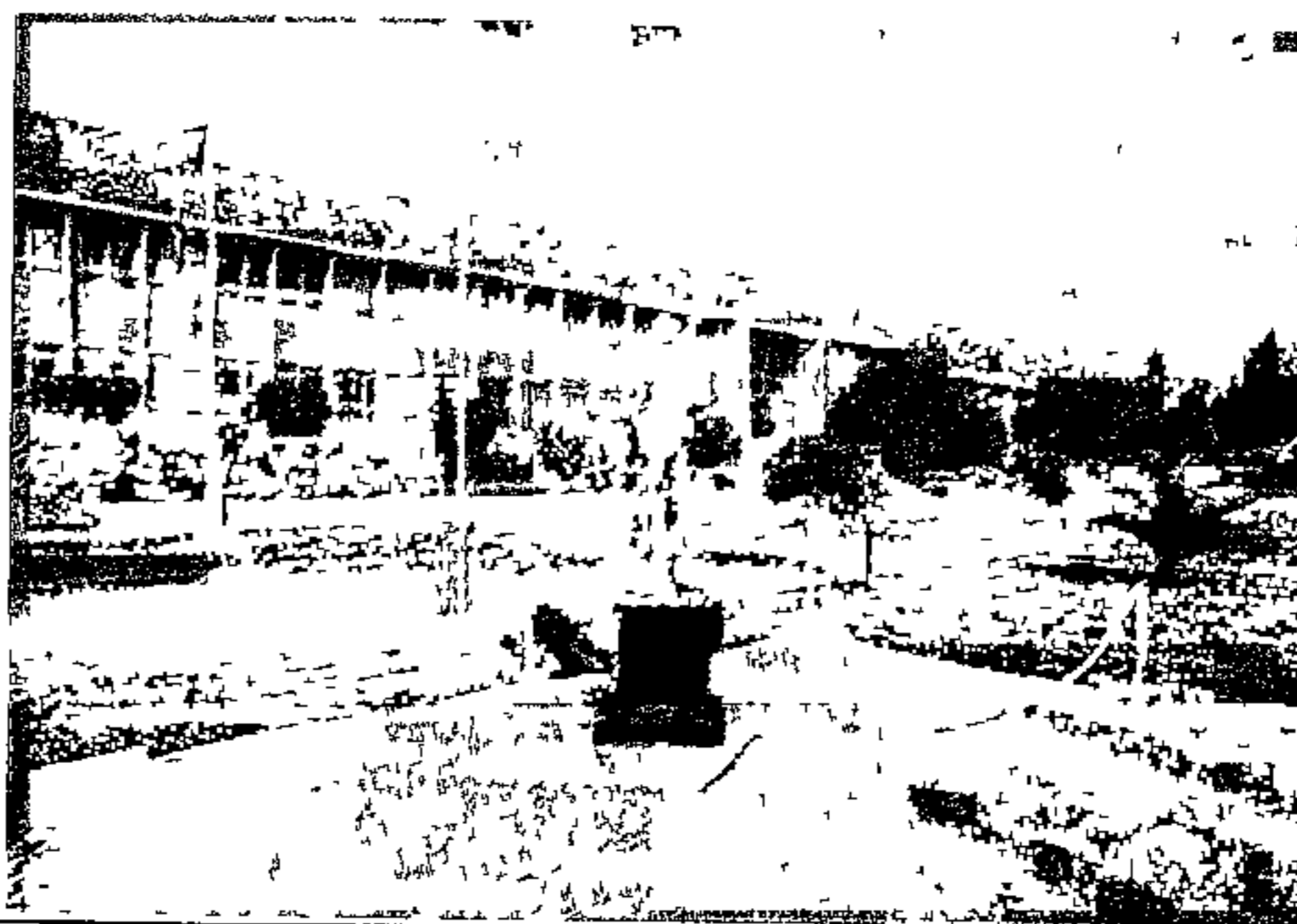
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CONT →



FROM THE PAST: Standing under a Vampire jet which forms part of the historic display on the academy's parade ground are Major Kobus Vermaak (Medical Service), Captain Ed van Ravensteyn (Air Force), Captain Johan Fourie (Army) and Sub-Lieutenant Hermann Fischer (Navy).

FACILITIES: Far left — Making use of the comprehensive library are from left, Major Johan Swart, Major Clive Jacobz, Lieutenant Douglas Dombai, standing, Lieutenant Johan Els and Captain Clive van Ryneveld. Left. Captain Ralph Mills repairs a computer print-out machine which went on the blink in one of the laboratories. Right. Book and rifle in hand — learning to fight a more effective war.



(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
-THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

- (1) Yes
- (a) R2 067 574
- (b) Creamline Dairies (Pty) Ltd

(2) Yes J J Du Plessis (Chairman), T L Revencke C J Bester, R R Callanan, P W Dempsey, C P de Wit D Osborne, P J Posthumus, F D P Reyneke, R B S Tucker, A C Vlok

- (3) Yes
 - (a) Since the debtor was placed under provisional liquidation, a compromise in terms of section 311 of the Companies Act, 1973 (Act 61 of 1973), was agreed to
 - (b) 20 September 1985
 - (c) The Dairy Board and the other creditors
- (4) No

Agricultural machinery/chemicals

*5 Mr A J W P S TERBLANCHE asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology †

- (1) Whether import restrictions and tariffs in respect of agricultural machinery and chemicals are reviewed from time to time, if not, why not, if so, on how many occasions have such tariffs been adjusted since 1 January 1982,
- (2) whether the rand/dollar exchange rate is taken into account in the adjustment of such import tariffs, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what other factors are taken into account in this regard,
- (3) whether the body reviewing import tariffs includes a representative of the agricultural sector, if so, (a) (i) who is this person and (ii) by whom was he nominated and (b) what (i) are the names of the other persons serving on this body at present and (ii) is the name of this body, if not, why not,

(4) whether he will consider appointing a representative of the agricultural sector to this body?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY (Dr T G Alant)

(1) Yes Quantitative import restrictions are only applicable on certain types of agricultural machinery, including ploughs, harrows, cultivators, seed and fertiliser distributors and harvesting and threshing machines. Import permits are issued to cover the full reasonable requirements of importers. In the case of agricultural chemicals, the position is that fertilisers are exempted from quantitative import control. The importation of insecticides, fungicides, weed killers and rat poisons is only monitored and this is done at the request of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing which is responsible for the administration of the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act 36 of 1947) in terms of which the products referred to have to be registered before they may be marketed locally.

Import duties are being reviewed from time to time at the request of interested parties or on the initiative of the Board of Trade and Industry. With regard to agricultural chemicals, import duties have been revised in 12 cases since 1 January 1982. Comprehensive investigations are conducted at present into the possible revision of customs tariff protection on agricultural chemicals and machinery.

(2) Yes
(a) and (b) In the case of all applications for tariff protection the Board of Trade and Industry gives careful consideration to the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the competitiveness of an industrial sector as well as on that sector's contribution to the economy. The cost of tariff protection is also carefully weighed

up against the benefits which the country will derive from such protection

- (3) No
- (a) (i) and (ii) Fall away
- (b) (i) and (ii) The body which advises the Government on customs tariff protection is the Board of Trade and Industry. The Board is composed as follows

Full-time members
Dr L P McCrystal (Chairman)
Dr J Adendorff
Dr D L Bosman
Part-time members
Mr R J Ironside
Mr H J Terreblanche
Mr R Ramsay
Mr E Pavitt

The composition of the Board of Trade and Industry is laid down by law. In terms of section 5 (2) of the Board of Trade and Industry Act, 1986 the members of the Board are appointed by the State President by reason of their knowledge of and experience in commerce, industry and the economy. The members are, therefore, appointed in their personal capacity and do not represent specific sectors.

(4) As indicated already, members of the Board of Trade and Industry are not appointed from specific economic sectors, but exclusively by reason of the special knowledge and experience they may have. Anybody having that knowledge and experience is considered for appointment to the Board.

Members convicted of theft

*6 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force who have been convicted of theft, are allowed to remain in the service of the Defence Force, if so, in what circumstances,

(2) whether the pension money of such members may be used to make good damage suffered as a result of theft, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what circumstances and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions,

(3) what is the policy of the Defence Force in respect of members who are convicted of offences?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Each case is considered on merit. The nature and seriousness of the offence and the sentence is taken into account to determine whether the member should be dismissed or not

- (2) Yes
 - (a) Losses sustained by the State may be deducted from the annuity or benefit payable to a member of the pension fund in a lump sum or in instalments such as determined by the Secretary of the Government Service Pension Fund
 - (b) Section (2) (3) (c)—General Pension Act, (Act 29 of 1979)
- (3) Each case is considered on merit to determine whether other additional administrative steps should be taken against the member. In addition to possible dismissal a member's promotion may be held back with the proviso that a member may not be penalised for more than two years for the same offence

Railways/harbour/airports: policing

*7 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) Whether the South African Police is responsible for the policing of (a) the railways, (b) the harbours, (c) the airports and (d) other specified branches and properties of the South African Transport Services, if not, (i) why not and (ii) what action is contemplated in this regard, if so, (aa) as from what date, (bb) what was the cost thereof to the South African

11/8/87
Handwritten signature and scribbles

252
Handwritten number and scribbles

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Cape Times 11/18/77

ECC defends the objectors

Staff Reporter

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RELIGIOUS objectors were not refusing to serve their country but were refusing to be part of an army that "in effect defends apartheid"

This was said by the End Conscription Campaign at the weekend in response to a statement by the Minister of Manpower and Public Works, Mr Pietie du Plessis, that his department was having difficulties placing religious objectors in positions, as many people were not in favour of being served by objectors. He said in Parliament on Friday that these people had his sympathy because he could

understand why someone would not want to be taught by a teacher who, for example, refused to serve his country.

In a statement yesterday, ECC press officer Ms Tracey Clayton said: "The ECC feels that it is impossible to question the patriotism of religious objectors. These young people have made a difficult decision under circumstances that give them very little choice. It is not that they refuse to serve their country. They are refusing to be part of an army that in effect defends apartheid."

Religious objectors, who do so for firmly-held religious and moral convictions, face six years of alternative service.

ECC warns SABC on rescreening programme

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has warned the SABC it will take legal action against a repeat screening of the "Network" programme on the African National Congress, originally screened on July 21.

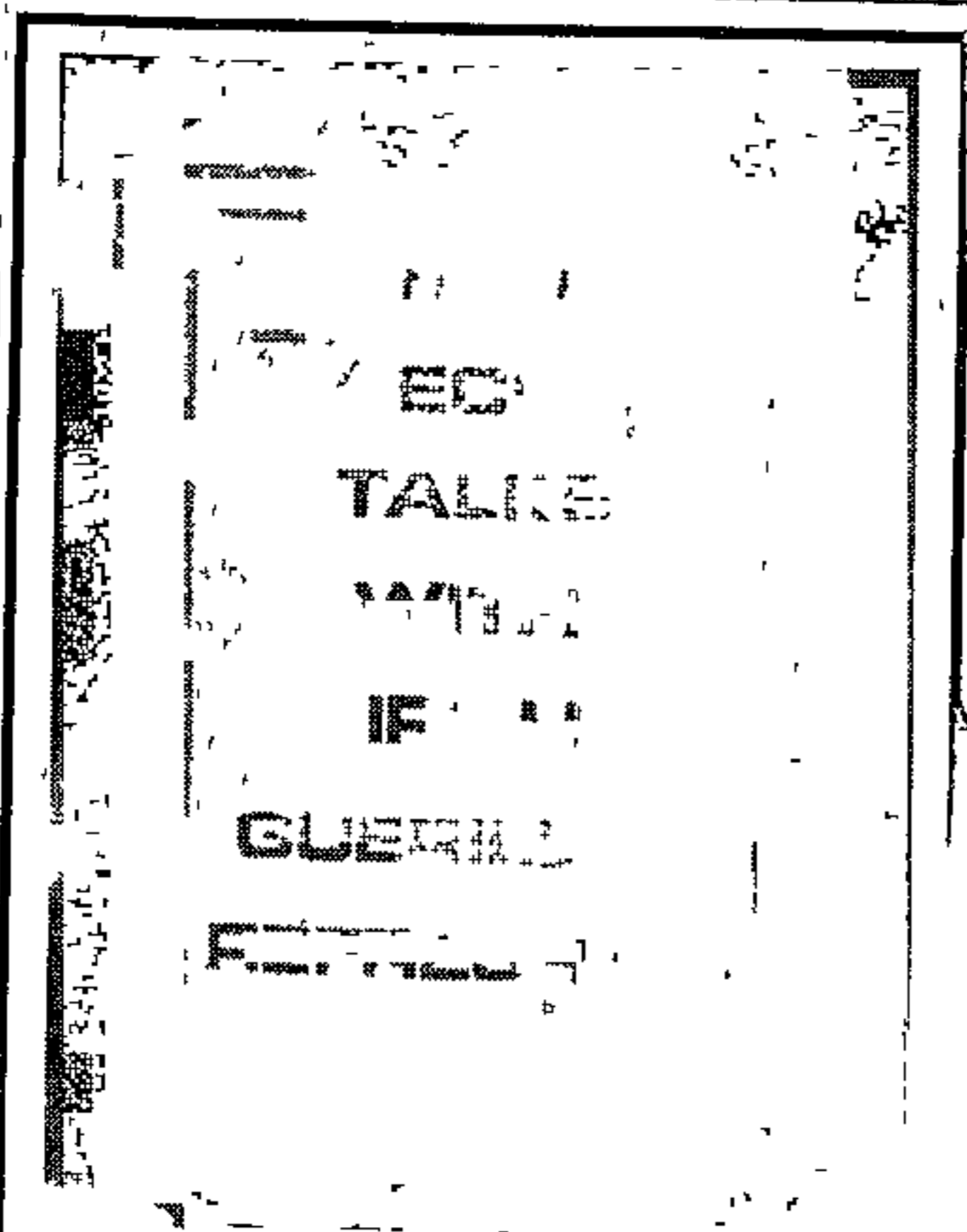
The ECC claims the programme, in which statements were made linking the "end conscription campaign" to the ANC, is defamatory.

In a lawyer's letter to the SABC, the ECC is demanding the SABC refrain from rescreening the programme in the form it was seen on July 21.

The alternative demand is that, if the SABC intends to air the programme unchanged, it should give the ECC sufficient warning for the organisation to apply to the Supreme Court for an order outlawing the repeat screening.

Approached for comment a SABC spokesman said "The SABC does not comment to a third party where possible legal implications are involved.

Mr Gavin Evans, a spokesman for the ECC, said the organisation viewed the programme as part of a disinformation drive against it.



Picture: DANA le ROUX, The Argus

One of the posters put up in Cape Town today discrediting the End Conscription Campaign.

ARGUS 13/8/87
Posters in City 'smear' the ECC

254
Staff Reporter
DOZENS of posters discrediting the End Conscription Campaign organisation have been put up in the centre of Cape Town and in some suburbs

Headed "Out of step" in red, they were tied to traffic light poles along main roads and at busy intersections

One poster claimed an ECC executive committee member had been exposed as

(Turn to Page 3, col 6)

ARGUS 13/8/87
City posters 'smear' ECC

(continued from page 1)

a police informer. Another suggested the ECC held talks with the Irish Republican Army.

This said "ECC talks with Irish Guerillas Refreshing"

ECC press officer Miss Tracy Clayton said the posters were part of an orchestrated attempt countrywide to discredit the ECC. The organisation viewed it in a very serious light.

"PUT UP BEFORE"

She said "smear" posters had been put up before

"The ECC has two questions about the smear attacks. Who are the people printing them and putting them up and why have the police made no headway in finding them?"

"In spite of several complaints laid with the police, as well as evidence about the perpetrators, the attacks continue

"But they do not deter the ECC from continuing its campaign to broaden the rights of conscripts."

Early today the posters were being removed

CNF Tony's
15/8/87 (254)

ECC 'lacks moral fibre' to defend SA

THE End Conscription Campaign was dangerous for South Africa and its members lacked the moral fibre to defend the country against Russia and its communist surrogates, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill, he said people who refused to do military service were imprisoned because they refused to render the service required by the country.

"I deplore the fact that the ECC has tried to equate apartheid with the defence of the country," he said.

In many cases paid political activists misled members of the ECC into believing there would be a peaceful society under the African National Congress and that to achieve this society it was necessary to break down the country's military strength.

Excuses

"We think the ECC is dangerous for South Africa."

"These are people who plead excuses but lack the moral fibre to defend the country against Russia and its surrogates."

He said Members should keep the SADF above party politics.

Responding to points raised by Mr Pat Poovalingam (PRP Reservoir Hills), Mr Breytenbach said people who refused to serve in the SADF on strict religious grounds could serve in other areas.

"But why should some people bear the brunt of service while others just walk the streets?" he asked.

The bill was approved by the House after the PRP and Solidarity called for a division — Sapa

Doctor fears 'suspicious' men

SPW 15/8/87

(10) (15)

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

Popular Pretoria doctor and community leader Dr Abe Nkomo is living in fear of his life after suspicious-looking white men were seen this week inquiring from residents about the exact location of his house in Atteridgeville.

It has been established the vehicle the men were travelling in belongs to the SA Defence Force. Lawyers acting for Dr Nkomo yesterday sent an urgent message to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, threatening to seek an urgent court interdict unless an assurance that Dr Nkomo would not be harmed was received within 24 hours.

Thus was done after the registration of the bakke was traced to the SADF.

FRIEND OF DR RIBEIRO

Dr Nkomo, chairman of the Atteridgeville and Saulsville Residents' Association and prominent figure in the United Democratic Front, was a personal friend of Dr Fabian Ribeiro, who was assassinated together with his wife Florence in Mamelodi in December last year.

Dr Nkomo was released recently after more than a year in detention. His surgery was damaged by arsonists a number of times in 1985.

A neighbour of Dr Nkomo said in an affidavit he was stopped by three white men in civilian clothing, driving a white bakke, registration number KWJ993T, and asked which house belonged to Dr Nkomo. He pointed out the house to them after which the men drove off.

Dr Nkomo told The Saturday Star yesterday he feared for his life.

"I'm a civilian and a non-combatant, and live outside the operational area. I'm mystified as to why they should show an interest in me. It makes

Lawyers ask for assurance from SADF

me feel very uncomfortable, that something very sinister is about to happen."

Lawyers, acting for Dr Nkomo, have established that the vehicle, an off-white Nissan bakke, was registered on March 10 1986, by the Department of Defence Private Bag X160 Pretoria, Karl Kling Building, Vermeulen St.

An SADF spokesman confirmed to The Saturday Star last night the vehicle was theirs but said "the question (on Dr Nkomo's house) was asked as a matter of routine in the execution of normal duties."

In a telexed message to General Malan, the Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria said Dr Nkomo had no business with his department and required clarification as to the purpose of the surveillance "which prima facie was by members of your department."

The lawyers said Dr Nkomo was a prominent figure in his community and a personal friend of Dr Ribeiro, who was murdered in mysterious circumstances last December.

"In the premises, we request reassurance that you or your servants or agents will not further interfere, harass, disturb or otherwise undermine or jeopardise the privacy, peace and tranquility of our client."

their statutory responsibility to maintain law and order

- (3) (a) and (b) No but as a result of reports in the media, the Police took note of the expected presence of leftist and rightist radicals and consequently took the necessary preventative measures
- (1) to (iii) Fall away

- (4) Yes
- (a) An officer of the South African Police directed a warning with a megaphone to the persons in English and Afrikaans in terms of section 72 (c) of the Internal Security Act

- (b) The persons dispersed peacefully
- (5) Yes, a request was directed to the persons
- (a) Mr Eugene Terre Blanche and Dr Alex Borlame

- (b) and (c) The request which was directed at the two persons, was intended to promote the statutory responsibility of the South African Police namely to maintain law and order

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, answering out of the answer of the hon the Minister, can he perhaps tell us at what stage this warning to disperse was given, and how long after the warning had been given the AWB members vacated the airport premises, where they were gathered in fairly considerable numbers?

*The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I would suggest that the hon member formulates in a question the further particulars he requires and have it placed on the Question Paper. I will then go into the matter of the specific times etcetera which he requires, and give him my reply

Remission/parole

*16 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether persons convicted of offences in terms of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982, are entitled to (a) remission and (b) parole if not, why not if so how many persons (i) had applied for and (ii) had been refused (aa) remission and (bb) parole as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) and (b) (i) (aa) and (bb) as well as (ii) (aa) and (bb) The Prisons Act 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959) and the Regulations promulgated thereunder do not establish a right for any prisoner to be released prior to the expiration of his or her sentence

The statistics as required cannot be kept due to the fact that one prisoner's possible conditional release, on parole or probation can be considered and/or reconsidered and recommended by the Institutional Committee or the Release Board on more than one occasion

For the hon member's information, however it can again be mentioned that 153 security prisoners were released since May 1982 prior to the expiration of their sentences. The hon member is also referred to the hon the State President's speech in which he dealt comprehensively with related matters

New Questions

Alexandra: serviceman shot

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 430 on 23 February 1987, the investigation into the shooting of a national serviceman in Alexandra Township on 1 January 1987 has been completed, if not, (a) what progress has been made in this investigation and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so (i) what were the findings and (ii) what action has been taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- No
- (a) The suspect(s) in the case have not yet been identified or traced

- (b) All possible endeavours have been made to trace the suspect(s) but no indication can be given of when the investigation will be finalized
- (i) and (ii) Fall away

Guguletu, death of ANC terrorists

*2 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 43 on 20 February 1987, the investigation into the deaths of suspected ANC terrorists in Guguletu on 3 March 1986 has been completed, if not, (a) what matters remain to be completed and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so,
- (2) whether a copy of the post-mortem report on C Piet has been made available to his family since the date of the reply referred to above, if not, why not if so on what date,

- (3) whether any further requests for copies of the post-mortem reports have been received, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the response thereto,
- (4) whether the investigation into the escape of any person or persons during the confrontation with the Police on 3 March 1986 has been completed, if so, what were the findings,
- (5) whether any persons have been arrested as a result of this investigation, if so, what are their names?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (a) and (b) Fall away

- (2) No I wish to point out to the hon member that if the family of a deceased wished to obtain a copy of such a report, they can apply for one to the clerk of the court where the inquest was held. The South African Police has no jurisdiction to furnish documents of this nature to interested parties or their representatives

- (3) No
- (a) to (c) Fall away
- (4) No, the investigation is continuing
- (5) No

Communication programme: total cost

*3 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information

- (1) (a) What was the total cost of the communication programme including the song "Together we'll build a brighter future" and (b) what specified items are included in this total,
- (2) whether this programme is continuing, if not (a) when and (b) why was it stopped if so what aspects of the programme are still in progress?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

- (1) (a) R8 718 797 for the financial year 1986/87 which includes R4 373 652 expenditure on the "Together we will build a brighter future" project and, an expenditure of R4 345 145 on the Rent and Services project
- R3 007 319 for the financial year 1987/88 for outdoor advertisements for both campaigns

- (b) TV commercials
Radio commercials
Press advertisements
Outdoor advertisements
Posters

- (2) Yes The outdoor advertising campaign will continue until the end of the 1987/88 financial year
- (a) and (b) Fall away

Note It will be noted that the figure as in 1 (a) above (R8 718 797) differs from the figure as supplied by the hon the State President in reply to oral Question 1 of August 11, 1987, for R7 412 000

Expenditure on outdoor advertisement of R1 306 852 for the 1986/87 financial year was inadvertently not included in calculating the total costs of the communication project

suspected

G.M. Tim 17/8/82
Cowards

claim: 284

ECC reply

THE End Conscription Campaign's members were not cowards and the organization did not believe national service should mean taking part in aggressive military policies, a spokesman said yesterday.

The ECC was replying to statements in the House of Delegates on Friday by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, when he said the ECC was dangerous for South Africa and that its members lacked moral fibre.

"I deplore the fact that the ECC has tried to equate apartheid with the defence of the country," he added.

The ECC yesterday said those who refused to do military service found it corrupting to take up arms against fellow South Africans and neighbouring states.

"Those South Africans who choose to work for peace find it impossible to serve in the defence of apartheid. They are not cowards," it said.

LAWYERS engaged by Pretoria civic leader, Dr Abe Nkomo, have demanded an explanation from the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, about the surveillance on the doctor's houses by three SADF members last week.

The Legal Resources Centre in Pretoria has also threatened to take legal action against the Minister should he fail to

Lawyers threaten legal action against Minister

By MONK NKOMO

reassure them that Dr Nkomo and his family would in future not be harassed by members of the SADF.

A spokesman for the

SADF has confirmed that the three whites, in civilian clothes, who asked people in the street

about the whereabouts of Dr Nkomo's residence in Atteridgeville last week, were travelling in their

asked as a matter of routine in the execution of normal duties," the spokesman said

Dr Nkomo, whose friend, Dr Fabian Rebeiro and his wife Florence, were shot dead under mysterious circumstances at their home in Mamelodi last year, believe that he could be on a "hit list"

The Progressive Federal Party, in a statement issued yesterday, expressed concern at the incident and added: "The PFP will like to know if this is normal army practice

Mr Chris Giffillan, chairman of the PFP unrest monitoring centre in the Northern Transvaal, said they viewed "this intrusion into the property of a civic leader in a very serious light". They demanded an assurance from Mr Malan that incidents of this nature would not recur

SA POW in

plan to swop

prisoners

CMB Torts 24/8/77

256

Political Staff

DELICATE diplomatic negotiations for a three-way swop of prisoners involving South Africa, France, Angola and the Ciskei were disclosed yesterday through an apparent misunderstanding.

The exchange involves three of South Africa's most celebrated cases — Mr Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive from South African security laws who has taken refuge in the old Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria, Mr Pierre-Andre Albertini, the French national jailed in the Ciskei for refusing to testify in a security trial, and Captain Wynand du Toit, the South African soldier held now for several years in Angola.

The cases have have been under international spotlight for some time:

- The Albertini case has led directly to the French President, Mr Francois Mitterrand, refusing to accept the credentials of the South African Ambassador-designate.
- The De Jonge case has led to a serious deterioration in already cool relations with Holland, and
- The Du Toit case has led to intercession by the International Red Cross.

A Ciskeian official allegedly claimed to newsmen at the Middledrift prison yesterday that the swop broke down because of South Africa. Pressmen had understood Albertini would be released from there.

Late last night Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said the official had confirmed he made his statement "based on a misunderstanding".

Mr Botha said: "It could be expected that exploratory exchanges on this matter have been taking place for some time among various interested parties but nothing concrete has materialised."

He said speculation was "counter-productive".

formed in advance of a possible meeting on or about 13 September 1985 between a certain group of South African businessmen and newspaper editors and the ANC in the Luangwa Game Park in Lusaka, if so, what was his reaction in this connection, ?

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

†The STATE PRESIDENT

(1) I condemned the mentioned visit in a statement at the time and do not find it necessary to repeat my standpoint in this regard

(2) Falls away

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the State President's reply, the question is whether the hon the State President was consulted and/or informed in advance and what was his opinion at that stage

†The STATE PRESIDENT The reply is no

Ministers

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 18 August 1987

Ashley James Kriel

*7 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was shot and killed by members of the South African Police in July 1987, if so, (a) on what date, (b) where, (c) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (d) what was his name, whether a post-mortem has been performed, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many times had this person been shot, (b) in what parts of the body did this person have bullet wounds, (c) what other wounds or injuries did he have and (d) what was the cause of death?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) to (c) I am not prepared to furnish the information, because the circumstances in respect of the death of the person are the subject of a judicial process, which I do not want to anticipate

I noticed with shock and dismay, therefore, that certain preliminary findings by a pathologist regarding this matter, have apparently already been disclosed and received wide publicity. Consequently the investigations and findings of a competent court were disgracefully anticipated and prejudiced

I, in this regard, wish to point out to the hon member that the *sub judice* rule is normally respected by professional persons. I believe that the hon member will agree with me on this point

The South African Police adheres strictly to the *sub judice* rule and I believe we are justified in expecting any other professional person or those who hold our judicial system in a high esteem, to do the same

(d) Ashley James Kriel

(2) Yes

(a) to (c) I refer the hon member to my reply in paragraph (1) above

Ashley James Kriel

*8 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any restrictions were imposed on the funeral in Athlone in July 1987 of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) what specified restrictions, (b) why were they imposed and (c) what was the name of this person, whether these restrictions were enforced?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) The restrictions were published in *Government Gazette* 10841 dated 16 July 1987

(b) Because the South African Police had information at their disposal that laws could possibly be violated and the safety of the public and public order could have been endangered

(c) Ashley James Kriel

(2) Yes I, however, wish to emphasise that shortly prior to the funeral, these restrictions were discussed thoroughly with a delegation of church leaders who were to conduct the funeral. An agreement was reached with these church leaders that restrictions would not be rigidly applied, but they would be strictly enforced if any laws were violated and/or the public order and the safety of the public were endangered. In this regard I would like to point out to the hon member that the South African Police acted in accordance with this agreement. However, the same cannot be said of all other parties

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can we assume therefore that when similar restrictions is announced in future, the SA Police and the Department of the hon the Minister will again be available for discussion in connection with the application of such restrictions?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply is yes. We shall be available to discuss these matters with those who conduct such services

Potchefstroom, refuse dumped

*12 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) Where in Potchefstroom does the South African Defence Force dump its refuse or have its refuse dumped and (b) to whom does the dumping ground belong,

(2) whether ammunition which can still explode is dumped there by the Defence Force, if so, (a) why, (b) (i) what control is exercised over the dumping ground and (ii) by whom and (c) what categories of persons have access to this ground,

(3) whether the Defence Force has investigated an incident at a dumping ground in Potchefstroom on or about 3 August 1987 in which two members of the public were killed, if not, why not, if so, what were (a) the circumstances surrounding the death of these persons and (b) the findings of the investigation,

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

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) In a refuse dump in the General De la Rey Training Area

(b) The State

(2) No it is a refuse dump for domestic and garden rubbish

(a) Falls away

(b) (i) The area is fenced and the prescribed warnings that it is a restricted area, are displayed

(ii) The refuse dump caretaker A labourer is on duty full time during the day and the Military Police perform periodic inspections to discourage the presence of unauthorized persons

(c) Authorized employees of the SA Defence Force

(3) Yes, (a) and (b) A departmental Board of Inquiry was instituted to determine what the circumstances surrounding the incident were and whether any failure to take proper precautions occurred or remedial actions were required. The findings of the Board of Inquiry are subordinate to the Inquest which still has to take place and consequently it is not possible

- able at this stage to divulge the findings
- (4) No, because the matter is still *sub judice*

New Questions

Drivers' licences/identity documents

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1202 on 5 September 1986, the provincial administrations have reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers' licences be separate from identity documents, if not why not, if so,

(2) whether the provincial administrations have made any recommendations in this regard if so, what is the nature of these recommendations,

(3) whether the Cabinet has taken a decision on these recommendations if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken, if so, (i) what is the decision and (ii) when will it be implemented?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes A joint report by the respective provincial administrations and the Department of Transport

(2) Yes, in substance that the drivers' licences be kept in the identity document

(3) No

(a) The Cabinet decided on recommendation of the Department of Transport that the Commission for Administration should further investigate the matter, and

(b) A final report is nearing completion and will be submitted to the Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs soon

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

Border electrified fence

*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

(1) When was the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic constructed and (b) how many persons died as a result of contact with this fence since that date as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether an electrified fence has been constructed on the eastern border of the Republic with Mozambique, if so, (a) when, (b) how many persons had died as a result of contact with this fence since that date as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) what is the (i) name and (ii) nationality of each of these persons?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) 29 September 1984—28 March 1985

(b) From 12 August 1985 to 4 August 1987—4

(2) (a) 17 March 1986 to 22 June 1987

(b) From 1 June 1986 to 3 August 1987—31

(c) (i) The names of some of the persons could not be determined but I am prepared to supply the names that are known to the hon member should he approach me in this regard

(ii) As far as could be determined all the persons came from Mozambique

Northern Transvaal Technikon

*3 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) What steps have been taken by his Department in respect of the irregularities at the Northern Transvaal Technikon to which the Advocate-

General referred in his report in terms of section 5 (1) of the Advocate-General Act No 118 of 1979, which was Tabled on 27 July 1987,

(2) whether the technikon council has requested a judicial inquiry as a result of the findings of the Advocate-General, if not, why not, if so, what was the result of the judicial inquiry,

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) The Technikon is an autonomous tertiary educational institution, the responsibility for the management of which is borne by the Council by virtue of the Act on Technikons (Education and Training), 1981 (Act 27 of 1981). Therefore I requested the Chairman of the Council and the Rector to inform me of the Council's reaction to the report of the Advocate-General. I noted with approval the press statement issued by the Chairman on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Council on 4 August 1987 in which it was pointed out that the Advocate-General had only in respect of one of the 19 charges recommended action being taken against a staff member (who is not a member of the top management), that he found no evidence of improper enrichment of staff or other persons, and that he expressed his appreciation to the Council that they had had the charges investigated beforehand by a legal practitioner on whose report, the Advocate-General mentioned, he had mainly based his report. I have also noted with approval that the Council has decided to introduce improved measures for the functioning of the Technikon, especially with regard to management effectiveness, internal communication and staff relations. I will be further informed by the Chairman of the Council and the Rector after the full Council has had the opportunity to consider the matter at the next meeting.

(2) No There is no indication in the Report of the Advocate-General that a judicial inquiry is necessary

(3) No

Rabies

*4 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) Whether there has recently been an increase in the number of cases of rabies reported in Natal if so, to what extent,

(2) whether his Department is taking specific steps to curb the spread of rabies in Natal, if not, why not, if so, what steps,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) Yes, 74 cases of rabies occurred in Natal during the period 1 January 1987 to 30 June 1987 compared with 26 cases for the corresponding period in 1986

(2) Yes,

* all dogs in Natal must in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984), be vaccinated against rabies, for which purpose annual routine vaccinations are undertaken in Natal,

* when an outbreak of rabies occurs, compulsory vaccination of all dogs and cats within a radius of 15 km from the point of the outbreak is undertaken,

* the introduction into, movement within and removal from Natal of all dogs and cats are prohibited in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984, except under the authority of a permit which is issued only if a valid certificate of vaccination of the animal concerned can be shown,

* since kwaZulu is an important source of rabies and other con-

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* since KwaZulu is an important source of rabies and other con-

Provide ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ figures, ECC ^{SMC 26/8/87} urges Malan

CAPE TOWN Aug 24 — The End Conscription Campaign has called on Defence Minister General Magnus Malan to disclose the number of conscripts who have failed to report for the August call-up.

"The Minister of Defence has refused to release such figures to the public," the ECC's Press officer, Miss Tracey Clayton, said.

The ECC called for suitable alternatives to be made available to all conscripts, she said.

"One of the main objectives of our campaign is to work for the right of all conscripts to choose whether or not to take part in the SADF. Let conscripts choose."

In February last year, General Malan refused to disclose in Parliament, in a reply to a question, how many national servicemen who had been called up for service had failed to report for duty.

At the time, he said "As the particulars which were supplied last year were misused by a certain organisation which campaigns for the discontinuation of national service, I am not prepared to furnish the figures."

No figures for those failing to report for duty have been furnished since, then — Sapa

● Parts of this report have been omitted to comply with the emergency regulations

Somehow
26/8/87
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'Blacks denied equal rights'

BLACKS are justified to refuse conscription into the army that defended apartheid in a country that denied them equal rights, Mr Popo Simon Molefe, general secretary of the UDF told the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Mr Molefe, who has been in the witness box for four weeks, also testified that the continued occupation of Namibia by the South African Forces "is draining our financial resources which could have been used to develop our country"

The Namibian people, Mr Molefe added, had a right to govern themselves

The witness said a substantial amount of money received through the general sales tax was used by the Government to unnecessarily build vast arsenals of weapons. This money, Mr Molefe said, could instead have been used to subsidise foodstuffs, housing and transport

The UDF was concerned about the cost of living and the GST, the court heard

"This money could be spent where it was needed most if there was no apartheid in South Africa," Mr Molefe told the court

He rejected propositions by Mr B P Jacobs SC, for the State that the UDF was linked with the banned African National Congress and that they had continued with the struggle for the ANC

(Proceeding)

ON PARADE

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

Objectors do have choices

From LAURIE NATHAN (Newlands)
IN HIS On Parade column (August 12), Willem Steenkamp accused the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) of having "scant regard for the truth". This is because an ECC spokesman stated that the recent group of 23 objectors "made a difficult decision in circumstances that give them very little choice". According to Steenkamp, this is incorrect as there is a "reasonable degree of choice available to objectors".

Mr Steenkamp is either unfamiliar with the legislative provisions for conscientious objectors or his understanding of a "reasonable degree of choice" is totally unreasonable.

The Defence Amendment Act (1983) provides objectors with the options of (i) non-combatant service in the SADF, (ii) non-uniformed non-combatant service in the SADF, (iii) alternative service in a Government or municipal department for one and a half times the length of their outstanding military service.

A major problem with these options is that they are limited to the conscript whose objection is both religious and pacifist (ie related to serving in "any armed forces"). Moral and political objectors, as well as religious objectors who object specifically to serving in the SADF, do not qualify. Their alternatives to military service are "draft dodging", exile or jail for up to six years.

This situation is unreasonable in terms of internationally recognised principles of freedom of conscience and in terms of the particular role of the SADF. Many conscripts are not prepared to serve in an army which, as Magnus Malan once put it, "supports Government policy". They are not prepared to take up arms against fellow South Africans or the people of Namibia and Southern Africa.

These objectors are not cowards or unpatriotic. They are prepared to serve their country in ways that are

CAPL TANK 27/8/84 (254)

Little choice in national service—ECC

constructive and in the interests of all South Africans.

The ECC, in its evidence to the Geldenhuys Committee, therefore called on the Government to broaden the provisions of the Defence Amendment Act. It proposed that community service be available to all objectors who in conscience cannot serve in the SADF and that it be available in welfare and religious organisations for the equivalent length of military service. This position has been endorsed by the Anglican, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian and United Congregational churches.

In May last year the ECC organised a national Working for a Just Peace Campaign to demonstrate practical alternatives to military service. More than 600 members and supporters went into black communities to help renovate crèches, plant trees and lay water pipes. They went into townships having consulted the communities concerned to "rebuild and not to break down".

Mr Steenkamp claims the ECC has "never bothered to examine viable alternatives to the present system of conscription". The truth is that his personal dislike of the ECC has led him to ignore, deliberately or unconsciously, what the organisation actually does and says.

Mr Steenkamp believes that the ECC's "hard core" does not worry very much about conscientious objectors. The widespread support for the ECC from conscripts and their families is proof that he is mistaken.

Defence Force not welcome after bomb blast — claim

Pretoria Bureau

The South African Defence Force has been told by the owners of Armadale Place in Bree Street, Johannesburg, that they have become a security risk and that they are no longer welcome to move into the building as planned, according to an article in the army newspaper *Uniform*.

The decision was conveyed to the Witwatersrand Command only a day after the bomb blast which shook the Command headquarters on July 30, the newspaper said.

A spokesman for the letting agents, Gradwells Real Estate Management, said the bomb blast was not the main reason for the decision, as the financial considerations were more important.

A director of Armadale Court Investments, who own the building, also said the bomb blast had not been the main reason for negotiations breaking down.

"It was based purely on a commercial decision."

Uniform said the damage caused by the blast amounted to almost R300 000 and repairs would take four months.

3/8/87

~~Handwritten scribble~~

25

SP

Former PFP MP boycotts call-up over border snub

Call time 31/8/87
254

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A FORMER PFP MP will boycott his "Dad's Army" call-up next month as a personal protest against the refusal of the Minister of Defence to invite PFP MPs who went to Dakar on a tour of the "operational area" at the weekend.

The former MP for Maritzburg South and member of the PFP's defence group in Parliament, Mr Graham MacIntosh, said last night he had sent a telegram to his Commanding Officer informing him that he would no longer be reporting for his September 14 call-up because of the way in which General Magnus Malan was playing party politics over the Defence Force.

General Malan refused to invite Mr Peter Gastrow, the PFP's chief spokesman on defence and the party's national chairman, and Mr Pierre Cronje, a member of the PFP's defence group, on the trip. Both MPs visited West Africa for talks with the

ANC recently

The PFP boycotted the border trip as a result. Thirteen Conservative party members also boycotted the trip for unrelated reasons.

An angry Mr MacIntosh said last night "Mr Gastrow is a legally elected member of my party, a colleague and a friend, and I don't see why he should be treated in this way."

The CP boycotted the trip to the operational area at the weekend after a row in the House of Assembly involving an alleged "breach of security" by a Nationalist MP.

Mr Chris Eismer (NP Rissik) sparked the controversy when he remarked that Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal) had been excited during an earlier speech because "this evening he is going on a lawful visit to the border."

CP members argued that this implied that one of their members had paid an "unlawful" visit to the border and pulled out of the weekend trip in protest.

Religious objector refused bail

250
9/28/87
1/9/87
Court Reporter

A RELIGIOUS objector who was doing his national service at the Department of Manpower was yesterday refused bail in the Magistrate's Court.

Mr Stanley Peter James, 24, of Pinetree Crescent, Highlands Estate, Vredehoek, was not asked to plead and no charges were put to him.

In a formal bail application he told the court he was aware that cheque fraud and theft charges were pending against him.

Sergeant Marius Pretorius, the investigating officer, told the court police had found a briefcase containing many uncashed cheques which Mr James was supposed to have posted.

Sgt Pretorius had also found rubber stamps, the property of the department, in a black refuse bag.

The hearing was adjourned to September 4.

Mr D J Oosthuizen was the magistrate. Mr J Slabbert prosecuted. Mr G S Rudman appeared for Mr James.

(iii) Indians R 13 million
 (iv) Blacks R 16 million

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) (i) Whites R 5 462 million
 (ii) Coloureds R 56 million
 (iii) Indians R 70 million
 (iv) Blacks R 130 million

(b) Estimates of tax collections are not budgeted for on a provincial basis or on the basis of population groups. The population groups of taxpayers are, however, recorded in the database, which makes it possible to state the amount of tax collected from each group

OFS: income tax

285 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

(a) What amounts were paid in income tax by (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in the Orange Free State for the latest specified tax year for which information is available and (b) what were the actual amounts budgeted in respect of each such population group for that year?

(a) (i) Whites R 500 million
 (ii) Coloureds R 3 million
 (iii) Indians —
 (iv) Blacks R 12 million

(b) Estimates of tax collections are not budgeted for on a provincial basis or on the basis of population groups. The population groups of taxpayers are, however, recorded in the database, which makes it possible to state the amount of tax collected from each group

Transvaal: income tax

286 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

(a) What amounts were paid in income tax by (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in the Transvaal for the latest specified tax year for which information is available and (b) what were the actual amounts budgeted in respect of each such population group for that year?

specified tax year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The information is not available

Company ownership cannot be established on racial lines since shares are held by all population groups, nor is it practical to apportion tax on a provincial basis

Transvaal: company tax

289 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

What revenue was received in company tax from (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black-owned businesses in the Transvaal in the latest specified tax year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The information is not available

Company ownership cannot be established on racial lines since shares are held by all population groups, nor is it practical to apportion tax on a provincial basis

Natal: company tax

290 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

What revenue was received in company tax from (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black-owned businesses in Natal in the latest specified tax year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The information is not available

Company ownership cannot be established on racial lines since shares are held by all population groups, nor is it practical to apportion tax on a provincial basis

Cape Province: company tax

291 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

What revenue was received in company tax from (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black-owned businesses in the Cape Province in the latest specified

tax year for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

The information is not available

Company ownership cannot be established on racial lines since shares are held by all population groups, nor is it practical to apportion tax on a provincial basis

†Indicates translated version
 For written reply
 General Affairs

Text-books

182 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

What subsidy was paid by the Department of Education and Training in respect of the purchase of text-books for (a) primary and (b) secondary schools for Blacks in each of the latest specified three financial years for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a)	1984-85	R 8 918 250,88
	1985-86	R 8 608 505,58
	1986-87	R 10 705 820,03
(b)	1984-85	R 4 932 722,97
	1985-86	R 6 524 652,88
	1986-87	R 27 457 964,66

Note The purchases of 1986-87 in column (b) also include prescribed books (literary texts)

Bands

308 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has any bands, if so, (a) (i) how many and (ii) what are they called, (b) how many (i) persons and

Howard 2/9/87

- (u) servicemen are members of each band and (c) at (i) how many and (ii) what military parades and/or occasions did each band perform in the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available,
- (2) what total amount was spent in respect of each band on (a) salaries, (b) travelling and subsistence expenses
- (3) whether any members of these bands receive any remuneration other than remuneration paid to them by the Defence Force, if so, (a) what other remuneration, (b) by whom is it paid, (c) how is this remuneration made up and (d) (i) by whom and (ii) in what manner is it authorised?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) (i) 47 450 Cadet Bands are also at present supported at schools

(ii)

	(b) (i)	(ii)
SA Army Band	37	12
Light Horse Band	42	12
SA Cape Corps Band	41	0
21 Battalion Band	34	5
Western Province Command Band	4	20
Northern Transvaal Command Band	1	25
North Western Command Band	1	18
Infantry School Band		
SA Army Women's College Band		
1 SA Infantry Training Unit Band		
2 SA Infantry Battalion Band		
3 SA Infantry Training Unit Band		
4 SA Infantry Training Unit Band		
5 SA Infantry Training Unit Band		
6 SA Infantry Training Unit Band		
7 SA Infantry Training Unit Band		
8 SA Infantry Training Unit Band		
2 Field Engineer Regiment Band		
1 Maintenance Unit Band		
111 Battalion Band		
113 Battalion Band		
115 Battalion Band		
116 Battalion Band		
121 Battalion Band		
Cape Field Artillery Band		
Natal Field Artillery Band		
Durban Light Infantry Band		
Cape Town Rifles (Dukes) Band		
First City Band		
1st and 2nd Transvaal Scottish Band		
Pretoria Regiment Band		
The Natal Carbineers Band		
Kimberley Regiment Band		
Durban Regiment Band		
Congella Regiment Band		
Cape Town Highlanders Band		
Witwatersrand Rifles Band		

30 per band

20-25 per band

15-30 per band
(this figure also
sometimes includes
service volunteers)

(ii)	(b) (i)	(ii)
South African Irish Regiment Band		
1 Natal Mounted Rifles Band		
1 Light Horse Regiment Band		
Prince Alfred's Guard Band		
Pretoria Highlanders Band		
SA Air Force Band	35	37
SA Navy Band	26	3
Naval Command East Band	1	20
SAS RAND Band	—	11
SA Medical Service Band	29	63

Notes

- 1 Statistics for the period 31 July 1986 to 31 July 1987 are only available in respect of the Bands as indicated, per arms of the Force
- 2 Only the main function is indicated, no rehearsals or repeat performances are included

(c)	(ii)	SA Army Band	Light Horse Band	SACC Band	21 Bn Band
Review Parades	4	4	4	3	4
Guards of Honour	6	6	4	10	7
Flag Hoisting Ceremonies	5	5	3	2	2
Retreat Ceremonies	3	3	2	2	2
Medal Parades	4	4	3	2	—
Presentation of Colours	3	3	1	—	—
Trooping of Colour	4	4	—	—	—
Freedom of Entry into a city or town	3	3	2	5	1
Opening of Parliament	—	—	—	2	—
Military Funerals	5	5	5	29	10
Commemorative services and wreath-laying ceremonies	3	3	7	3	3
Church Parades	8	8	2	4	2
Prestige Concert and Military functions	1	1	5	3	1
Non-military functions Shows/Performances	3	3	8	11	20
Concerts/Choir festivals	21	21	12	34	15
Changings of the Guard	4	4	4	30	3

(ii) SA Air Force

	SA Air Force	SAAF Band
Review and Passing Out Parades	18	18
Officers and wings Parades	6	6
Change of Command	1	1
Retreat Ceremonies	2	2
Medal Parades	39	39
Presentation of Colours	1	1
Freedom of Entry into a city or town	2	2
Opening of Parliament	1	1
Military Funerals	13	13

Commemorative Services and Wreath-laying Ceremonies
 Prestige Concerts and Military functions
 Non-military functions
 Concerts/Choir Festivals
 Air Force Day Parade

(ii) SA Navy

	SA Navy Band	Command East Band	SAS RAND Band
Review, Passing-out and Divisions	24	33	2
Admiral and Captains Division Colours	18	73	—
Retreat Ceremony	7	9	—
Presentation of Decorations and Medals	6	—	—
Freedom of Entry into a city or town	5	6	1
Opening of Parliament	5	3	1
Ship's Naming Ceremonies	2	1	—
Military Funerals	3	1	—
Commemorative Services, Wreath-laying Ceremonies and church Parades	5	1	—
Presidential functions	10	3	—
Prestige Concerts and Military function	6	—	—
Non-military functions Shows/other Performances	27	37	—
Concerts/Choir Festivals	36	19	1
SADF sport and unit sports days	23	15	2
	15	5	1

(ii) SA Medical Service

	Permanent Force Military Band	Brass Band	Pipe Band
Review and passing-out parades	8	6	7
Flag Hoisting Ceremonies	5	6	5
Retreat Ceremony	5	5	5
Medal Parades	4	2	—
Presentation of Colours	2	1	1
Trooping the Colours	2	1	1
Freedom of Entry into a city or town	1	1	1
Opening of Parliament	1	1	1
Military Funerals	1	1	1
Commemorative Services, Wreath-laying Ceremonies and Church Parades	6	4	1
Prestige Concerts and Military Functions	1	1	2
	8	9	5

	Permanent Force Military Band	Brass Band	Pipe Band
Non-military functions Shows/other Performances	4	6	10
Concerts/Choir Festivals	2	3	2
SADF and unit sports days	3	2	1

(2) SA Army

	(a)	(b)	(c)
SA Army Band	R712 694,00	R10 962,33	R15 000,00
Light Horse Band	R799 596,00	R—5 730,67	R14 000,00
SACC Band	R662 970,00	R13 794,88	R24 000,00
21 Bn Band	R356 626,00	R 8 843,92	R18 500,00
SA Air Force			
SA Air Force Band	R405 779,00	R 1 943,00	R10 117,00
SA Navy			
SA Navy Band	R668 731,00	R18 850,00	R21 395,00
Naval Command East Band	R338 588,00	R 8 040,00	R11 000,00
SAS RAND Band	—	—	R 1 500,00

SA Medical Service

SA Medical Service Band	R565 274,00	R 4 500,00	R45 474,00
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(3) No Individual members can, however, apply to perform in their private capacities for remuneration, outside the normal working hours, in terms of the Public Service Code, Chapter D VIII, paragraph 4 and 5, taking the prescribed restrictions into account

Media of instruction

333 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) What languages are used as the media of instruction in schools falling under (i) his Department and (ii) each self-governing territory and (b) who decides what the medium of instruction will be in respect of each school,

(1) (a) (i) Sub-standard A to Standard 2 Mother Tongue (African Language)
 Standard 3 to Standard 10 English or Afrikaans or African Languages

(2) whether he has received any representations for the medium of instruction to be changed in respect of any schools, if so, (a) in respect of

(b) SSA—Std 2 Department of Education and Training, in

3/19/87 Howard

Report by ANDREW DONALDSON

School cadets' role in SA 'security'

CADET instructors at Cape high schools are issued with guidelines on the basic tenets of intelligence gathering and how to compile information about "citizens".

The Cape Times is in possession of a secret manual containing these guidelines, which is issued by the Cape Education Department.

In a written response to questions from the Cape Times, the department said it "categorically denies that this (intelligence gathering) is required of cadets". However, it said that cadets were taught to be made aware of "matters pertaining to intelligence and security".

Pressed for further details yesterday, a CED spokesman said it was the normal duty of every citizen to pass on "sensitive information" that would prevent loss of life, injuries or other similar incidents, like sabotage.

Only a small portion, about 25% of the 'Cadet Training Programme Manual (1986)', concerned "Intelligence and Security" — the section from which pupils were taught the value of intelligence gathering — with most of the manual, about 72% concerning musketry and drilling.

In its introductory Std 6 lesson on the 'advantages and meaning of cadets', the manual stated In-

tellectual and physical capability is of great importance to young people in our country. The revolutionary attack against our country has selected our young people as the target group. Young people represent the leaders of tomorrow.

"The aim of cadet training is to supply cadets with the information on the onslaught of South Africa. Cadets are taught how to combat the intellectual onslaught."

Information

Later, under "Intelligence and Security", the manual suggests that Std 6 boys be taught that "to be adequately prepared to react effectively against any threat or to disclose any dangerous situation by timely and appropriate action, it is absolutely necessary that information be continuously gathered."

"Each citizen can thus be a source of information. Understanding the various types of information sought, and by whom they are sought, places the citizen in a position to pass on information which comes to his attention."

Guidelines about the "enemy" are also given. "The enemy's aim is to overthrow the present government and create a black majority government. To achieve this the enemy must inter alia, neutralize the SADF."

"In the light of the above it is clear that the enemy will continually make attempts to obtain information on the SADF. The ANC has had this as its proposed objective, since being banned on April 8, 1960."

Guidelines for Std 7s stress the importance of information. Apart from revision, instructors should advise that "cadets must not attempt to act as agents but must nevertheless keep their ears open."

The notion of "James Bond style agents" must be avoided, the manual suggests. "To realize that certain instances can be dangerous for the average man, cadets should not attempt to act as agents, but should rather keep their ears and eyes open and immediately pass on any information which they by chance obtain, for a follow up."

Despite the danger cadets should realize that "any person, document, article, object, photograph, or report can yield information, and that as only the information personnel concerned are in a position to ascertain whether or not, members of the public should report or hand in anything that comes to their attention."

The public should be urged to "rather not make assessments (of information) but should rather report information as soon as pos-

sible". Also in this lesson are guidelines to instruct cadets on how "hostile propaganda threatens our safety and influences the strength of the SADF".

The dangers of spreading rumours and "idle talk" were also discussed. "When such talk takes place in your presence, you must report the person to your cadet officer or the security forces."

American youth

Instruction for the next year, Std 8, concerns the necessity of military service and the meaning of national service. "Physical preparedness is the duty of each citizen," it states. "History provides quite a few examples. In the case of National Socialist Germany the physical preparedness of the whole nation was very good because they used every opportunity by way of physical exercises, sport etc to improve the whole nation physically."

"Statistics show that 80% of the American youth does not comply with the minimum standards for physical fitness." Defining the "social significance" of national service the manual states "it is generally considered that the Defence Force makes a man of boys. As they are denied this opportunity, women especially admire a national serviceman."



'Not required to gather info'

NO cadets were "required to operate as gatherers of sensitive information", the deputy director of education in the Cape Education Department, Dr F. J. Knoetze, said this week.

Dr Knoetze was responding to questions put to him by the Cape Times concerning guidelines for cadet instructors as contained in a manual issued by the CED.

Pupils were not taught from the manual, he said. "The manual contains guidelines for instructors, it is not a textbook for cadets. The instructors (cadet officers) are teachers who are able to adapt the material provided as a

guide to the needs of the lessons to be taught". The manual was drawn up by a "joint inter-departmental cadet committee" and the CED was aware of its contents, he said.

"The manual is available to all schools with cadet detachments." Asked whether the document was not in part aimed at teaching pupils to gather information about citizens and pass this on to the authorities, Dr Knoetze said "The department categorically denies that this is required of cadets."

"The relevant section is intended to make cadets aware of matters per-

taining to intelligence and security, terms which they come into contact with in everyday news, and which will be of importance to them when they enter adult life and employment.

"Cadet training is educational, not operational. No cadets are required to operate as gatherers of sensitive information."

Pressed for further comment, a CED spokesman said the guidelines that cadets "pass on any information which they by chance obtain" related to "the normal duty of all citizens to report matters of a sensitive nature" or information that would prevent possible loss of life or injury.

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A member of the End Conscription Campaign, detained briefly earlier this week, alleges that while she was held at John Vorster Square she had her fingerprints forcibly planted on a copy of Sechaba, an official publication of the African National Congress

The Police Division of Public Relations has rejected her allegations, Sapa reports.

Miss Judith Soal (21), was held as she left Khotso House in Johannesburg on Tuesday. The building was surrounded by police during a meeting there.

Miss Soal alleges she was slapped on the face, had her hair pulled and her cuffed arms twisted behind her back during detention.

'ECC member's fingerprints forced on to ANC book'

According to the ECC, two policemen grabbed her handcuffed hands, forced her fists open and then forced her hands on to the publication.

Two women policemen who searched her belongings allegedly signed a statement that the Sechaba publication had been seen in Miss Soal's possession.

The Police Division of Public Relations failed to respond to The Star's request for comment, but

teleaxed Sapa, saying "As in the past, the ECC as well as other organisations, have levelled accusations at the police after there has been police action involving them."

"We refute these allegations and treat them with the contempt they deserve."

The police added that Miss Soal was at liberty to lodge a formal complaint with the police if she felt she had cause to

50/11/87
4/9/87

SADF man lays it on line to 'Rambos'

AMERICA'S would-be Rambos, attending the annual convention of an extreme rightwing magazine, were given the lowdown on South Africa's military battle against the ANC by a serving member of the South African Defence Force

By PATRICIA CHENEY in Washington and DE WET POTGIETER in Pretoria

Private

He is Commandant Leon Terblanche of Pretoria, who addressed the Las Vegas convention of the magazine Soldier of Fortune which caters to weapons-minded ultra rightwingers, weekend warriors and mercenaries

Yesterday an SADF spokesman confirmed that Commandant Terblanche had attended the convention,

but said he had "been granted permission to attend in his private capacity while on leave"

Commandant Terblanche told his audience that white Marxists were behind the ANC and that only about one percent of blacks in the townships supported the banned organisation

Cmdt Terblanche, billed on the programme as having "extensive operational experience in Angola and

Mozambique", gave two seminars - one entitled "Terror in the Townships" - complete with slides, in which he detailed security force containment of township unrest. The other dealt with the war against Swapo

Visas

He also gave a breakdown of supposed ANC and South African Communist Party infiltration of about 18 anti-apartheid organisations

Mr John Coleman, senior editor of Soldier of Fortune, said the magazine had invited the SADF officer to the convention, but declined to say if it had either paid for his participation or for his trip to the US

"It was non-political," Mr Coleman said "It was an overview of the South African situation given from the military standpoint"

It is against US policy to grant visas to South African military or police personnel for official visits

According to a report in the London Sunday Telegraph (which wrongly identified Cmdt Terblanche as the

□ To Page 2

SADF Rambo riddle

□ From Page 1

leader of the AWB), the South African's lecture "confirmed the belief of the partisan listeners in an international conspiracy of liberal subversion"

The Telegraph's account of the convention is more hilarious than solemn.

It describes how, to the strains of *The Halls of Montezuma* - the US Marine Corps hymn - two young women clad only in shorts and T-shirts fought with pugil sticks on a raft in a swimming pool at a luxury Las Vegas hotel

Many convention-goers wore outfits and insignia not dissimilar to those of some South African security forces, all easily available by mail order from SoF and

similar magazines

Soldier of Fortune, whose masthead professes it to be the "Journal of Professional Adventurers", has an editorial policy which openly advocates support of rightwing regimes

Its owner and editor, Colonel Bob Browne, said "We believe in supporting resistance fighters who are fighting the Commies."

His magazine has raised funds to help the Contras in Nicaragua, the Government in El Salvador and the Afghan Mujahedi

Each year its annual conference, which attracts as many as 5 000 delegates, provides an opportunity for readers to meet like-minded Americans and attend seminars given by serving offi-

cers, weapons experts and conservative politicians

One delegate, a former marine who spent two years in Vietnam, said

"There is a definite Walter Mitty atmosphere here. There are the kooks who wanted to be but couldn't be, and then you have us old has-beens here, creating a little hell"

As he spoke, delegates were busy doing what they loved best a 30-minute drive away in the desert - blazing away Rambo-style with a profusion of weapons ranging from pistols to machineguns

After a roistering night, says the Telegraph, the swimming-pool area resembled the aftermath of a battle

Beer cans littered the surface like spent shell cases and semi-recumbent bodies groaned in agony of alcohol as the public address system blared out the *Ballad of the Green Berets*

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WHATEVER it taught them, Clausewitz's classic text, *On War*, appears low on the list of prescribed reading for South African colonels at the Staff College

At first sight, the German theorist's proposition that "war is the continuation of politics by other means" appears consistent with the South African Defence Force's role in support of the civil power in the black townships and South Africa's recent military intervention on the side of Unita in Angola

But, like their 19th century predecessors in the Prussian army, the SADF military intellectuals — obsessed as they are with the notion of a "total strategy" — have misinterpreted Clausewitz's doctrine

Far from advocating "absolute war", regardless of its political and diplomatic consequences, Clausewitz was at pains to assert the opposite, that in making war (or preparing for it) a government must relate — indeed subordinate — its choice and use of military strategy to the achievement of reasonably precise and clearly defined political objectives

Failure to do so leads to exclusively military considerations dominating decision making, means and ends become hopelessly confused as the political objectives for which the war is being fought become so open-ended as to be unattainable without major escalation of the complex and other increasing military commitments

Of course, defenders of the National Security Management System and the network of Joint Management

No, no, gentlemen. You've got Clausewitz all wrong in Angola

The famous German theorist Clausewitz landed himself a bad reputation among people who hadn't read him, for supposedly advocating 'absolute war' Some of those non-readers seem to be senior officers in the defence force



Warriors Magnus Malan and Jonas Savimbi committed to war

By Professor JACK SPENCE of the University of Leicester

Committees underpinning it argue that giving the police and the military a role at every level in the structure provides an effective framework for diffusing social and economic grievances before they become threats to political order

This in turn — it is claimed — encourages the emergence of moderate black leaders willing to negotiate a new constitutional dispensation with the government

This "technocratic" approach to counter-insurgency is summed up in

the observation by the chief of the defence force, General Janne Geldenhuys, that "in the management sciences they say the key is you must scientifically manage change and keep it as stable as possible"

But the objective appears to be to neutralise black opposition in the hope that a policy of economic and social amelioration will weaken, if not eliminate, demands for genuine political incorporation as distinct from the co-optation of a minority into the existing system

This is a perversion of the classic theory of counter-insurgency, when it has succeeded — as in the British campaign in Malaya in the Fifties — political and economic reform have gone hand in-hand

In the South African context, however, the government's version appears to operate in a political vacuum for in the absence of a clearly articulated, alternative version of society (an essential prerequisite for a government attempting to win mass support for its policies) short term military and economic tactics become ends in themselves, incapable of translation into meaningful political goals And, paradoxically, an excessive concentration on economic and social change has the effect of raising rather than lowering political expectations, complicating the task of government still further

In the region, South Africa's role in defending Unita against the recent Cuban-backed Angola offensive is justified by government representatives as stemming Soviet attempts to dominate the sub continent In other words, a total strategy allegedly orchestrated from Moscow demands a total response

In the short term, the continued support of the Reagan administration is assured and Unita will no doubt receive further supplies of Stinger missiles and other weapons Among Western conservatives, South Africa gains some credibility as the defender of their interests in Southern Africa and weakens the capacity of the Angolan government to support Swapo in its effort to decolonise Namibia

But these gains are short term at best, indeed, paradoxically, their continued value over the long term depends on the maintenance of the Cuban presence in Angola and the interpretation of the Soviet threat as revolutionary in the extreme

But if the government persists in believing and repeatedly emphasising to the white electorate that Moscow is determined on the subversion and ultimate destruction of South Africa's

domestic order, the prospect of a diplomatic solution to the continuing struggle in Angola and Namibia remains slim

Diplomacy is only effective if the warring protagonists acknowledge the legitimacy of each other's interests, but to do so in the South African context calls into question the entire validity of the total onslaught thesis which — in any case — has been instrumental in promoting white solidarity behind the government's foreign policy

Thus, a definition of foreign policy goals in ideological terms reduces the scope for diplomatic flexibility and, by definition, the influence of the Department of Foreign Affairs on decision making

It permits no compromise with opponents and in consequence the government has no alternative but to put its faith in military solutions requiring larger injections of capability

The net effect is to maintain the stalemate in Angola and risk escalation of an arms race with the Soviet Union better placed to win

The SADF can therefore be expected to demand more and more resources to sustain its role in Angola, and politicians and diplomats alike will be hard pressed to resist them in the absence of an alternative strategy to a military one

Indeed, the analogy with World War I is striking while Lloyd George, Britain's prime minister, struggled unsuccessfully to persuade his general to find an alternative to a strategy of attrition, those who advocated a diplomatic solution were shouted down as betraying a cause which, precisely because it had cost so much blood and treasure, could not be abandoned

Whether the South African government has reached this apocalyptic stage in its conduct of operations in Angola is debatable It may, of course, be hoping for an accommodation between Dr Jonas Savimbi and his MPLA opponents, but whether a coalition between two parties would hold for any length of time is doubtful

Coalition politics has a poor record in Africa and their collapse in Angola would presumably lead to renewed and increased South African support for Unita

The prospect is bleak South Africa appears committed to a seemingly endless struggle in Angola The arts of diplomacy and politics have been suspended in favour of the application of Geldenhuys's "management science" both at home and abroad

Clausewitz saw things differently "War is not an exercise of the will directed at inanimate matter as is the case with the mechanical arts and science In war, the will is directed at an animate object that reacts"

Professor Spence is head of the department of politics at the University of Leicester

Professor Spence is head of the politics department at the University of Leicester and an expert on the political role of the South African defence establishment

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BBC NEWS



Soldiers selling houses to blacks to beat boycott

POLITICAL STAFF

CAPE TOWN — The SADF is helping to sell houses to blacks as part of the strategy to contain the total onslaught — and help beat the rent boycott.

The entry of troops into the great housing sale, first launched two years ago, has been confirmed by a spokesman for the SADF.

The use of SADF personnel by other government departments is not new — they help out in black education, in hospitals, game conservation, the police, and even in the offices of the Receiver of Revenue.

The spokesmen said the soldiers would not be receiving any commission over their normal military pay.

He pointed out that Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan had insisted that various areas had to be addressed as a matter of urgency to counter the total onslaught.

Housing, particularly black housing, was one of the areas.

He said the houses being sold were those owned by the National Housing Commission.

Most of the soldiers involved in selling had been transferred because they needed to be in a particular area for "welfare reasons".

Often there were no military duties for them. However, the selling was being done on a voluntary basis and people had been chosen on the basis of education, experience and interest.

The number involved was "very limited".

The sale of homes would also help break the rent boycott, he said.

Conf. Form 3/12/67

Student emigration survey

PORT ELIZABETH — A significant proportion of male students at Rhodes University intend emigrating from South Africa.

The survey indicates that more than half the students who responded to the questionnaire were contemplating emigrating from South Africa once they had completed their studies.

Of those who were contemplating leaving, 56% were motivated by conscription as either the sole reason or one of the reasons for wanting to leave the country.

A total of 476 (30%) students responded to the questionnaire, which was distributed to 1 579 male students.

29/9/87

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Sprietm

SADF helping to sell houses

THE SA Defence Force is helping to sell houses to blacks as part of the strategy to contain the total onslaught — and to help beat the rent boycott.

The entry of the Defence Force into the great housing sale of Government owned houses launched two years ago has been confirmed by a spokesman for the Ministry of Defence

The use of SADF soldiers by other Government departments is not new — they help out in black education, in hospitals, game conservation, the police and even in the offices of the receiver of revenue

The spokesman said the soldiers would not be receiving any commission over their normal military pay

He pointed out that Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, has insisted various areas had to be addressed as a matter of urgency to counter the total onslaught

Housing and particularly black housing was one of the areas

He said the houses being sold were those owned by the National Housing Commission

Often there were no jobs for these people, however, the selling was being done on a voluntary basis and people had been chosen on the basis of education qualifications, experience and interest

The number involved was "very limited"

The sale of homes would also help break the rent boycott

From GRETA STEVEN

Defence Spending Under Fire

JOHANNESBURG — Government's policies are causing it to overspend and indications are that matters could get worse, Redsure Group CE Johannes Hamman said yesterday.

Referring to defence spending, Hamman said "If our military is trying to put the Soviet Union in its place, we are in big trouble."

He said he believed in the maintenance of law and order, but that it was more than a military exercise — it also meant the dismantling of discriminatory legislation.

He told a seminar of the Jo-

hannesburg Afrikaanse Sake-kamer that he found it hard to believe government when it promised to control spending.

"We have been listening to this kind of rhetoric for years and very little of it has materialized so far."

He would remain sceptical of good intentions until there were tangible results.

Government's policies had untenable financial implications, specifically that of defence spending.

"As a businessman I am concerned over the increasing

emphasis on military policy directions and viewpoints — instead of on civil and economic policy directions — in all facets of our society."

In the inner circles, where policy was formulated, there were more military representatives than there were business representatives.

In Hamman's view, SA's military activities held serious financial implications in the long-run.

At the same seminar Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais came under fire

He said government revenue so far indicated a shortage of R1,5 billion on the budget for the fiscal year — but that it would make up the difference.

Marais was responding to a question from Rand Merchant Bank economist Rudolf Gouws on government spending.

He cited the miners' strike as one of the reasons for the revenue situation.

He would not reply to Gouws's question on whether government saw spending

overshooting the budgeted increase of 16,2%, other than stating that government was happy with the "normal" spending figures so far.

He went on to say the Natal flood was an unforeseen circumstance which would have to be taken into account when comparing spending with budgeted estimates.

Several members of the audience were sceptical about government's promises to control spending, to which Marais replied "You will definitely see results. We are in the process of controlling government spending — we are changing the system."

Israeli aircraft engineers arrive



The Star's Foreign Service

TEL AVIV — More than 50 aeronautical engineers, laid off from the Israeli aircraft industry's "Lavi" warplane project, have arrived in South Africa. They are the first batch of a group which will presumably work for Armscor.

Armscor recently upgraded the Mirage fighter into the Cheetah. There was speculation here that South Africa may, at a later stage, establish a plant near Pretoria to manufacture a different jet, probably a scaled-down version of the Lavi plane.

The Israeli Lavi project, halted because of economic problems, called for an American engine. The South African version will probably use a less powerful engine from another source.

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(254)

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

The modern military jet aircraft is becoming an important political instrument in southern Africa
In fact, some strategists believe air power will largely dictate the future course of events in the sub-continent

The Chief of the SA Air Force, Lieutenant-General D J Earp, said last year that "air power will determine the stability of southern Africa in future"

Recent developments, including the fighting in Angola, the unveiling of South Africa's new Cheetah jet fighter and the opening of the new air base at Louis Trichardt have given new significance to his words

At present South Africa's air superiority can be seriously challenged only in Angola. But a wider challenge would have serious implications, for there could be a direct link with the crucial issue of insurgency into South Africa from neighbouring countries

While the SAAF remains the strongest and most effective air force in the region, it is having to think more carefully about launching cross-border operations, at least into Angola

The SADF has denied a claim in Luanda that a SAAF Mirage was shot down in the recent fighting in south-eastern Angola but

Superiority in the air is now a crucial factor in the southern African equation

there is no doubt the MPLA government's forces now have a strong capability to do so

Any South African plane venturing beyond the south-eastern corner of Angola could encounter Soviet-made ground-to-air missiles and MiG-23 jet fighters, supported by a radar network to detect invading aircraft

The SADF could in future find incursions against ANC targets in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique challenged by radar-backed anti-aircraft missiles, if not jet fighters

This has important implications for Pretoria's fight against insurgency from neighbouring countries and must strongly influence government and military thinking

Opening the Louis Trichardt base on October 14, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said it was necessary that the SAAF be enabled to meet the rapidly escalating air threat from

"certain neighbouring states"

"The build-up of the air capability of neighbouring states with East bloc technology makes it imperative for the SAAF to stay one step ahead," he said

The wider implications were spelled out last year by the then Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen

"The revolutionary threat against South Africa and South West Africa depends largely upon developments in aspects of the conventional threat, since a disparity in the strength of air power on the conventional scale in favour of the Republic's hostile neighbours could limit reprisals against terrorist bases in neighbouring countries," he said

The SAAF appears to relate this threat to a Soviet doctrine that offensive action be preceded by the establishment of a comprehensive air "umbrella" consisting of anti-aircraft missiles and guns,

radar for early warning, and airfields suitable for sophisticated aircraft. Such a system has been developed in Angola

The doctrine was outlined by General Earp in an article last year in a publication, "Contemporary Air Strategy"

African states, either individually or in combination, posed no threat to South Africa, General Earp said

"However, when Soviet Russia introduces modern, sophisticated armaments in large quantities and with adequate numbers of surrogate forces to operate them, this picture changes markedly"

The general said South Africa was facing a Soviet air umbrella as formidable as those in Eastern Europe or the Middle East.

While the build-up in Angola and Mozambique was ostensibly defensive, it posed a threat to South Africa because "the host country concerned is using terrorist action as his offensive weapon and has provided the air umbrella to secure the terrorist organisation's firm base"

The host country in turn was aware that the terrorist attacks into South Africa invited retaliation, General Earp said

The raids on Matola in Mozambique in 1981, Maputo in 1983, Maseru in 1983, Gaborone in 1985 and numerous others deep into Angola "were perfectly predictable and, indeed, an expected reaction to this new form of warfare by proxy"

W/C Arms 26/9/87

First missiles blast off at Cape range

Defence Reporter

ARMSCOR has fired its first missiles at the Overberg Test Range at De Hoop while intense conservation efforts are being implemented on the vast ecologically-sensitive site on the Cape south coast

Mr Johan van Vuuren, the executive general manager of Armscor, accompanied the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr W Breytenbach, on a visit to the site yesterday

He said that only small missiles had been fired to test equipment and that the site was still in the development stage

Top conservationist Dr Douglas Hey, the chairman of the review committee overseeing conservation at the Overberg, praised Armscor's efforts so far

Looking at flaws

He said that the preliminary conservation management plan for the area was being updated and experts were studying it. The plan would be ready in about six months

Roads and buildings were still being built and the work is expected to start tapering off towards March. Minor work would continue until September

He said the environmental programme, aimed at preserving the mountain and coastal fynbos, was of "great value" to the area

More than 800ha of alien vegetation — such as Port Jackson willow and Rooikrans — had so far been cleared by Armscor employees. This would continue for as long as it took to permanently eradicate the alien bush from the area

If Armscor had not taken over the area surrounding the De Hoop Nature Reserve, alien vegetation would have presented a problem

"It had reached the stage where it was too big for the private farmer to handle," he said

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Sowetan
27/8/87

Youths tricked into camps - claim

RESIDENTS of Huhudi township near Vryburg, are angry that unemployed youths are being tricked to attend military camps in the guise that they are being taken to community development courses.

A resident who asked not to be named, said the youths were being recruited by a local church minister and a resident. They were told they were going to attend religious and physical courses in Barkly West and Kimberley.

To their surprise, he said, the youths found themselves in military camps where they were offered courses titled at "depoliticising" them.

Videos

He said the youths are shown videos on unrest situations, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak. The two church leaders are allegedly discredited during the courses.

The youths are also told to resist the United Democratic Front members because they are "terrorists" and "troublemakers".

At the end of the course, the youths are given certificates and T-shirts by the South African Rephuthaneng Cultural Organisation. They are also told if they desert the organisation, they will find themselves in trouble.

A spokesperson of the Huhudi Youth Organisation condemned the people behind the courses. He said they were taking advantage of the unemployed youths because there were no recreational facilities in the area.

"We call on the youth not to be tempted to attend these "brainwashing courses", he said.

CAPE TOWN — SA hoped to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), President P.W. Botha said yesterday.

Botha said SA was prepared to start talks towards signing the treaty, but such negotiations would depend on the outcome of the 31st International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) conference due to start in Vienna today.

SA had been negotiating with individual countries and the IAEA for some years regarding conditions for guarantees on its installations.

Botha said SA's view had been put to the respective governments in the past week. They had been told SA was prepared to start negotiations with each of the nuclear weapons states on the possibility of signing the NPT.

At the same time, SA would consider including in those negotiations, safeguards on its installations subject to the NPT conditions.

SA to play the nuclear game?

The nature of those negotiations would depend on the outcome of the IAEA's 31st conference starting today.

Botha said SA hoped it would soon be able to sign the NPT and had decided to open discussions with others to that end. Any safeguard agreement would be along the same lines as, and in conformity with, agreements with other NPT signatories.

AP reports from Vienna that a US official said yesterday American participation in the IAEA could be under threat if the 113-member organisation voted this week to expel SA and Israel.

US Energy Secretary John Herrington said the IAEA should resist pressure to oust the two countries — Sapa.

TURNOVER for the civil engineering contracting industry rose 7,5% to reach R2,9bn (R2,7bn) for the 1986/87 period, said the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Safcec).

Delivering his report to the Safcec AGM yesterday, executive director Kees Lagaaay said the industry's output in real terms was about 5% down on the previous year.

"This is, however, only about half of the decline which took place in 1985/86. The continuing fall in output during the past year, albeit at a lower rate, indicates the effect which SA's low level of fixed investment, both by the private and public sector, is having on this industry."

He said after several years of decline, conditions in the industry reached a turning point in the course of the year, and since then a slight recovery had taken place.

But despite an increase in government spending on township infrastructure, inflation had eroded any gains and the actual tempo of construction during the period had slowed down further.

Engineers just a little happier

MICK COLLINS

The industry's total work force showed a marked decline from about 87 000 in the middle of 1986 to 81 000 by the end of that year.

"This was followed by moderate recovery in the early months of 1987, which slowed down in the second quarter and the total employment in mid-1987 was of the order of 85 000."

"Average employment for the year under review was down by 7% compared with the average in 1985/86, when the decline — at 10% — had been very high."

Outgoing president Ron McLennan said "The industry is bumping along the bottom waiting for an opportunity to turn up."

He said despite a measure of optimism at present "we as an industry have still to feel the benefit of any improvement in the economy."

Israel denies US drive to end arms aid to SA

By Peter Allen-Frost,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

TEL AVIV — Defence Minister Mr Yitzhak Rabin told government ministers yesterday that contrary to reports in the Israeli Press, Israel was under no American pressure to abrogate its defence contracts with Pretoria.

Radio Israel had earlier quoted Mr Rabin as saying the United States had no right to "pressurise" Israel on this issue.

Despite Mr Rabin's unequivocal denial, a leading political columnist for the *Haaretz* newspaper stated yesterday that Washington was indeed putting the screws on Israel and that the latest demand came in a "wide ranging web", which gives the harsh impression that Israel no longer has a sympathetic ear in Washington.

Officials very close to defence affairs, accused Israeli reporters of either inventing the "pressure" reports, or being used as willing conduits for disinformation "by parties who are interested in spreading the US pressure" story.

The director-general of the Prime Minister's bureau, Mr Yosef Ben Aharon, was asked by a newsman about the 13-point memorandum outlining sanctions against South Africa, which was recently referred back to committee by the Cabinet.

"This is not a document that is about to be approved," Mr Ben Aharon said. He accused the Europeans of duplicity vis-a-vis their attitude to South Africa adding, "We don't have to be like them, but we also don't have to be heroes standing at the head of the line."

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Control centres

The business sector and the SADF have joined forces to "regulate manpower" through a system of Defence Manpower Liaison Committees (Demalcoms)

Col Chris du Toit, administrative manager of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) and chairman of the Johannesburg Demalcom, says the committees are bona fide "forums for the exchange of ideas" between the SADF, commerce, industry and local authorities. But he admits that minutes of Demalcom meetings are sent to the controversial Joint Management Centres (JMCs)

The JMCs were originally created to help cope with the security/unrest situation, but have since become more involved in civic affairs, seeking to solve problems at local level if this does not require an allocation of funds

It is also known that the JMCs feed information to the State Security Council,

chaired by the State President, and which advises government on the formulation and implementation of security policies and strategies

Du Toit says there is nothing sinister about the JMCs or the Demalcoms. But Wits Political Scientist Mark Swilling disputes this. He says that the JMCs are systematically gaining ever more power, and finds it "frightening" that they will now not only have control over security and socio-economic structures, but also over manpower

Prevent prejudice

Du Toit says the Demalcoms were launched in 1982 when Assocom suggested that bodies be created to regulate the distribution of manpower

The Demalcoms were then placed under the auspices of the military "to prevent prejudice among the participating business organisations"

The eight provincial Demalcoms branched out this year to form committees at local level "to cope with local issues." The Witwatersrand Demalcom has in turn branched into seven smaller bodies, of which the Johannesburg Demalcom is one

One of the main issues to be discussed by the Johannesburg Demalcom will be SADF call-ups and exemptions

Du Toit says uncontrolled call-ups cause great harm to the economy and his committee will aim at improving the system and will, if necessary, even urge for a review of the ruling Act. The Demalcoms have no executive power

Another function of these committees will be to provide participants with statistics on unrest-related incidents and to forewarn them of possible stayaways. Such data will be issued by the SADF.

Du Toit is adamant that the Demalcoms are not part of some security system, and points out that it was decided to have civilians chairing the committee to counter allegations that it is run by the military. ■

MONDAY, 27 JULY 1987

financing of education, including education for the national and independent Black states, and (b) total expenditure of universities is expected to be contributed by the State from the Treasury, in each of these 10 years,

- (4) whether further legislation in regard to compulsory education is being drafted with due regard to the parity calculations in order to make provision for the accommodation in the South African education system of the additional Black pupils expected to be attending school over the next 10 years, if so, what provision is to be made in this regard,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) Yes Equal opportunities for education including equal standards of education, are being strived after for every inhabitant of the Republic irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex. The period during which this object is to be achieved depends on the availability of funds
- (2) Yes Certain formulae have already been drafted. The formulae as well as a ten-year strategy for implementation will be announced as soon as the consultations have been completed. This does not imply that after ten years the object of equal educational opportunities for all population groups will have been fully achieved
- (3) (a) The decisions have not been taken in terms of such a percentage. It has been decided that the real increase in expenditure on education during the next ten years will at least be 4,1% per annum
- (b) The State is financing approximately 65% of the total expenditure of universities at present. It is not possible to supply estimates of this percentage for future years

- (4) No At the moment I do not plan legislation regarding compulsory education. The expected increase in the participation of Black pupils in education has been taken into account in the calculations referred to in paragraph 2
- (5) No

Sebokeng: clearing-up work

263 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence †

- Whether before the State President's visit to Sebokeng in June 1987, the services of members of the South African Defence Force were used to assist with clearing-up work in this Black city, if so, (a) why, (b) on what dates, (c) what was the nature of the clearing-up work, (d) how many such members were involved in such work, (e) how many Defence Force vehicles were used for this purpose and (f) what was the total cost thereof to the Defence Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

- (a) The town clerk requested the SA Defence Force to render the aid as the town council did not have the necessary manpower to complete the task alone
- (b) 25 May 1987 to 3 June 1987
- (c) The removal of refuse and soil by loading it on to tipper trucks with front end loaders
- (d) 14
- (e) 14
- (f) R2 646,90

Answered

Answered

6 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare

- (1) Whether any persons employed by the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services have been detained, if so, how many since 1 Sep-

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tember 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE

- (1) No persons in the employ of the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services have been detained in terms of the security regulations
- (2) Not applicable

Employees detained

7 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare

- (1) Whether any persons employed by the Department of Welfare have been detained, if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

THE MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away.

Employees detained

8 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

- (1) Whether any persons employed by his Department have been detained, if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

Employees detained

9 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether any persons employed by his Department have been detained, if so, how many since 1 September 1984 as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether the posts of such detained employees are filled by temporary employees, if not, what arrangements are made regarding these posts, if so, (a) how many temporary employees had been engaged to fill such posts as at the above date and (b) what steps are taken in respect of such temporary employees when the detained employees are released by the Police?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) Yes, four
- (2) Yes, in one case

- (a) One
- (b) When the detained employee resumes duty, the temporary employee must vacate the post

A NEW network of security committees, including members of the SADF, commerce, industry and local authorities, has been set up.

The committees, called Defence Manpower Liaison Committees (Demalcoms), were launched in Johannesburg in May, and are an offshoot of provincial Demalcoms. They will work, at times, with the Joint Management Centres (JMCs).

The function of Demalcoms is to discuss military call-up needs and local security issues such as unrest and

New security network set up

16/11/87
B/D
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DIANNA GAMES

stayaways, members said. Eight provincial Demalcoms were established in 1985 and these branched out this year to form the extra committees

● To Page 2 →

New security network set up

at local level.

It was decided to form these local or mini-Demalcoms to enable greater participation at local level, members said. They meet every few months.

A defence force spokesman said the SADF decided to establish committees as a forum for discussion between itself and commerce and industry about manpower needs and the accommodation of these by the SADF.

The committees also act in an advisory capacity on SADF call-up regulations, and provide feedback to the Manpower Board, but have no power to enforce decisions.

Col Basil Ginsberg, chairman of one of the eight provincial committees, the Witwatersrand Command Demalcom, said the groups discussed balancing manpower requirements of the SADF and private sector in a way which suited both.

The Johannesburg Demalcom is one of several offshoots of the Witwatersrand provincial Demalcom and was formed in May.

Representatives include Wits Command, Johannesburg's Chamber of Commerce (JCC) and city council, the Randburg Commando, Randburg's town council and Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, the Security Association of SA and the Engineers Association of SA.

Col Chris du Toit of the JCC, elected chairman of the Johannesburg Demalcom at this month's meeting, said they were looking at representation from universities, and, due to concern about the effect of stayaways, union members and industrial relations consultants.

The Demalcom, he said, would report to JMCs on issues where the committee itself had no direct line to the relevant authorities.

It had been decided to have civilians chairing the committee as it otherwise mistakenly appeared as if it was being run by the military.

From Page 1 ←

16/7/87

150 Crossroads kids at naval base

ARMY CAMP TOWN

South

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A THREE-DAY SADF "educational programme" for Crossroads children at the Maritime Base, Simon's Town, has raised a storm of protest.

A SADF spokesman has confirmed that 150 boys and girls were invited to its camp for recreational purposes during the school holidays.

Several people in the community objected to the exercise. One woman said a camp for township kids was "sinister".

The End Conscriptio Campaign said this week it found it difficult to separate the repressive force of the SADF in the townships with attempts

to win over the same young people who experienced this force at first hand.

According to one of the youths, they stayed at the naval base from Thursday until Saturday morning.

About 11am on Saturday a SOUTH reporter saw the group alight from a SADF truck near Noxolo school, Old Crossroads, to be welcomed by parents and relatives.

One of the youths said the outing was arranged by the Old Crossroads Town Council.

Explaining the programme he said: "We woke up at about eight in the morning. During the day the officials

took us on sight-seeing tours. We visited places like the sea and mountains.

"Sometimes at night we watched movies including Sylvester Stallone's 'Rambo'."

He said he enjoyed the programme.

The Rev Sydney Mzikazi, a former Old Crossroads committee member, claimed the youths had been encouraged to join the army.

"Sam Ndima, Johnson Ngxobongwana's lieutenant, called youths to Noxolo school where they were addressed by an official from the army."

A SADF spokesman confirmed that a group of 150 boys and girls had been

invited to its camp for recreational purposes during their school holidays.

"Three separate groups of 50 each attended the two-day camps over the period June 28 to July 4. The camps include lectures on nature conservation, communication and personal hygiene. It is an ongoing programme that started years ago and is attended with the permission of everybody and the organisation concerned."

ECC press officer Tracy Clayton said: "The SADF has an extensive and well-planned propaganda arm. Such educational courses fall neatly within their hearts and minds programme."

THE South African Defence Force has faced tough opponents in the 75 years since its formation

The toughest have not been our enemies but our Ministers of Finance, who have exhibited truly remarkable tenacity in keeping defence expenditure low

In spite of financial stringency, the SADF is the best fighting force in Africa south of the Sahara, and good by any standards. It has met and overcome all challenges that have come its way.

Funding defence will be one of the greatest challenges facing the SADF over the next 25 years.

Others will be dealing with the "new style" of warfare without a major ally, maintaining a conventional deterrent in spite of the arms embargo, ensuring stability in SWA-Namibia while a political solution is worked out and, perhaps the most difficult of all, maintaining its cohesion and effectiveness in times of political upheaval.

Miserly funding has been a constant and outstanding feature of South African defence. Both world wars found South Africa woefully ill-prepared as a result.

The 1960s brought a major reassessment and paved the way for improvement, although the 1975/6 intervention in Angola found the South Africans still using the same artillery they used in Italy in 1945.

Between 1977 and 1986 defence spending remained almost constant, averaging 1 613-million of the value of the 1977 rand. The 1987 budget of 1 696-million 1977 rands is an increase of only 2,7 percent over 1977.

Defence as a proportion of government expenditure and GNP has actually decreased over the same period from 18,4 percent to 14,6 percent and from 4,8 percent to 4,6 percent respectively.

This contrasts with the \$3 000-million (1986) worth of weaponry which the Soviets shipped into Angola alone over the past five years.

The SADF has, nevertheless, managed to conduct a successful counter-insurgency campaign in SWA-Namibia, re-equip much of the army, procure additional fighters and helicopters for the air force and build strike craft for the navy between 1975 and 1986.

This is an achievement which few organisations, military or civilian, could match.

The financial challenge remains. The army's re-equipment must be completed, the air force is badly in need of new — and more — aircraft, and the navy must be built up from its dangerously low strength.

This must be done while continuing operations in SWA-Namibia. Given the cost of modern equipment and the fact that other high

This week the SADF celebrated its 75th anniversary. HELMÖD-ROMER HEITMAN, military historian and author of "The South African War Machine" considers the challenges now confronting the generals

priority demands on available funds will limit what can be made available to the SADF, this will be a formidable challenge indeed.

The insurgency in SWA-Namibia and the incipient insurgency in South Africa brought South Africa face to face with the "new style in war" — the first country of any home

While this might seem to be a problem, it will almost certainly prove to have been a blessing where insurgencies have succeeded. It was often because a colonial power or ally became bored with the long, drawn-out conflict, and decided to call it quits and go home

There is no one to pull the rug from under South Africa in this way

The SADF analysed modern insurgency carefully, identifying as the crucial element the "wide spectrum" nature of insurgency, which seeks to weaken the target country by attack and isolation in all possible areas and by all possible means.

The conclusion was that counter-insurgency doctrine and policy must be equally "wide spectrum" in nature and must involve all elements of the State in countering the insurgency, not least by addressing grievances before the insurgency can exploit them.

The National Security Management System provides the necessary framework, drawing on the knowledge and expertise of all

state departments and local government bodies.

The application of this concept appears to have been successful in preventing the unrest developing into full-scale insurrection as predicted by some observers.

Unfortunately this doctrine was saddled with ineptly chosen terminology — "total onslaught" etc.

This brought suspicion of the motives behind it, and laid it open to ridicule by those who choose not to see beyond the terminology. It is, in fact, not a new and sinister invention at all, but a logical further development of the basic concept applied successfully in, for instance, Malaya.

The growing conventional equipment levels in southern Africa face the SADF with the need to expand and modernise its conventional force.

This is necessary, firstly to dissuade any possible aggressor from considering a conventional operation and, secondly, to retain the ability to hit terrorist bases in neighbouring countries if this becomes necessary.

Modernising the conventional

The MEAN machine

Surprise fact: Defence Force spending is kept TOO LOW!

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Power on parade at Betch this week, pictured by HERMANN PAINCZYK

forces has been complicated by the arms embargo. This has, however, also had the unintended result of making South Africa virtually immune to foreign pressure in defence matters.

The SADF/Armcor family is today able to cope with the most likely threats of the foreseeable future. The only really worrying question in this regard is that of obtaining a "new technology" fighter.

responsibility for the defence of SWA-Namibia, this has become much less of a concern over the past few years.

This is primarily the result of effective counter-insurgency operations which first kept Swapo locked in the terrorism stage of insurgency and have since driven it back into the organisation stage.

The resultant security has allowed civil government to function and gradually undermine Swapo's appeal.

The increasing shift to SWATF combat troops has further improved relations with the local population and reduced the strain on the SADF. Swapo, in turn, appears to have run out of ideas for the time being.

Barring major intervention from Angola, there should thus be no serious problem in providing security while a political dispensation is developed which will finally rob Swapo of serious appeal.

The counter-insurgency campaign in SWA-Namibia has taught the SADF valuable practical lessons in this very complex form of warfare, enabling it to refine its doctrine and tactics.

The "external operations" against Swapo base areas in Angola gave the SADF the opportunity to develop its own operational style of fast-moving, wide-ranging and very fluid manoeuvres, and to develop the logistic concepts to support it. The result is a conventional doctrine ideally suited to that theatre, and equipment optimised to match it.

In the political field, the SADF faces the challenge of maintaining cohesion and effectiveness in the face of major political changes and the tensions resulting from being an integrated force in what is still largely a segregated society.

With the ANC likely to concentrate on psychological warfare after having failed to initiate insurrection, and with the SADF one of its priority targets, internal tensions between members of different population groups are a potential problem area.

The SADF is, however, much better placed to handle such problems than most organisations, having been one of the first "equal opportunity employers" in nearly all respects.

Another aspect will be the protection of SADF members in their off-duty environment, as they are obvious targets for terrorism, much as black policemen have been of late.

The SADF will experience the "interesting times" of the old Chinese course over a good portion of the next 25 years. Given adequate funding levels it will be able to weather them and give Swa-Namibia the security in which to develop its future political system.

While the SADF retains overall

ment, if so, (a) when, (b) subject to what conditions and (c) what is the name of this organisation, if not,

(2) whether compenions of this nature are required to be registered, if so, (a) why, (b) with whom and (c) in terms of what statutory provisions, if not, to what controls are such compenions subject?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- (2) Yes

- (a) Required by Law
- (b) Director of Fund-raising
- (c) The Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act 107 of 1978)

Detainee, visit by child

*24 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained by the Police in or about January 1987, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what is her name,
- (2) whether this person has been allowed to (a) see, and (b) have physical contact with, her children, if so, (i) on how many occasions and (ii) what are the ages of these children, if not, (aa) why not, in each case, and (bb) what are the ages of these children?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 9 January 1987,
 - (b) The name which was furnished by the hon member.
- (2) (a) Yes
- (b) Yes

(1) While the detainee was in the care of the South Afri-

Howard

can Police her oldest child was allowed to visit her after she had specifically made such a request
(ii) 16 years
(aa) and (bb) Fall away
Note Shortly after her detention, the person was transferred to the Victor Verster Prison where she receives visits from both her children and other family members, in accordance with directives regulating visits to detainees

Detainee: mentally retarded

*25 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, was detained by the Police in 1987, if so, (a) what is the (i) name and (ii) age of this person and (b) for what specified period has he been in detention,
- (2) whether the Police have received reports alleging that this person is mentally retarded, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) why is he still being detained,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
 - (a) (i) the name which was furnished by the hon member
 - (ii) 18 years
- (b) from 13 August until 10 September 1987
- (2) Yes
 - (a) the detainee's legal representative
 - (b) on 21 August 1987
 - (c) Falls away

(3) Yes As a result of the letter received from the legal representative, the de-

tainee was examined by the District Surgeon. He ascertained that the mental faculties of the detainee were mildly handicapped, apparently as a result of injuries sustained during a motor accident

It was decided to release the detainee for humanitarian reasons after the investigation into his alleged unlawful acts had been completed and he was charged with public violence

Member of National Reserve

*26 Mr D P DE K VAN GEND asked the Minister of Defence †

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purposes of the Minister's reply, is a member of a reserve of the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) of which reserve, (b) what rank does he hold and (c) with effect from what date has he held this rank,
- (2) whether this person held a higher rank at any time, if so, (a) when, (b) what rank and (c) for what reasons did he not retain this rank,
- (3) whether this person was notified of the above-mentioned reasons, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) on what date,
- (4) whether this person acknowledged receipt of the notification,
- (5) whether he will furnish the name of the person concerned, if so, what is his name?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) National Reserve
 - (b) Major
 - (c) 13 December 1973
- (2) Yes
 - (a) During his service as Officer Commanding the Witwatersrand Rifles

(b) Temporary Commandant
(c) His temporary promotion to the rank of Commandant was directly linked to his appointment as Officer Commanding the Witwatersrand Rifles. When his term of office expired he was still not course qualified for substantive promotion. His temporary rank consequently lapsed when he no longer held the post of commanding officer

- (3) Yes
 - (a) By letter
 - (b) 8 April 1974
- (4) Yes
- (5) Yes Major C J Derby-Lewis

†Mr A L JORDAAN Mr Speaker arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to know whether the hon the Deputy Minister is going to inform the Secretary to Parliament that the hon member Mr Derby-Lewis has assumed a rank to which he is not entitled

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, the reply to that is "yes". The reply has been forwarded to the Secretary to Parliament in writing

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is an allegation now being made that Mr Derby-Lewis has committed any irregularities?

†Dr J J VILONEL Judge that for yourself

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have replied to the question as it was put to me. It has come to our attention that the hon member was listed as a commandant on the parliamentary list, and the question was asked as a result of that I have supplied the correct facts to the House [Interjections]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, I want to point out to you that the Chief Whip of Parliament is shouting at me while I am addressing you [Interjections]

†Mr SPEAKER Order! Will the hon member please take his seat

(254)

Mr. J. J. Vilonel

†An HON MEMBER Who has to bear the brunt now?

†Mr SPEAKER Order! It is the Chair's responsibility to maintain order in the House. It is not necessary for the hon member to draw the Chair's attention to such a silly thing in that manner. I put

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I still wanted to

†Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member did not put a question and the matter is closed. I put

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, on a point of order. I was in the process of starting to say this when the hon Chief Whip interrupted me

†Mr SPEAKER Order! The hon member was not in the process of putting a question, the hon member was in the process of telling the Chair what to do. I have given a ruling on this. The reply to question No 26 has been finalised

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, on a point of order. The hon member for Overvaal stood up to put a supplementary question to the hon the Deputy Minister. You then asked him to take his seat and then you put the next question. I ask you to give him the opportunity to put his question

†Mr SPEAKER Order! I should like to point out to the Chief Whip that there was no problem about allowing the hon member for Overvaal to speak. He was putting questions to the hon the Deputy Minister, which was in order. The hon the Deputy Minister had completed his reply to the hon member. Then the hon member moved to a completely different subject and raised a point of order because a specific hon member on the Government side allegedly addressed him in some or other way. On that I ruled and the matter was closed. Therefore I put the next question. The hon member was no longer in the process of asking further questions to the hon the Deputy Minister of Defence

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, on a further point of order. The hon member for Overvaal was in the process of asking a further supplementary question when he was distracted by the hon Chief Whip of Parla-

ment. I therefore request you merely to give the hon member the opportunity to put his question

†Mr SPEAKER Order! I accept the hon Chief Whip's submission in this connection. If it is a matter of concern to him, I now give the hon member for Overvaal the opportunity to put further supplementary questions

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Thank you, Mr Speaker. Further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he inform the House beyond all doubt whether it is true that Mr Derby-Lewis was the commander of a regiment for five years and held the rank of commandant? [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I think that from the way in which I replied to the question, it is very clear that the hon member Mr Derby-Lewis for a time was the commanding officer, with the temporary rank of commandant. After that, however, he was informed that he would hold the substantive rank of major. [Interjections]

Universities: conditions imposed

*27 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education

- (1) Whether he has appointed a task group to assess and comment on submissions made by universities on certain draft conditions proposed to be imposed on universities, if so, (a) when was the task group appointed, (b) what persons were appointed, (c) this group and (c) when is it anticipated that the task group will submit its report, if not,
- (2) whether such a task group has been appointed, if so, (a) by whom and (b) when,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (1) Yes, in co-operation with the departments of State responsible for education

(a) The task group was appointed on 87-09-09

(b) Officers of the Department of National Education and the departments of State responsible for education

(c) The task group has already completed its first report

(2) Falls away

(3) Yes. It is expected that final decisions with respect to the relevant conditions will be taken by 9 October 1987 at the latest

Mr D Allan/Atlas Sea Farms

*28 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply of the Minister of Environment Affairs to Question No 28 standing over on 16 June 1987, he or the South African Transport Services granted any permits, licences, concessions, quotas or other benefits to (a) a certain person from Port Elizabeth whose name has been furnished to the Transport Services for the purpose of the Minister's reply, and/or (b) any firm represented by this person, if so, (i) what was the nature thereof, (ii) when were they granted in each case, (iii) what was the duration thereof, (iv) what is the present status of the said permits, licences, concessions, quotas or benefits and (v) what is the name of the person concerned,
- (2) whether these permits, licences, concessions, quotas or benefits were subject to tender procedures, if not, why not, if so, from whom were tenders received?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) No
- (b) Yes

(1) The lease of an area of the sea within the boundaries of

Port Elizabeth Harbour for the cultivation of mussels

(ii) 14 July 1986

(iii) Ten years

(iv) The agreement is valid since the date of commencement, ie 1 October 1986 until 30 September 1996

(v) The agreement was concluded between Atlas Sea Farms (Pty) Ltd and Transport Services. The name furnished for the purpose of the reply is Mr D Allen appears on the company's letter head as Managing Director

(2) Yes, from Atlas Sea Farms (Pty) Ltd

Culemborg catering section

*29 Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Transport Affairs †

- (1) Whether the administrative staff of the catering section for train services at Culemborg Cape Town, is to be reduced if so (a) by how many posts and (b) why,
 - (2) whether the staff members concerned are to be transferred, if so what action is contemplated in respect of staff members who because of circumstances cannot accept transfers?
- The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS
- (1) Yes *15/9/87 Howard*
 - (a) Nine posts
 - (b) As a result of rationalisation
 - (2) Yes. Staff members who, due to circumstances cannot accept transfers, will be retained in a redundant capacity with retention of salary and benefits until such time as they can be suitably placed

*30 Mr C B SCHOEMAN—Transport Affairs [Withdrawn]

South African agricultural organisations have offered certain kinds of food

(b) Yes The representatives concerned were informed that the South African authorities are sympathetic towards the possibility of training members of the relative communities in disciplines such as medical services

- (2) Not relevant
- (3) No

Patrols: plain clothes/unmarked vehicles

*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Defence Force conduct patrols in the Black townships while dressed in plain clothes and using unmarked vehicles, if so (a) why do they conduct plain-clothes patrols, (b) which townships are patrolled in this manner and (c) what tasks are undertaken by plain-clothes members of the Defence Force in unmarked vehicles,

whether any members of the Defence Force conducting a patrol in an unmarked vehicle in Atteridgeville on or about 11 August 1987 made enquiries as to the whereabouts of the home of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) to what purpose was this information put, (b) who instructed these members to obtain this information and (c) what is the name of this person,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
 - (a) To be as inconspicuous as possible
 - (b) Any township where the need may arise

HQA

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in Eshowe or Mtnzini magisterial districts who are required to collect their pensions in KwaZulu

- (b) There are ± 110 pensioners in the Pietermaritzburg magisterial district who collect their pensions in the KwaZulu magisterial district of Vulindlela and ± 60 pensioners in the Impendhle district who collect their pensions in the KwaZulu magisterial district of Hlanganani

- (i) It is more convenient for the pensioners concerned
- (ii) There is no specific agreement in terms of which these pensioners are paid by the KwaZulu Government on behalf of the Natal Provincial Administration
- (iii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away

(3) The KwaZulu Government submits claims in respect of all pensions paid on behalf of the Natal Provincial Administration. The claims are accompanied by suitable supporting documentation and are paid in full by the Administration

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him why, in answer to Question No 19 on 25 August, in which I asked whether there was a pay-out point for social pensions to Black pensioners in each magisterial district of the Republic, the answer given was "yes"?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am prepared to go into that matter and to furnish this information to the hon member

Reformatories/industrial schools

*4 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- Whether it is the intention to open any (a) reformatories and (b) industrial schools for Blacks, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) where will they be located and (iii) what total number of juveniles will it be

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possible to accommodate in these (aa) reformatories and (bb) industrial schools?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

- (a) and (b) Yes
 - (i) With a view to the acceleration of the provision of these facilities, negotiations to obtain existing facilities are taking place. If at all possible, the Department envisages admitting the first pupils during the course of 1988
 - (ii) Still under negotiation
 - (iii) According to the planning of this type of school, a reform school can admit a maximum of 216 pupils and an industrial school a maximum of 360 pupils

In this regard I also refer to the statement by Minister F W de Klerk, Chairman of the Cabinet Committee for Social Affairs, which was released on 15 August 1987

Mr K M ANDREW Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, in view of the fact that his colleague the hon the Minister of Justice last week told us they do not keep figures of how many juvenile offenders there are, may I ask him on what basis his department plans reformatories and industrial schools in terms of the numbers required to be accommodated there?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, these surveys will be done from time to time as these pupils who are sentenced under the Children's Act and the Criminal Procedure Act are referred to these schools. On this basis we will from time to time see to our requirements

Sectional Titles Act

*5 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs

- Whether the status and/or rights of persons living in rent-controlled (a) units and (b) blocks of flats will be affected when the Sectional Titles Act, No 95 of 1986, comes into operation, if so, in what manner?

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the following statutory bodies each contained photographs of the Head of the body concerned:

South African Library Cape Town,

State Library Pretoria, Human Sciences Research Council Pretoria

(ii) No illustrations were in colour. The number of black and white illustrations were as follows:

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
South African Library Cape Town	2	2	2	2	15
State Library, Pretoria	0	0	0	2	1
Human Sciences Research Council Pretoria	0	0	1	1	1

Annual reports

371 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) (i) How many annual reports were produced in 1986 by the South African Defence Force and/or statutory bodies falling under the Defence Force and (ii) in respect of what bodies were these reports produced, (b) what was the cost of producing each such report, (c) how many copies of each report were printed and (d) who undertook the printing of each report,

(2) whether the printing of these reports was put out to tender, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the (i) lowest and (ii) highest tender submitted, and (b) what was the amount of the successful tender, in each case,

(3) whether any copies of these reports were sold, if so, (a) how many, (b) to whom, and (c) at what price, in respect of each report,

(4) in respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, (a) what was the total cost to the Defence Force of these annual reports, (b) how many copies were printed, (c) how many of these reports contained (i) full colour and (ii) black and white pictures, (d) on what quality paper were the annual reports printed and (e) (i) how many of these reports contained a photograph or drawing of the (aa)

political head and (bb) top official of the Defence Force and/or the statutory bodies in question and (ii) how many of these pictures were in (aa) colour and (bb) black and white in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) (i) 2
- (ii) SA Defence Force Armscor

(b) It is not possible to estimate the cost of man hours expended in compiling the annual reports

(c) None Five typed copies of the SA Defence Annual Report and four typed copies of the Armscor Report were produced

(d) Not applicable

(2) No, too few copies are required to warrant printing costs

(3) No

(4) (a) As (1) (b) above

(b) Not applicable

(c) (i) and (ii) None

(d) Typed and duplicated on Bond paper 70 gram

(e) (i) None

(aa), (bb), (ii) (aa) and (bb) Fall away

Immigrants

394 Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

How many (a) males and (b) females (i) of 21 years and older and (ii) under the age of 21 years were permitted to immigrate from (aa) Pakistan, (bb) India and (cc) Bangladesh to the Republic in each year from 1982 up to and including 1986?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Statistics on the basis required, are not being kept by the Department

What is the average amount per student by which students at Black universities under his control were subsidized during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

For the year 1986 the average amount is calculated per full time equivalent student R5 738,30

Teachers' qualifications

349 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) What are the salary scales currently applicable to teachers serving in his Department with qualifications below M + 3 and (b) how many teachers were there on each salary scale as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

271 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid †

Universities

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Post Level 1

Category/Gender

Salary Scale

Number of Teachers

a3 (M)	R4 056 (Fixed) (P)	295
(F)	R3 048 (Fixed) (P)	2 357
a2m (M)	R4 980 x 462 - 5 442 x 744 - 6 186 (P)	0
(F)	R3 594 x 462 - 4 518 (P)	23
a2 (MO)(M)	R4 980 x 462 - 5 442 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 x 957 - 10 518 (P)	0
(F)	R3 594 x 462 - 5 442 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 7 767 (P)	0
a2 (M1)(M)	5 442 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 x 957 - 11 475 (P)	0
(F)	R4 056 x 5 442 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 (P)	0
a2 (M2)(M)	R6 186 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 x 957 - 12 432 (P)	0
(F)	R415 x 462 - 5 442 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 x 957 - 9 561 (P)	0
a2 (M3)(M)	R6 390 x 837 - 860 x 957 - 12 432 x 1 041 - 13 473 (P)	0
(F)	R4 980 x 462 - 5 442 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 x 957 - 10 518 (P)	0
a1 (MO)(M)	R6 186 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 x 957 - 12 432 (P)	3 562
(F)	R4 518 x 462 - 5 442 x 744 - 6 930 x 837 - 8 604 x 957 - 9 561 (P)	11 319

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254
15/9/87

Three die in battle with SA force, two held

JOHANNESBURG —
Three suspected guerillas have been killed and two arrested in two incidents in the Transvaal.

The SADF said in Pretoria three suspected ANC members had been killed in a gunbattle with a combined police/SADF force in the Northern Transvaal after they apparently entered South Africa from Zimbabwe.

No security force casualties were reported.

The shootout began on Friday afternoon when the SADF tracked down a group of alleged insurgents, killing one.

Follow-up operations continued throughout the night and two more suspected insurgents were killed in the Pontdrif area on Saturday.

In a separate statement the SADF said two "terrorists who were trying to infiltrate South Africa from Botswana," were arrested by members of the SADF at a roadblock in Western Transvaal last week.

Two white policemen have been shot dead by an AK 47 gunman in KwaNdebele.

A KwaNdebele police spokesman said the search for the AK 47 gunman who shot dead two white policemen was continuing.

Lieutenant Hannes Fourie, 42, and his son Constable Mark Fourie, 19, were shot.

They had been seated in a police vehicle awaiting a black police colleague investigating a robbery case, when at least 13 shots were fired at them, the spokesman said — Sapa

Steenkamp article: End Conscription Campaign replies

From NIC BORAIN, National Organizer, End Conscription Campaign (Cape Town).

IT WAS with some disappointment and weariness that I read Willem Steenkamp's latest attack on the End Conscription Campaign (Cape Times, September 9)

His argument is similar to one which appeared in the Aida Parker newsletter. We took that publication to the Media Council who ruled that it contained a number of untrue and incorrect allegations and many statements of "fact" which were not substantiated and were clearly untrue.

The Aida Parker Newsletter was the first volley in a state smear campaign against the ECC which has risen to a fever pitch. When that smear is carried into the pages of the liberal press it is a feather in the cap for those in the Government and the SADF who are orchestrating disinformation campaigns against opposition organizations.

Willem Steenkamp — who is an officer in the SADF — makes five main points (although it is difficult to pin down any of his arguments as he relies on innuendo and asides)

1. He sees a contradiction between our call for the right of individuals to choose and our call for the end of conscription.

2. He sees a contradiction between our call for the right of the individual to choose and our being an "anti-apartheid group" — his contention is that we have "hijacked the sympathies of many caring people to pursue other aims".

3. He disputes our statistics.

4. He disputes our level of support.

5. He suggests

that we are undermining the SADF.

To take these issues separately:
1. Mr Steenkamp's article is full of non-sequiturs, like this one, which he tries to imbue with an authoritative veneer. There is no contradiction between the ending of conscription and freedom of choice. The two concepts are axiomatic.

2. ECC is a "single issue campaign". While our members and member organizations would not necessarily agree on a whole host of political and moral questions, we are all agreed on the right of the individual to choose whether or not to serve in the SADF. Members and supporters of ECC object to compulsory military service in the SADF for a variety of religious, moral, personal and political reasons.

However, ECC itself is not a religious or a pacifist campaign. Our primary objection is that the SADF has become a tool of National Party policy.

For Mr Steenkamp's argument to be vaguely credible he needs to show that the SADF is acting in the "national interest". The SADF has no more autonomy from the white minority interests of this government than do other state institutions.

I must ask Mr Steenkamp why 35 000 troops were deployed in 96 black

townships during 1985? Which "nation" were conscripts being asked to defend?, against which "enemy"? Black South Africans protesting against apartheid (with all its consequences, deprivation of citizenship and basic human rights, migrant labour, forced removals and untold suffering) are not the enemy.

There is no contradiction between our calling for the right of the individual to choose and our opposition to apartheid.

3. The statistics we use are based on figures released in Parliament, the records of the Board for Religious Objectors or academic studies. Where this is not the case, we are careful to point out that the figures are estimations based on our own work.

As to the disputed statistic regarding conscripts failing to report for duty, government figures show that, prior to 1984, approximately 1 500 men failed to report for duty at each call-up. This figure jumped by 500% in the first call-up after troops were deployed in the townships. Even if these figures include "students who had been granted deferments, people

who had neglected to supply a change of address and everybody else", how does Mr Steenkamp explain this huge increase?

4. Mr Steenkamp is quite entitled to his opinion that "I do not believe the ECC has anything like the support it claims". The fact is, we have been able to attract up to 4 000 people to public meetings, we have strong branches in nine regions and we have an additional five branches on various university campuses.

I would find it unlikely that Mr Steenkamp would devote so much space to attacking the ECC if he considered it as insignificant as he claims.

5. The underlying theme of Mr Steenkamp's article is that the ECC doesn't really care about the individuals who are conscripted, or about the ending of conscription. He bases this on the fact that we have not proposed "an alternative, more accommodating military system". Hinted at throughout is his contention that our real intention is to "endanger South Africans of all races by destroying the SADF".

ECC's proposal for an "alternative military system" is quite clear. We want an end to conscription. If the SADF acted, and was seen to be acting, in the interests of all the people of this country, surely there would be ample recruits?

ECC is led and staffed by people who are conscripted and by people who love and care for someone who is conscripted. Most of us joined when the troops were sent into the townships.

Mr Steenkamp's inferences are sneering, arrogant and untrue.

(This letter has been abbreviated and edited to comply with the emergency regulations. Editor, Cape Times)

Only religious pacifists can use options for CO's

From PETER G MOLL (Rosebank)

WILLEM STEENKAMP (Cape Times, September 9) argues that the ECC "misrepresents" such accommodation as exists for conscientious objectors by "giving the impression that for most objectors it is a choice between jail and six years community service".

It is Mr Steenkamp who is guilty of misrepresentation. The fact is that COs who are not religious and pacifist are faced with jail or exile. Many whites are not religiously committed; of religious denominations few are historic peace churches.

A range of options available to COs, including community service, non-combatant status and serving as a civilian, are only for those who profess religious pacifism. Most conscientious objectors are not religious pacifists and hence cannot avail themselves of any of these options.

The situation is not improved by additional options for COs as long as these are confined to religious pacifists, thereby excluding many objectors. When the ECC points to this fact they are neither exaggerating nor misrepresenting the facts.

5. The underlying theme of Mr Steenkamp's article is that the ECC doesn't really care about the individuals who are conscripted, or about the ending of conscription. He bases this on the fact that we have not proposed "an alternative, more accommodating military system". Hinted at throughout is his contention that our real intention is to "endanger South Africans of all races by destroying the SADF".

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Wynand Speaks of captivity

Mr. Tait 12/9/87 (254)

Defence Correspondent

DRESSED in full uniform, Major Wynand du Toit yesterday spoke guardedly of his months of captivity in Angola — and his joy on learning by way of a television broadcast that he was to be freed in Africa's greatest prisoner swap

Major Du Toit was the star of a press conference in a small hall at 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg, where he is recuperating after an operation to a wound he suffered in his upper left arm after being captured in Cabinda in May, 1985

Wearing a paratrooper's beret, he entered the conference hall with his publisher, Mr Hans Stridom

He speaks articulately in Afrikaans and English, both overlaid with a homely West Coast "bry", and shows flashes of quiet humour

'A little pain'

Major Du Toit opened the press conference with a short statement, thanking the government and the SADF for their efforts in procuring his release and saying that when he had walked out of the hospital yesterday and seen "this lovely sun" he had known he was truly back in the Cape

Asked whether he had been physically tortured by his captors, he said "It depends on how you regard that physically, no I wouldn't say they did any physical damage to me

"You must understand that there are phases from captivity till you reach a higher headquarters the treatment is very rough, and there is a little accompanying pain, but I don't want to go into detail about that"

Asked about a remark he had made at a press conference in Luanda on September 2, 1985 — that the attack in which he had taken part had been aimed at stopping Angola's oil production and thereby its support for Swapo — Major Du Toit said quietly "What else could I say?"

At this stage a senior military officer present interjected "I must ask you not to talk about these things — he has not had the opportunity to discuss

these things with the Defence Force"

Major Du Toit said he had been given three meals a day, and "I ate enough to live, and was satisfied with the food" The basic staples had been rice and beans He said he had had no opportunity to exercise

Asked what he had missed most, he said "Companionship For two years and three months I was kept in what you might call solitary confinement No one else visited me The guards were not allowed to talk to me, and if we became friendly they were taken away"

Asked if he spoke Portuguese, Major Du Toit replied haltingly in that language and said he understood "about 50% Portuguese", so that he had been able to watch Angolan television, "and that was how I found out about my being set free They gave me nothing My typewriter, my Bible and my books all came from South Africa, they were brought by Louwuna"

Political pressure

Major Du Toit said he felt "better" now that he was home at last, and — asked what emotion he had felt when met by Mr Pk Botha at Maputo airport — replied with one word "Joy"

Asked if political pressure was exerted on him or attempts made to "turn" him, Major Du Toit said no overt attempts were made, though "in the nature of things" there was some pressure, in the sense that he had no access to the Western press or TV — "what I did have was a Cuban newspaper, "Granma", and also another Cuban paper called "Prisma"

The Angolans had not tried to influence him ideologically, he said Asked if he had felt "despairing at times", Major Du Toit said "It's normal to feel that way"

Major Du Toit confirmed that he had strong religious beliefs "Yes, I believe in Jesus Christ, and I believe that if it hadn't been for Him I wouldn't have made it" He added that the Bible and other religious material brought to him by his wife had been a tremendous help



CONFERENCE

Major Wynand du Toit answers a reporter's question at yesterday's press conference while his publisher, Mr Hans Stridom, listens at his side

ASV

SAAF rescue welcome

WINDHOEK — Local insurance broker Arthur Schebler is glad the South African Air Force helicopters reached him and his three companions before Zambian search parties did.

"Oh my goodness, I wouldn't even like to think about that," he said in a telephone interview yesterday when asked if he was worried about being found by the Zambians, who were also looking for the South African-registered light aircraft which was forced to land in southern Zambia on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr Schebler said he would have had a very tough time trying to convince the reputedly suspicious Zambians that he was not, in fact, a South African "spy". The insurance broker — who is managing director of the Welwetschia brokerage firm in Windhoek — does most of his business with military personnel in the northern areas of Namibia, and was carrying documents with him that contained military letterheads and addresses, as well as names.

Lost way

He and his three companions — Mr Manie Mosterd, Mr Herman Botha and pilot Glen Geysar — were headed for the Eastern Caprivan air base of Mpacha when they lost their way in conditions of a high east wind and bad visibility late on Wednesday morning. As they were running out of fuel,

'Lucky' Namibian insurance broker tells of spy fears

BRENDAN SEERY

they decided to make an emergency landing. Earlier Mr Geysar had contacted the SAAF air base at Mpacha and was trying to head towards it on a radio-location beam they put out for him.

Just before the emergency landing, contact was also made with a SAAF Hercules C-130. However, although the aircraft was undamaged in the landing — ending up a hair's breadth away from a big tree on its landing run — radio contact was lost.

Mr Schebler said a Lear Jet aircraft of the Windhoek aircraft hire company Hire and Fly also searched the area on Thursday morning, after SAAF helicopters had initially failed to find the plane. The Lear eventually spotted the plane and Mr Schebler and his companions.

The insurance men had earlier decided to try to walk south in order to avoid being picked up by Zambian search parties.

"Oh my goodness," Mr Schebler remarked again about his luck in deciding to stay with the downed plane a while longer.

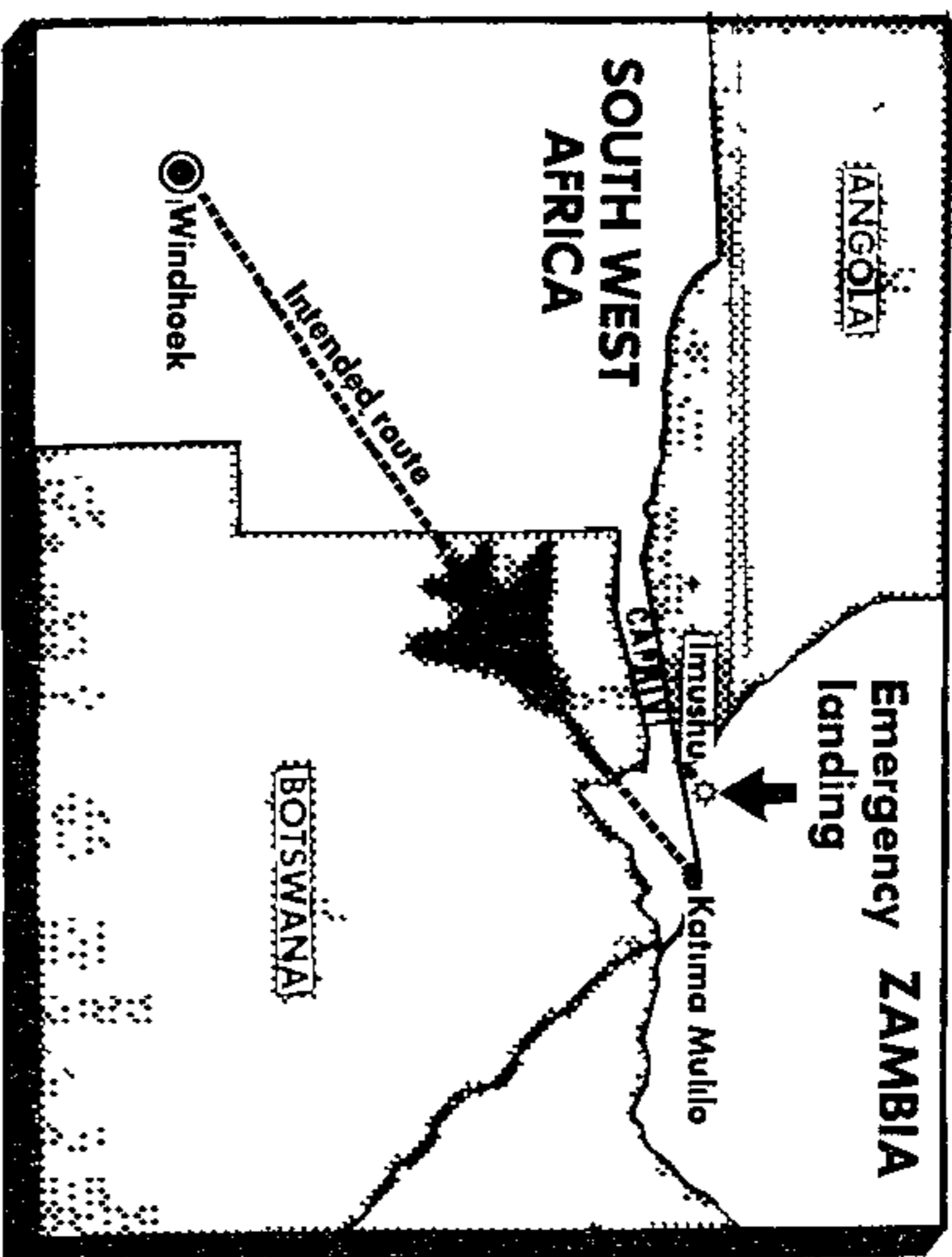
The men had only two litres of water with them when they were rescued and would undoubtedly not have managed to walk back to Namibia, as they were about 50 nautical miles inside Zambia.

According to the searchers flying in the Lear Jet, the Zambians did in fact send out a search helicopter and it landed about 30 nautical miles away from Mr Schebler's party.

Zambian authorities protested to South Africa about the fact that SAAF helicopters went into Zambia and rescued the men.

Mr Schebler said he thinks the abandoned aircraft might now even have been badly damaged or destroyed by a bush fire which the men set to attract their rescuers, and which eventually turned around.

Earlier, attempts had been made to get the aircraft airborne, when res-



GRAPHIC: shows the flight route taken by the four men.

cuers flew in aviation spirit. However, the battery of the Cessna 210 was dead and nothing more could be done.

Mr Schebler's insurance brokerage concern handles much of the insurance business for SADF units stationed in the Caprivi and other parts of northern Namibia, and speculation here is that this may have been the reason the authorities chose to go in and lift his party out of Zambia.

Associated Press reports that Zambian officials in Lusaka could cast no new light on the fate of the aircraft. "I talked to some South Africans last night," National Guidance, Information and Broadcasting Services

Minister Mr Milimo Punabantu said in answer to local reporters' questions. "They wanted to know about a light aircraft which strayed into Zambia. The aircraft was on its way from Windhoek in Namibia and it sent some distress signals. It probably crashed."

South African Foreign Minister Mr P. K. Botha said the rescue took place 24 hours after the plane went down. It was carried out despite protests by Zambia against South African rescuers entering its territory. The Zambian Minister said a special government committee had been set up to investigate the affair.



The real issues of the Du Toit 'spy' swop

25x
STW
1/87

MAJOR Wynand du Toit is a greater hero than South Africa has been told

He has with dignity and humility endured a Government self-adulation operation centred on him, but designed to benefit the Government's political image to maximum extent. In other words, he has been used, and actually abused, without for a moment losing his cool. The same can be said for his wife and child

To be released from prisoner-of-war camp was no heroic act by Major du Toit. If there was heroism in his deeds, it was in his personal bravery in undertaking a dangerous mission behind hostile lines. The risk to his life in that mission was confirmed by the deaths of two colleagues on the mission with him and the fact that he was himself captured after being wounded.

The anti-heroes of the piece are the Government, which has chosen to exploit Major du Toit's homecoming to expunge its errors of the past. Major du Toit and his family were the innocent victims of a Government publicity hype that involved "hijacking" a group of pressmen for more than a week, late-night TV coverage and a special midnight audience in Cape Town with the State President.

The errors all this was meant to hide are worth recalling. But first, to give credit where it is due, it must be acknowledged with applause that the complicated prisoner exchange in Maputo this week was initiated in Mr Pik Botha's Foreign Affairs Department and was a brilliantly conceived and resourceful piece of diplomatic interplay.

In the larger political context, however, it should be seen in the same way as one would regard a golfer who has hooked his drive off the tee into the rough, his second shot behind a tree stump, played a poor recovery shot that has landed in a bunker, and then, wonder of wonders, has sand-blasted from the bunker into the hole.

Brave as Major du Toit's party was in undertaking the mission to Cabinda, with its secret drop by submarine and its elaborate plan for a rendezvous, the mission itself was most damaging to South Africa's standing in southern Africa. It strengthened the belief at home and abroad that South Africa's destabilisation role continues.

Ostensibly, it was a reconnaissance mission to gain more information about an ANC base believed to be operating in northern Angola. Major du Toit, however, explained it as a sabotage mission against the Cabinda oil complex.

Although the Government dismissed his explanation as having been forced from him by his captors, most most observers believe Major du Toit was telling the truth.

Even accepting that the Luanda government is under communist control and that the MPLA is harbouring Swapo guerrillas as well as allowing ANC guerrilla training bases, a sabotage raid was an intolerable act of aggression by South Africa.

In political effect, this policy of aggression was a disaster. South Africa had paid dearly for it, because it contributed greatly to the hardening of attitudes in Western countries, and added momentum to the disinvestment and sanctions campaign.

As for Mr Klaas de Jonge, the prisoner swop was a windfall opportunity of escaping from a trap the South African Government set for itself. The Conservative Party said this week that Mr de Jonge should never have been given back to the Dutch after the accidental invasion of the Dutch embassy precincts to recapture Mr de Jonge as he made a break for freedom. It is a view that was expressed privately at the time by senior diplomats from the two most important embassies in Pretoria.

Mr de Jonge was a gun-runner for the ANC. As such, South Africa had every right to prosecute him. But because of the breach of diplomacy in chasing Mr de Jonge into the embassy, a too-clever-by-half notion arose that Holland could be embarrassed if Mr de Jonge was given back, because he would then not be able to get out.

It is a notion that, among other things, cost South African taxpayers an unnecessary R1-million.

Of the three episodes involved in the prisoner swop, the Albertini affair shows the South African Government most nearly innocent. It must take the continuing blame for setting up Ciskei as an independent state in pursuance of grand apartheid, but with Ciskei enjoying full legal independence, South Africa had no actual jurisdiction in the jailing of Mr Albertini for refusing to give evidence in a terror trial. President Mitterrand of France used the non-recognition of Ciskei as a ploy to inconvenience South Africa by declining to approve its new ambassador's credentials until something was done to free Mr Albertini.

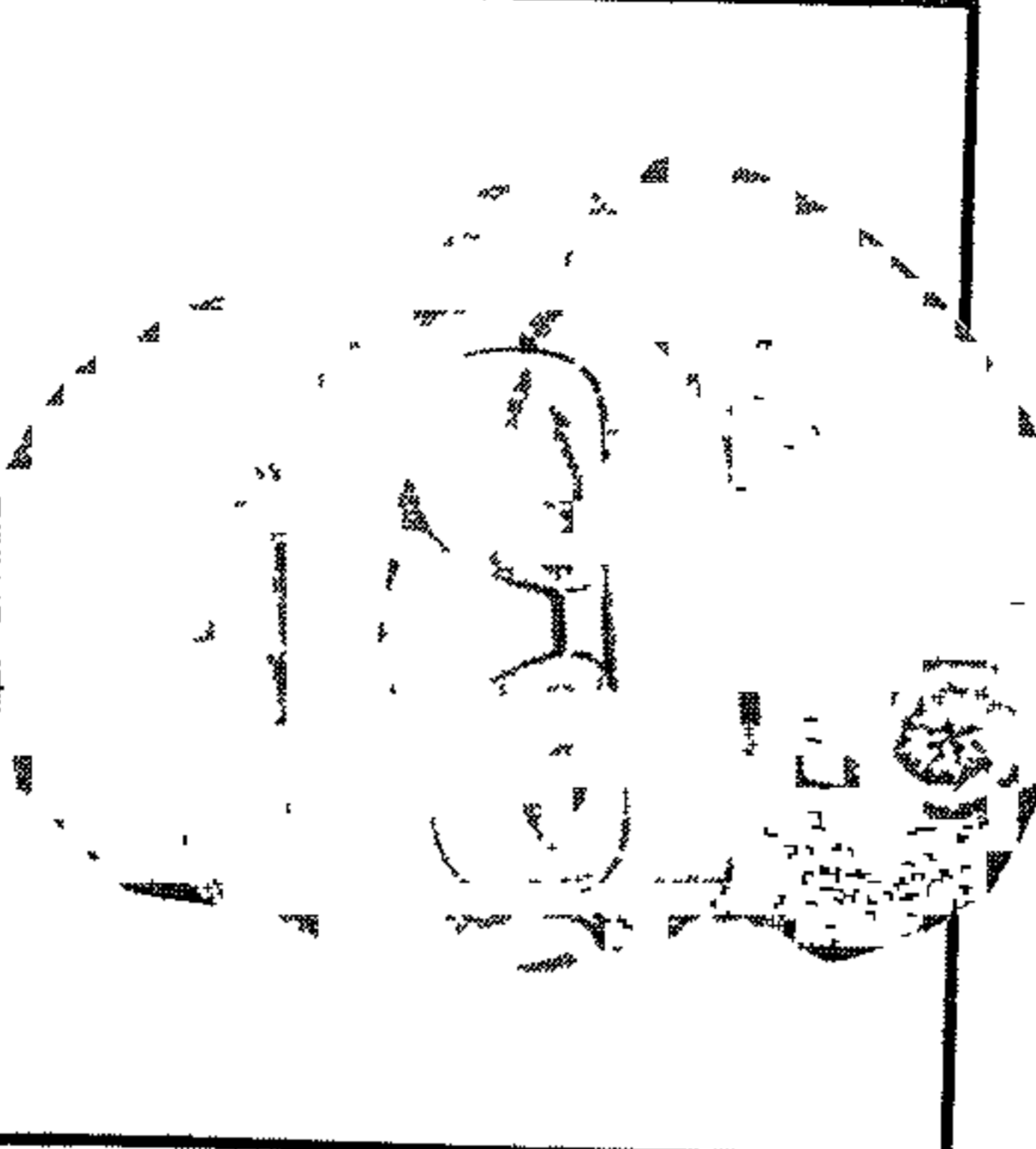
Because it was a political ploy by President Mitterrand, it opened the way for South Africa to counter-attack effectively by using French Premier Mr Jacques Chirac against his political rival, President Mitterrand.

We can be pleased the prisoner swop has closed these disputes. But we should be careful about giving hero status to President Botha, Mr Pik Botha or anyone else in the Government.

WEEKEND FOCUS

DOOMED

SOMETIME during the last few days of May 1985 the then Captain Wynand du Toit and at least eight other South African commandos boarded a submarine at Saldanha Bay — destination Cabinda, the northern enclave province of Angola



Yesterday's picture of Major Wynand du Toit.

How the world reacted

WASHINGTON

by NEIL LURRSSEN, Weekend Argus Foreign Service

THE big prisoner swap was without doubt an enormously cheerful event for Captain du Toit and the other individuals involved. From the Washington perspective, there were other gainers from the episode — South Africa, Mozambique and Angola.

Over here in the American capital, there is a tendency to see the situation in Southern Africa as totally bleak, an exercise in head-shaking hopelessness.

For many Americans, the dynamics of the conflict — a resourceful, enterprising, energetic but power at all costs, an angry, despairing and oppressed black majority equally determined to assume power, a regional economy whose possible decline will heighten the tensions, and the Soviets hovering on the sidelines hoping to exploit the sit-

The precise details of their mission have been in dispute ever since.

The South African Government insisted and still insists — that the commando targets were African National Congress and Swapo bases in the oil-rich Cabinda province.

However, Luanda defence force and government spokesmen, Unta sources, United States intelligence reports and even Major du Toit himself, have said that the real target was the US-run Angola-owned oil installations at Malongo on the Cabinda coast.

Multi-sourced information at the time was that there were no ANC or Swapo bases in Cabinda, and that the Libanda government would never allow such bases to be built there.

But whatever the ultimate mission, it was doomed to failure even before the submarine left Saldanha Bay. "They didn't stand a hope in hell," a source who worked at the oil fields said shortly after the raid.

"Cabinda is bristling with security forces, detection aids like radar and radio frequency monitors, underwater listening devices, literally thousands of MPLA troops as well as Cuban, East German and Soviet security advisers," the source, an engineer, said at the time.

"Once they entered Cabinda it was only a matter of time before they were caught."

They were, and Major du Toit was to spend the next two

days to escape from Cabinda.

Asked to confirm or deny that his troops were involved in the raid and had also assisted the South Africans to escape, Dr. Savimbi would say only "Well, they (the MPLA) only got three South Africans didn't they."

OTHER top level Unta sources said the Angolan rebel movement had not only assisted the remaining South Africans to escape, but had in fact suffered heavy casualties in doing so.

"We lost at least a dozen men," a high-ranking Unta officer at Jamba said a few days after the raid.

Unta sources were convinced that the mission had been betrayed, but refused to say by whom.

The South African version of events — that the raid was a "reception" mission of ANC and Swapo bases in Cabinda — suffered a further setback when Unta commanders showed maps at the movement's underground HQ at Jamba.

by GARY VAN STADEN
Weekend Argus
Correspondent
in JOHANNESBURG

WEEKEND ARGUS SPECIAL REPORT

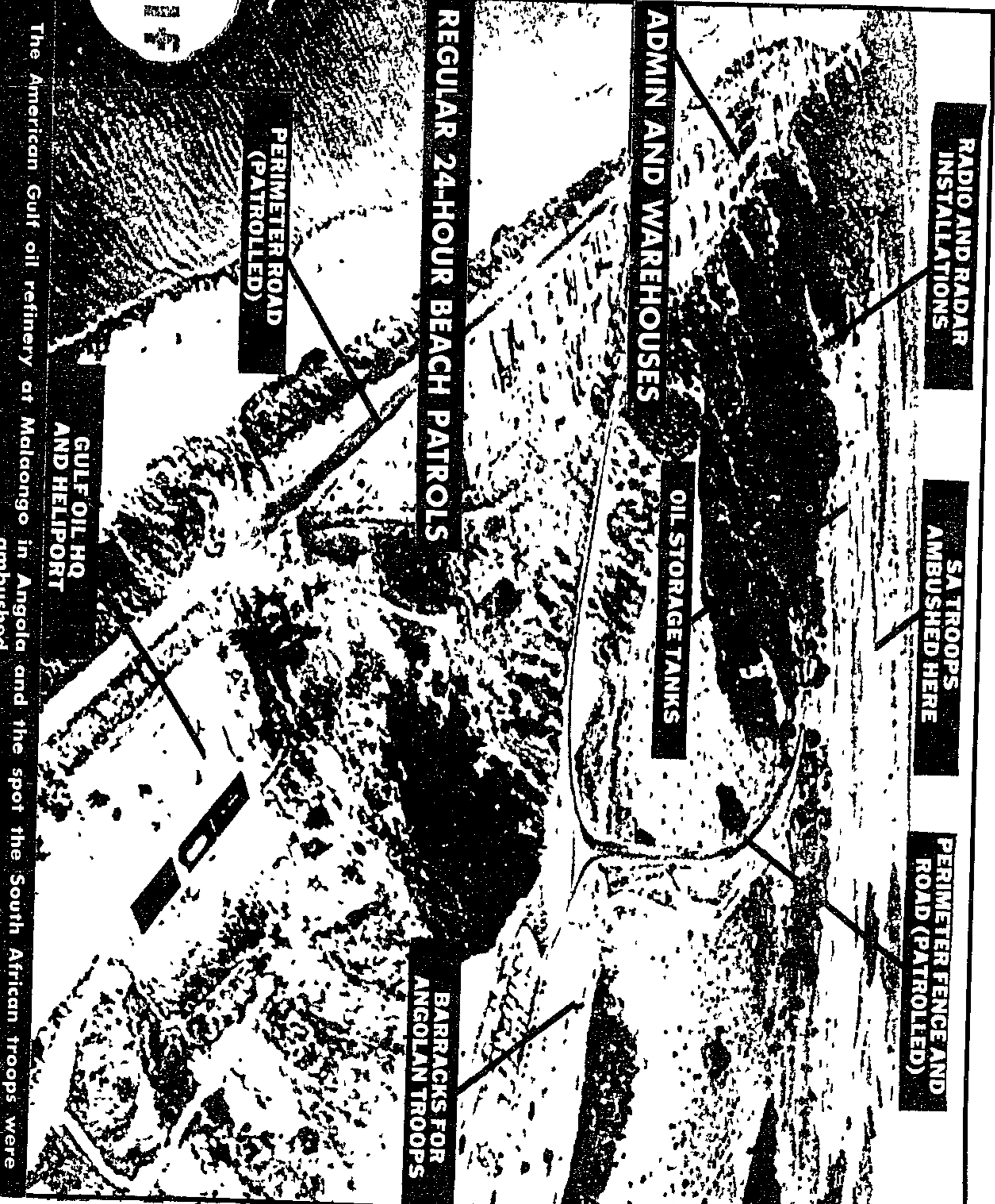
Why Wynand du Toit's mission was a failure from the start.....

CANT - B

The maps showed the position of every single enemy base in Angola ANC and Swapo bases, Fapla bases (government troops), Cuban bases and even the bases at which Soviet advisors were stationed were displayed on the maps. But while Cuban and Fapla bases were shown in Cabinda there were no ANC or Swapo bases indicated.

Asked if this meant that no such bases existed a Unta intelligence officer was non-committal.

Today the issue of the raid remains controversial and it still poses many unanswered questions. But whatever the mission and for whatever reason it went wrong, the events of those few days will stay with Major du Toit for the rest of his life.



Pieter Groenewald, former and ex-Angolan POW, taken in 1973.

ALL GOT MY BACK PAY, SAYS THIS BITTER SA POW

WHAT ABOUT US?

Weekend Arcus
September 12
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the least
The accuracy of the American assessment based to a large degree on selective news reporting, and the flash images in the nightly television news, is open to debate. But it exists.
This is when something positive happens in Southern Africa involving South Africa and its neighbours, such as a mutual swap of prisoners. Although health has been taken care of — people report bits of good things into it.
In spite of all the harsh rhetoric and threats that fly from America has been its neighbourly relations with its neighbours.
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LONDON

South African Defence Force...
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Angolan jail Two of his fellow troops were less lucky and died in an MPLA ambush.
US sourced reports suggested at the time that the South African commandos were monitored from the moment they landed, either in northern Angola or in Zaire, a thin strip of which separates Angola from the northern Cabinda province.
The United States — acting on its own intelligence reports, as well as the statement by Major du Toit to a Luanda press conference after his capture that the target had been the Gulf Oil installations at Malongo — was greatly angered by the development and condemned the action.
Luanda government spokesmen said that Major du Toit was captured, two other South Africans killed and two wounded after walking into an MPLA ambush just 300 metres from the outer fence at the oil installations.
Weapons recovered by the Angolan security forces included 16 mines and two fire-bombs as well as silenced pistols and automatic weapons.
The captured weapons, Luanda insisted, indicated beyond doubt that the commandos were intent on setting fire to oil storage tanks. This would be done by punching giant holes in them with the mines and then setting the oil on fire with the incendiary bombs.
South African Defence Force spokesmen at the time refused to add to the statement that the raid was a "recce" mission of ANC and Swapo bases in the province.
Adding to the confusion surrounding the abortive raid was the presence of Unita troops with the South African commandos.
Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said at his Jamba HQ in southern Angola that there was nothing immoral or wrong with the attempt to destroy the oil installations. "We are at war," he said. "And war is war. Since when are some targets in a war exempt from attack — US-owned or not."
Dr Savimbi also hinted strongly that his troops had assisted the remaining South Afri-

(M)

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by MARK STANSFIELD, Weekend Argus Reporter

MAJOR Wynand du Toit, his family and many fellow South Africans may be ecstatic about his release from an Angolan prison after almost four years. But at least one former SADF recruit from the Capé watched the publicity spectacle made of it all with considerable anger.

When Major du Toit's dramatic release appeared on his television screen early Wednesday morning, farmer Pieter Groenewald of Klipdale, Cape, laughed bitterly.

He remembered his own release in 1978 after almost three years captivity under similar circumstances. The only difference was that Major du Toit had volunteered for his mission, while Mr Groenewald and six other young soldiers had been drafted before they, too, were caught and became PoWs.

They were young, freshly out of school, at the time of the major military offensive into Angola in 1975.

They were unfortunate to be captured, and then were subjected to mental torture. In the same prison as Major du Toit, they, too, had counted the grey days of despair as they awaited word that they might be sent home.

Unlike Major du Toit who is believed to be planning to write a book and who may sell his story, Mr Groenewald claims he and his fellow-PoWs found themselves virtually ignored after their release in 1978.

To him there is irony in the fanfare that heralded Major du Toit's release this week. His memories about his capture and

imprisonment in Angola — and those of his friends — are anything as harrowing as Major du Toit's might be.

He, and his two friends, Johannes Kitshoff and Robert Wiefahn, spent almost two years locked inside Sao Paulo prison in Luanda, perhaps even in the same cell as that which Major du Toit came to occupy almost 10 years later.

AND what he wanted to know of President Botha this week, was "Where was your 'un-named friend' with his money and luxury holidays, when I and my friends were released?"

He says he suffered nightmares for years after his release. Yet neither the SADF nor the government ever contributed towards his rehabilitation or offered to help sort out his problems which were a direct result of his capture and imprisonment.

It was with much bitterness that he this week recalled his capture and the 32 months he spent as a prisoner of war in Angola.

"I get cross when I think of the way I was captured and I think if I ever managed to trace those who betrayed us and left us behind as prisoners I would beat them to pulp."

Kitshoff, Wiefahn and I were ordered to guard a 'red eye' (a captured Russian-made multiple-release rocket launcher commonly known as a Stalin Organ) somewhere in Southern Angola which had been captured during the 1975 offensive.

"We were in a trench with the weapon near us when the Angolans and Cubans began bombing us with rockets fired from others' red eyes' in the area."

"I cannot describe the fear we felt as we watched about a brigade of Cuban and Angolan infantry advancing, yet we stayed behind because we had been ordered to do so."

"My memory is blurred at this point, but I remember looking up and seeing the entire South African contingent retreating while the three of us remained helplessly trapped."

"We were caught moments later without ammunition if three little boys in brown uniforms who were so scared that we messed our pants when the Cubans came to get us."

"We were taken to Sao Paulo prison. There were five other South African soldiers with us there."

"No-one will ever know what it feels like to be locked up inside a cell and not to know when, if ever, you would be released."

"For days we were taken in turn and placed under spotlights while Cuban officers grilled us. What did we know? We were kids caught up in a war we had no choice about joining and we knew little about the SADF strength in South West Africa."

"It was frightening and it has taken me years to forget I awoke many times at night in fear after my release. This week I watched Major du Toit being released and it all came back — all the horror and the waiting and the fear and I wanted to kill someone because he has been treated like a hero, yet the eight of us were not given such a welcome where was Mr Botha's 'un-named friend' when we came back from Luanda? Where was the welcome and the pat on the back?"

"All I ever received was my back-pay," he said.

Du Toit celebrates (284) 'most beautiful day'

Political Staff
Cape Town

For Major Wynand du Toit, the 29-year-old Recce commando, his homecoming to Cape Town was "the most beautiful day of my life".

He was especially surprised to meet several Ministers and President Botha when he arrived at the President's official residence at about 1 am today.

Wearing a loose-hanging new navy-blue suit he was gaunt-looking and much thinner than in the pictures taken at the time of his capture 27 months ago.

When he picked up his five-year-old son Klippie for photographers he said his one arm was not "lekker", but he appeared to be in good health generally.

Later this morning Major du Toit underwent a thorough medical checkup at No 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg prior to going on leave with his family.

Solemn

Appearing solemn most of the time he looked at his wife and both smiled when, in the big drawing room of Westbrooke early this morning, Mr P W Botha announced that a friend of his, who did not want to be named, had offered to sponsor a holiday trip for the Du Toits at a place they wanted to go to. Major du Toit was warm in praise of the Government, especially President Botha on the fact that they had not even up negotiating for his release.

A radiant Mrs Louwna du Toit, smartly dressed in a spotted cherise twin-suit, kept giggling and looking at her husband.

Along with Klippie she had Major du Toit at Ysterplaat military airbase. Previous plans for them to



Homeward bound . . . Major Wynand du Toit, flanked by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, waves as he boards "Eagle", President Botha's personal Falcon jet aircraft which brought him back to South Africa.

where a large number of journalists waited from 8 pm.

A cheerful Mr P W Botha greeted them at 11 pm and Mr Elize Botha and his daughter Rozanne joined him soon afterwards.

A weary-looking Mr Pik Botha arrived at Westbrooke from Ysterplaat a few minutes after midnight.

The Du Toits were allowed to be together alone for a short while before they arrived at Westbrooke at 12 47 am.

From the plane Major du Toit had sent a message ahead to his wife "Boep I love you I am on my way".

President Botha said he was thankful to be able to welcome back Major du Toit — "a young South African hero" — and he was also thankful to see him reunited with his family.

In a brief thank-you speech a composed and solemn Major du Toit spoke haltingly with his hands clasped in front of him. He said that it was in captivity that he really perceived what South Africa meant to him.



Major Wynand du Toit, his wife Louwna and son Klippie appeared with the State President, Mr P W Botha, and his wife at a press conference held late last night.

Couple upset as son's remains not returned

meet at Newlands House, official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, were cancelled because last-minute snags had delayed the prisoner swap in Maputo and the flight to Cape Town.

There was an atmosphere of tense expectation at Westbrooke

South Africa is my country for always I am very happy to be back.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, were also on hand to welcome Major du Toit.

• See Pages 5 and 11.

A Florida couple is confused and upset that the body of their son, who was killed in Angola while on active duty in 1985, was not flown home as expected as part of the prisoner exchange in Maputo yesterday.

Mr Bill Fidler, father of 22-year-old Corporal Bruce Andrew Fidler, who was killed on September 15 1985, said yesterday that he had had no official notification about whether his son's remains were on their way home.

Today, however, The Star's political correspondent learnt that the return of Corporal Fidler's remains, as well as those of two other SADF men killed in Angola, depends largely on whether Angola receives seven other Unita-held prisoners.

The remains of Corporal Louis van Breda, Corporal Rowland Liebenberg and Corporal Fidler were originally supposed to be part of yesterday's exchange.

Frustrated pressmen swamp tarmac

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

A day of frustration and delays caused journalists to break their barriers and swamp the proceedings at the exchange.

It became near chaos as Major Wynand du Toit and Klaas de Jonge crossed the neutral zone on Maputo Airport's tarmac.

The world's journalists and cameramen pushed and shoved as they swarmed around the key figures.

The swop of prisoners had been delayed for more than four hours because De Jonge's aircraft had left Pretoria late and through a disagreement among the governments involved over the wording of formal documents agreeing to the release.

a Dakota carrying the remains of Angolan citizen Mr Paolo Samuel at midday, had been in the transit section of the airport for more than eight hours.

Several foreign correspondents had been in Maputo for the exchange since Friday.

Information as to the reason for the delays were not forthcoming and rumours abounded among the estimated 100 journalists.

One story was that Major du Toit was in such a bad way he was unable to walk and he had been smuggled out of his aircraft.

For many of the journalists the story had been a long time in the making. The story could have been written more than two weeks before the swop, but most had agreed to keep it secret so the exchange would not be jeopardised.

SADF faces claims after tragedy

CP Correspondent

CIVIL action against the South African Defence Force by a Queenstown policeman is to be instituted following the announcement that two SADF soldiers were responsible for the death of the policeman's 12-year-old son.

At an inquest this week, the Queenstown Magistrates' Court found that the death of 12-year-old Sherlock Davids - killed at an SADF road block in October last year - was "attributable to acts amounting to an offence" on the parts of Corporal Randall Moore and Rifleman Christopher Butler.

off duty at about 10pm, he decided to return to the town's white commercial centre to buy a cold-drink, accompanied by his wife Dalene and Sherlock. In Victoria Road, which separates Queenstown's coloured and black townships, the car went through an unlit roadblock manned by SADF personnel of the King William's Town-based Kaffrarian Rifles Unit.

Acting on instructions by Moore, Butler fired three shots in an attempt to stop the accelerating car. Sherlock was shot in the chest. The boy was certified dead after arriving at the Queenstown Hospital and his mother sustained injuries.

Davids told the court he had passed along the road after coming off duty and shortly before the fatal return trip into town. Davids saw an SADF Buffel parked at the side of the road near a public toilet but was not stopped by the soldiers. Davids said that before the shooting incident, he had returned from a course in which he had received intensive instructions in the establishment of roadblocks, and that if an attempt had been made to stop him, he definitely would have.

Magistrate Strydom found that the actions by Moore and Butler were responsible for the death of Sherlock, who died from a bullet wound through the chest.

A relieved Mrs Davids said that the family was happy with the inquest findings. "My husband always had doubts about whether he had acted correctly. But fortunately I was with him, so we can be certain about what happened. "I never doubted the outcome of the inquest," she said. Mrs Davids said a civil claim against the Minister of Defence arising from the death of her son was pending.

A spokesman for SADF headquarters in Pretoria would not comment on the findings of the inquest because the matter remained subjudice. The spokesman would also not say whether or not regulations relating to roadblocks had been tightened in the light of evidence given during the inquest.

The matter has been referred to the Grahamstown Attorney-General for a decision on whether or not to prosecute the soldiers. ● Meanwhile, according to an unconfirmed report, an SADF Buffel is believed to have been responsible for knocking down a Grahamstown man.

An unidentified black man was knocked down and believed to have been killed in Raglan Road. The SADF officer responsible for troops in the area, Colonel Shone, said that he had not heard of the incident, but that he "would not say that this was nonsense". - Ana

11/10/87

CREP

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The *FM* brings its readers the most news, comment and interpretation possible under the new regulations restricting publication of certain matters.

It does not believe that the restrictions are necessary or in the public interest, but will obey the law.

cise of power which "undermines democracy and creates a problem for the SADF."

Until PFP leader Colm Eglin is assured by Malan or President P W Botha that Gastrow is welcome to accompany parliamentarians on border tours and to SADF briefings, says McIntosh, he will persist with his protest, even if it takes him to jail

For Malan the incident resurrects the spectre of an outraged McIntosh taking him to task over the ill-fated May 1985 Cabinda raid In a celebrated speech, McIntosh accused Malan of lying to parliament and likened him to Libya's Colonel Gaddafi.

All a Defence Ministry spokesman would say this week was that what McIntosh thought was of no concern to Malan, and that his refusal to report for army duty could result in "normal procedures" being taken By McIntosh's calculation this might result in a maximum of 60 days in jail or 12 days plus the option of a fine Should it come to the push, he insists, he will go to jail

By a coincidental stroke of timing — McIntosh is due to report for his camp on September 14 — the Defence budget vote was due as the *FM* went to press this week

Since the Gastrow/Dakar issue is most likely to surface during the debate, McIntosh will get ample notice if he needs to pack his bags for jail Chances are, however, that a face-saving formula will allow him to go to the army with a clear conscience — and Gastrow to the border

DEFENCE FORCE

Dad's army or bust

Defence Minister Magnus Malan must count Graham McIntosh among his arch foes, inside or outside parliament

The latest broadside aimed at Malan by the former PFP MP, returned to his Estcourt cattle ranch by the May 6 elections, comes in the form of a blunt refusal to attend a "Dads' Army" camp in Ladysmith

McIntosh tells the *FM* his stay-away protest is based on a profound disagreement of principle "On an issue like this I would go to jail rather than take the option of a fine," adds the firebrand critic

The latest *casus belli* in the recurring hostilities is the refusal by Malan to invite PFP Defence spokesman Peter Gastrow to join parliamentarians on a tour of the Namibian border, or to attend a Defence Force briefing This followed Gastrow's visit to Dakar to talk with the ANC, and was widely interpreted as a calculated snub

By his action Malan effectively declared a former colleague and friend a traitor, says McIntosh Also, he undermined the principle of parliamentary democracy by issuing an executive decree which dismisses Gastrow's legitimate rights as an elected MP

McIntosh emphasises that he is not being "melodramatic," nor is he against conscription or the need for an army to maintain law and order His objection is to arbitrary exer-

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Du Toit's Press conference a debacle

Defence Reporter

A PRESS conference for Major Wynand du Toit in Cape Town today turned into a debacle when he was prevented from answering certain questions by Mr Hans Strydom, the publisher who has bought the rights to his story.

At times there was heated confrontation between reporters and Mr Strydom, who is to publish a book on Major Du Toit's 27 months in a Luanda jail

The conference was held at No 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg when Major du Toit was discharged after medical checks and an operation on his left arm

Mr Strydom, who instructed Major du Toit throughout the conference, insisted that the major was sick and should not be "cross-examined" as though he were still in jail.

Wearing army uniform and new spectacles, Major du Toit said he did not think he was sick, but admitted he was tired.

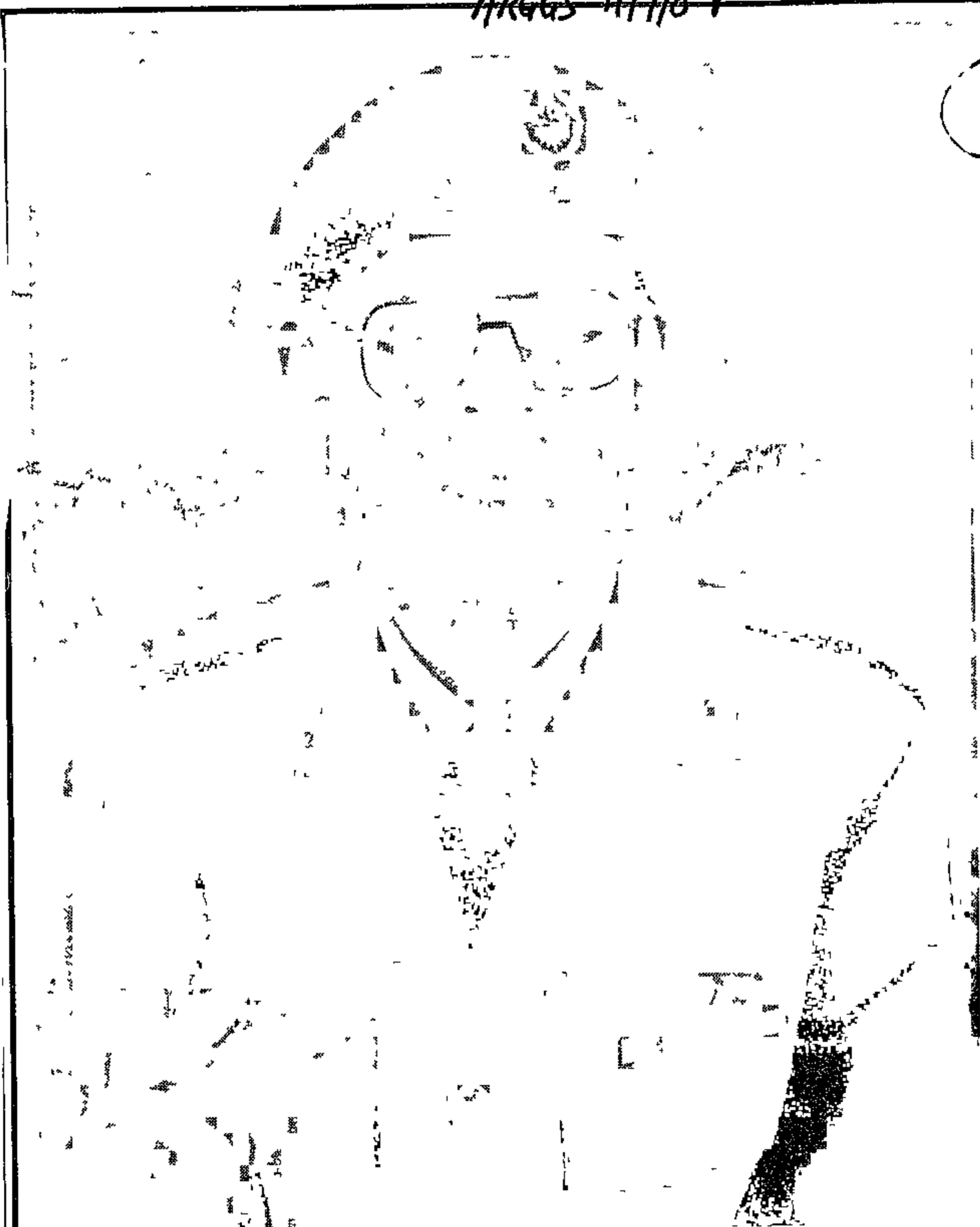
"THE WORST"

He said the worst part of his experience was not having companionship during his solitary confinement

"I am a Christian and if it were not for Jesus Christ I would not have made it spiritually I had my Bible and my wife sent me tracts which kept me going.

In jail he wrote two romantic novels.

Major du Toit thanked the hospital staff for their treatment but said he had not spent any time in private with his wife Louwna and son Klippie since his return and would be glad to be back with his family.



Picture, PETER STANFORD, The Argus

MEETING THE PRESS: Major Wynand du Toit sporting a neatly clipped beard and full military uniform at today's Press conference at No 2 Military Hospital.

IT WAS touching to see Major Wynand du Toit back in South Africa, reunited with his wife and child.

The Du Toits had been separated for 28 months, a long time particularly as they did not know what the next day held for them. The young boy probably does not know his father.

I can understand because some time ago my family came from Johannesburg to Pietermaritzburg to visit me in the cells where I was held for "questioning". As they were driving across the country, my daughter kept asking her mother and her brother "But who is this Papa we are visiting?" And all she could do when we met was just smile vaguely.

Having said that, I should also say that the jubilation that accompanied the release of Major du Toit from An-

gola was rather shrill. All day on Tuesday we had to watch the same footage on television. It even got to the point where I was wondering if we were supposed to cram the information for an examination.

The climax came when *Network* gave us a solid 17 minutes — yes, 17 minutes — of Major du Toit.

Coincidence

In the whole excitement about the foreign relations "coup" nobody

PERSPECTIVE



Joe Shabe

Du Toit's release raises important questions

leased the leaders of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, if you released Nelson Mandela and Zeph Mothopeng?

I believe you can now imagine the goodwill that you could generate by releasing all political prisoners from your jails.

And every time I think of politicians who are in jail, I think particularly of two men, who were young when you jailed them for life in June 1963 — Jeff Masemola and John Nkosi

Maputo? As the excitement dies down we might get answers to these questions. But could I ask white South Africa for a favour before the excitement dies and is forgotten?

You now know the excitement of getting a loved one back. Major du Toit was away for a mere 28 months, but you know how it feels like. You should now be able to imagine the joy that would sweep through this nation — no, the whole world — if you re-

It has been nearly 25 years and you are still not giving a hint of releasing them.

After them you have sentenced others to life imprisonment and even death for their politics.

All I am saying is, please divide the 25 years by Major du Toit's 28 months and you will see the size of the joy you would generate.

The other side of the same coin, of course, is to do the same division and then imagine the bitterness you are creating by keeping these men in jail.

for assistance to crashed plane ignored so . . .

Planes downed airmen

Requests to Zambia

SAAF rescues

254 SAA 11/9/87

Cape Town

The South African Air Force (SAAF) snatched four Namibians out of Zambia after their plane had run out of fuel and crash-landed yesterday.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pík Botha, said last night that the South African Government ordered the rescue after repeated requests to the Zambian authorities to locate and assist the occupants of the downed single-engined Cessna 210 were ignored.

In Lusaka, the Zambian authorities said they had informed South Africa that they intended to pick up the men themselves and did not need any assistance.

However, a South African helicopter was sent to look for the aircraft and the four men were picked up and flown to Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi.

The Zambian government protested that its air space was violated and asked that the SAAF aircraft be withdrawn immediately.

The Department of Foreign Affairs telephoned the Zambian authorities to explain that the rescue operation was aimed solely at assisting the occupants of the aircraft which, at that stage, had been lost for 24 hours.

The rescued four were all unhurt. They were the pilot, Mr Glen Geysler from Westair, Mr Arthur Schibler, managing director of Welwitschia Insurance Brokers, Mr Mame Mosterd, a director of the company, and Mr Herman Botha, an insurance adviser.

They were flying from Windhoek to Katima Mulilo on business when Mr Geysler sent a radio signal that the aircraft was running out of fuel and he had to make an emergency landing.

He estimated his position to be about 15 km north of the border between Zambia and Namibia.

Assistance requested

Mr Botha said last night that, at the request of the South African civil aviation authorities, the Department of Foreign Affairs sent an emergency telex to the Zambian Department of Foreign Affairs at 3.20 pm yesterday asking for information and for assistance to be given to those in the downed aircraft.

South Africa also offered to assist in the search.

"When no answer was received from Zambia we again sent an urgent telex expressing our concern for the welfare of the pilot and passengers and requesting permission for the SAAF to look for the aircraft," said Mr Botha. The passengers are expected back in Windhoek later today.

Mr Schibler was traced to Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi late last night and told a Windhoek newspaper reporter shortly before midnight that the forced landing had given him and his companions some "anxious moments".

Although he would give no further details over the telephone, Mr Schibler said he and the other passengers would be returning to Windhoek later today and would then "tell the whole story" — Political Correspondent and The Star's Africa News Services.

Du Toit expected to make quick recovery

CHE TINKS 10/9/87
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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MAJOR Wynand du Toit is expected to make a rapid recovery following yesterday's operation to remove from his left arm a surgical pin that had caused him "much pain and irritation".

The former prisoner of war is expected to return to his West Coast home by the end of the week before embarking on a long holiday, a spokesman for the Minister of Defence said yesterday.

Major Du Toit has over two months' leave due to him after spending 27 months in solitary confinement in an Angolan jail but has not yet indicated if he intends taking up the free holiday offer made by an anonymous friend of President P W Botha, the spokesman said.

Before going under the knife at 2 Military hospital yesterday, Major Du Toit received dental treatment and tests indicated that he would also need spectacles, which he will receive today.

-
- Du Toit's future secure — Page 2
 - Major to write book — Page 2
 - Hopes for break in SWA — Page 3
-

However, the Ministry of Defence yesterday pronounced his general physical condition to be "good".

X-rays of Major Du Toit's upper arm showed an old knitted fracture — that had healed completely — with a surgical pin in place.

However, the top of the pin protruded four centimetres too far, preventing Major Du Toit from moving his shoulder properly.

"The pin got stuck against the Acromion (the outermost edge of the spine of the shoulder blade and caused much pain and irritation" a statement issued after the operation noted.

The pin and a loose bone were removed under general anaesthetic and the major's shoulder was manipulated.

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the House of Representatives yesterday that he was gratified that Major Du Toit was in good mental and physical health.

"He is another beautiful example of the steel out of which South Africans are forged. The SADF, and particularly the reconnaissance commando of which he is a member, welcome him back among their ranks."

The exchange of prisoners involving Major Du Toit had been a team effort but the ANC and the SACP had played no part whatsoever in the exchange, he said.

The exchange had undoubtedly create a spirit of "reasonableness and humanity" on the sub-continent but relations between South Africa and the "Moscow/ANC/SACP alliance" were not affected in any way by the swap, he said.

Way is clear

for historic

prisoner swop

SMK
254
7/9/87

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Southern Africa's historic mass swop of prisoners at Maputo Airport today will set free 136 people and resolve a number of diplomatic deadlocks.

The exchange of prisoners involves six governments, the International Red Cross and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

South Africa will get from Angola Major Wynand du Toit and the remains of at least two other SADF troops

Angola gets from Unita 133 Angolan citizens captured by the rebel movement, the remains of one Angolan citizen, plus the promise of the return of another seven prisoners within 10 days

De Jonge celebrates the end of office hours

Dutch fugitive Klaas de Jonge (above) held a swinging party in the Netherlands embassy in Pretoria on Saturday night

The occasion was to celebrate his 50th birthday and the fact that after two years of being confined to a suite of offices in the Nedbank building he was soon to go free

Present at the party, confirmed by a source close to him, were his legal adviser and six or seven others associated with the embassy

It is said Mr de Jonge has not had a proper bath or shower in the two years since he fled from the SA Police while pretending to show them where he had hidden an arms cache

Mr de Jonge celebrated his imminent release from the Nedbank building in Pretoria by giving away some of his possessions. Embassy employee Mr J Mathiba was given a bed, a portable radio, a pot of cooked rice, some cigarettes, a box containing some medicines and a number of international newspapers

Mr Mathiba also removed piles of garbage from Mr de Jonge's quarters

News reporters and photographers began gathering outside the Nedbank building at 5 am today to await his release

Prospect of seeing husband 'overwhelms' waiting wife

Pretoria Bureau

Mrs Louwna du Toit, wife of Major Wynand du Toit who is due to be released today, was "overwhelmed with joy, relieved that the tension of recent months is over and pleased that the wait for Wynand is a thing of the past"

Mrs du Toit and the couple's son, Klippie (5), are in Cape Town where they are to meet her husband along with a barrage of dignitaries, including President Botha

"We are all very thankful that Wynand is to be released. We can only say 'thank you' to the State President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister

of Defence for what they have been able to do," said Mrs Millie Rocher, Mrs du Toit's mother, from her home in Veldrift, in the Western Cape

"Klippie has gone with Louwna to meet his father

"It is a wonderful thing which has happened and we all hope that it will succeed

"Klippie will be there to meet his father. He will most probably not know what will hit him when he sees his father again because he is now three years older than when he last saw Wynand

"But we speak so often about his father that I am sure he will remember Wynand," added Mrs Rocher

Unita will also supply information on the whereabouts of a number of Cubans and Angolans believed to have been captured

France gets from Ciskei Pierre Andre Albertini, jailed for four years after reneging on a deal to turn State witness in a local treason trial

South Africa gets official recognition for its new ambassador to Paris, Mr Henne Geldenhuis, whose credentials President Mitterrand refused to accept while Albertini was in jail

The Netherlands gets from South Africa the release of Mr Klaas de Jonge, who has been holed up in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria for two years, seeking refuge from the SAP who want him on treason charges

His departure ends a diplomatic impasse which has cost each government more than R500 000 in security arrangements in the embassy

Mr de Jonge was taken from the Dutch Embassy and escorted to Maputo by the Dutch ambassador

President Botha said at the weekend that he hoped the exchange agreement would serve as an incentive for all the leaders of the region to resolve their differences through negotiation

The swop is a diplomatic coup for South African Foreign Minister Mr Pík Botha and the Prime Minister of France, Mr Jacques Chirac

Mr Botha, in close collaboration with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has spent many weeks in complex negotiations

Mr Chirac provided the prestige of his office, French negotiators and the strength of French contacts with the governments of Angola and Mozambique

● See Page 11.

Political Correspondent

The big swop all started with secret SA military mission

of treason
A third link in the prisoner exchange chain was forged in October last year when French national Pierre Albertini was arrested in Ciskei and charged with several counts of furthering the aims of the ANC.

The dramatic chain of events which culminated in yesterday's mass exchange of prisoners in southern Africa started with a secret mission by the South African military 27 months ago

On May 21 1985, a group of South African reconnaissance troops accompanied by a contingent of Unita insurgents were ambushed by Angolan forces in Cabinda

In the ensuing battle two South Africans were killed — Corporal Louis van Breda (25) and Corporal Rowland Liebenberg (25), both of 4 Recce Regiment A third, Captain Wynand du Toit (then 27), was wounded and captured

Other South Africans involved managed to escape the way they had come into Angola — by submarine off the Atlantic coast.

According to South African sources, the mission was aimed at a secret base of the ANC towards the south of Cabinda

The Unita contingent accompanying the South Africans was probably attempting to sabotage American oil installations in the enclave.

The South African and Unita forces were apparently detected when an East German hunting in a remote part of the Cabinda bush came across clear signs of their passage through long grass

Captain du Toit told reporters he had been fighting for a just cause and he was a supporter of the South African Government

Dutch anthropologist Klaas de Jonge made a successful dash for freedom into the foyer of the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria while accompanying South African Police, ostensibly to point out an arms cache

De Jonge and his wife, Mrs Helena Pastoor, were accused of being involved in the Pretoria bomb blast on May 20 1983 in which 19 people were killed and more than 200 injured

De Jonge had been responsible for smuggling weapons into South Africa

Albertini reneged on the deal at the trial and was jailed for four years

Deal ends weeks of tension

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The dramatic exchange of prisoners at Maputo Airport today ends weeks of top-secret frenetic diplomatic activity and logistical planning

The on-off exchange, postponed first for a week, then day by day for another week, caused much nail-biting for the people involved

The exercise involved weeks of intense activity in absolute secrecy South African emissaries made numbers of trips to Luanda, Maputo, Paris, The Hague and Bisho

It was made possible thanks largely to the connections of three key people South Africa's President Botha, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and France's Prime Minister Mr Jacques Chirac

President Botha's warm relationship with Dr Ionas Savimbi encouraged the Unita leader to hand over more than 140 prisoners to the Angolan government "for the sake of the region as a whole"

Mr Pik Botha's contact with General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Office of the President, of Mozambique, enabled communication with Luanda.

Mr Chirac, who has good contacts with the South African Government, also has considerable influence in Mozambique and Angola His weight was critical to the success of the exercise

Once the communication channels had been established, Angola presented a list of prisoners it wanted from Unita One ticklish problem was that several of the MPLA troops in captivity had married Unita women and they did not want to go back

Plan nearly scuttled

From the outset, the major threat to the exercise was premature publicity, and twice newspaper reports of the plan nearly scuttled it

The first leak came on the eve of the initial date for the exchange when South Africa refused a major hitch was looming because President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei was about to fly to Europe on a trip unrelated to the exchange.

A mad dash through the streets of Pretoria to President Sebe's hotel secured the presidential order for the release of Pierre Albertini

A senior official from The Hague, waiting in Pretoria to order the release of Mr de Jonge from the Netherlands Embassy, was meanwhile urged by South Africa to ask his government to put pressure on Luanda to proceed with the plan

The entire exercise was placed on hold as emissaries travelled to and from Pretoria, Luanda and Maputo A second newspaper leak, a few days after the first, aggravated the situation

On Sunday night, August 30, Luanda made a new demand Angola wanted the return of a doctor it believed Unita had taken prisoner South Africa responded that it would take time to find the man, if he was still alive, but that he would be delivered if only the exchange could proceed

Nothing happened on Monday

On Tuesday, Pretoria issued an ultimatum to Angola — give a firm indication on whether the plan was on by Wednesday 1 pm or South Africa would call

Shortly before the deadline expired, two Frenchmen involved in the negotiations signaled Pretoria from Maputo to stand-by for urgent consultations

Angola had presented new demands, bringing the price of the swop dangerously high It was looking for the doctor, five other officers, two civilians and nine Cubans

The French negotiators then went to Angola with a letter from Mr Pik Botha assuring Luanda that if the people listed could be traced they would be handed over, but that the exchange must proceed

The plane used this shuttle was an Angolan airliner made in Eastern Europe, believed to be the first time such an aircraft had flown over Pretoria

Major du Toit was told, in the presence of a number of Cuban soldiers, that if he heard nothing further within the next 10 days then there was no hope for release "this time round" The statement was made for humanitarian reasons but also to send a signal to the Angolans that South Africa did not regard this as an open-ended exercise

Political Correspondent

The return to freedom today of South Africa's recce commando Major Wynand du Toit could have long-term implications for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

President Botha said last year that if Russian dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Scharansky and Major du Toit could be released on humanitarian grounds, he would be prepared to consider Mandela's release on similar grounds

The Russians have since been released and Major du Toit goes free today.

But sources say that Major du Toit has been released in terms of another agreement which does not involve the Mandela case.

Questions posed on Mandela release

other hurdle in the way of releasing Mandela.

Mr Botha, having linked the cases, would have found it difficult to sell Mandela's release to the white electorate while Major du Toit was in jail.

Mandela's release now depends entirely on the new guidelines stipulated by Mr Botha in Parliament a few months ago.

These include that such a release is deemed to be in the national interest and that it follows the normal statutory process based on criteria applicable to all prisoners serving lengthy terms.

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De Jonge flies to freedom at last

Klaas de Jonge, the man they nicknamed the "Flying Dutchman" because he dashed to the relative safety of the then Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria just over two years ago, believed he would never be released because of right-wing political pressure on President Botha.

Thus he apparently told confidants shortly before the prisoner swap.

De Jonge, who had taken much time to increase his knowledge on South African scene while holed up in the second floor of the Nedbank Building in Pretoria's city centre, said he did not believe Mr Botha would risk the right-wing backlash his release was certain to unleash.

De Jonge, an anthropologist who had lectured in Zimbabwe, has been sought by South African authorities for allegedly smuggling arms for the ANC and acting as a courier. His former wife, Helena Pastoors, with whom he allegedly worked closely for the ANC, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of treason and terrorism last year.

De Jonge became a household name on July 9 1985 when,

floor room and was later joined by Dutch security police who looked after him. In the meantime the Dutch had moved their embassy elsewhere, but he stayed on.

Outside the office and across the street he was watched day and night by the South African Police, an operation which has been estimated to have cost the South African Government about R1-million.

During his time in what the South African Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, termed his own "detention without trial", De Jonge whiled away his time by doing regular physical exercise, reading and keeping a diary.

His strange incarceration made the Nedbank building into yet another tourist attraction in the capital city — even attracting tourists from his home country, Holland.

No doubt the South African government will be pleased to have seen the last of him.

But perhaps the happiest people of all to greet his departure are the security policemen who sat vigil night and day, in rain and cold, on a street corner diagonally opposite his "home".

Mr Klaas de Jonge ... behind bars no longer.

under the pretext of going to point out where he had hidden arms, he eluded his security police escort and dashed into the Dutch Embassy while still wearing leg irons. He was dragged out of the foyer of the embassy offices and the incident caused a major diplomatic row between Holland and South Africa.

The Dutch authorities argued that the diplomatic immunity of the embassy's premises had been violated and insisted on his release. After much haggling this was done 10 days later on July 19, 1985.

Since then De Jonge has spent all his time in his second

Du Toit: captured in abortive SA raid on Cabinda

Mrs Louwna du Toit ... months of waiting over.

Major Wynand Petrus du Toit (29) the South African Defence Force "recc" officer, was captured following an abortive raid on the oil-rich enclave of Cabinda in northern Angola on May 21, 1985 — five days before his birthday.

In what was considered to be a major embarrassment to South Africa, two of Major du Toit's comrades on the same secret mission were killed after walking into an ambush set up by FAPLA soldiers.

Major du Toit was wounded and taken prisoner. The rest of the nine-man commando group escaped.

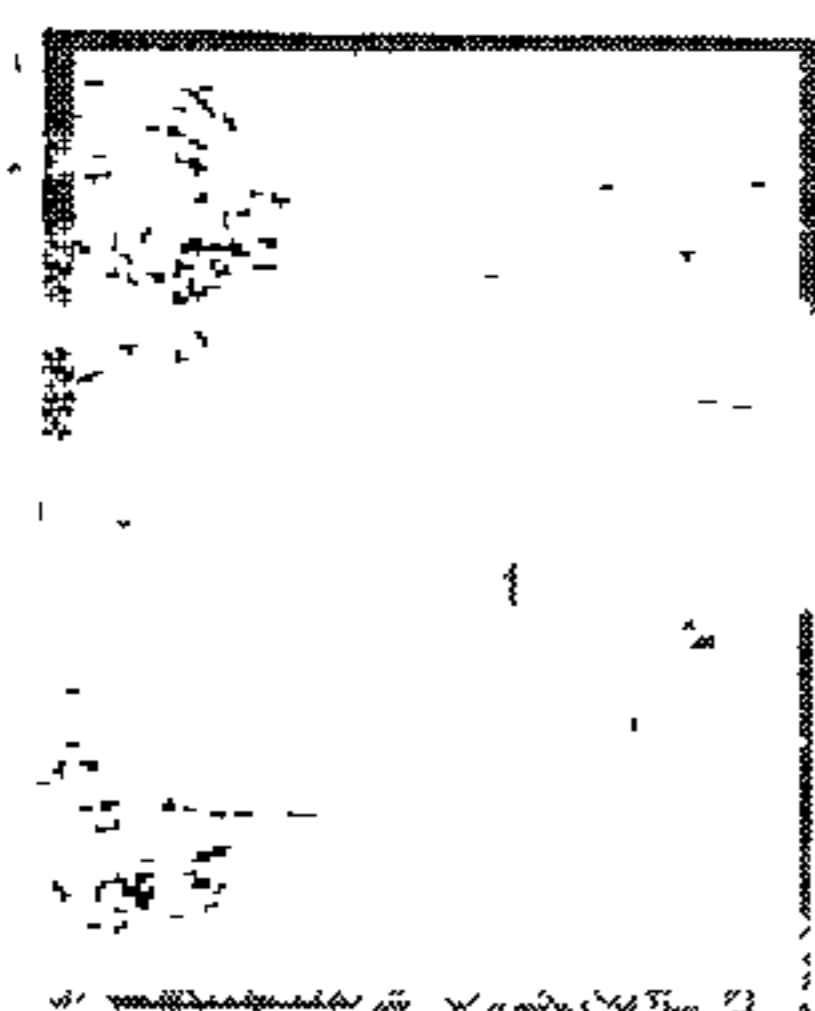
According to Angolan reports the mission was designed to blow up fuel storage tanks of the Gulf Oil Company in Cabinda — while the version presented by the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was that the group was on a reconnaissance mission to aimed at gathering information on a suspected ANC base.

Major du Toit, who is married and has a five-year-old son, Klippies, comes from Dwaarskroos near Veldrif in the Western Cape. He joined the Defence Force in 1974 after matriculating and completed a degree at the Military Academy at Saldanha Bay.

His wife, Louwna (25), visited him earlier this year in a Luanda prison, a visit made possible through the mediation of the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC). In fact, it was the third time she had visited her husband since his capture in 1985.

After her return to South Africa on January 8 she said he was in good spirits and was being well treated. During the 10 days, she spent in Luanda she had two meetings with her husband.

CONT →



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Sept 7 1987

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Albertini, the locked-up lecturer

By Adele Baleta

The 27-year-old French national Pierre-Andre Albertini was detained in Ciskei on October 25 last year and has been in a Mdantsane prison ever since.

He was lecturing in French civilisation at the University of Fort Hare at the time of his detention in terms of the Ciskei National Security Act.

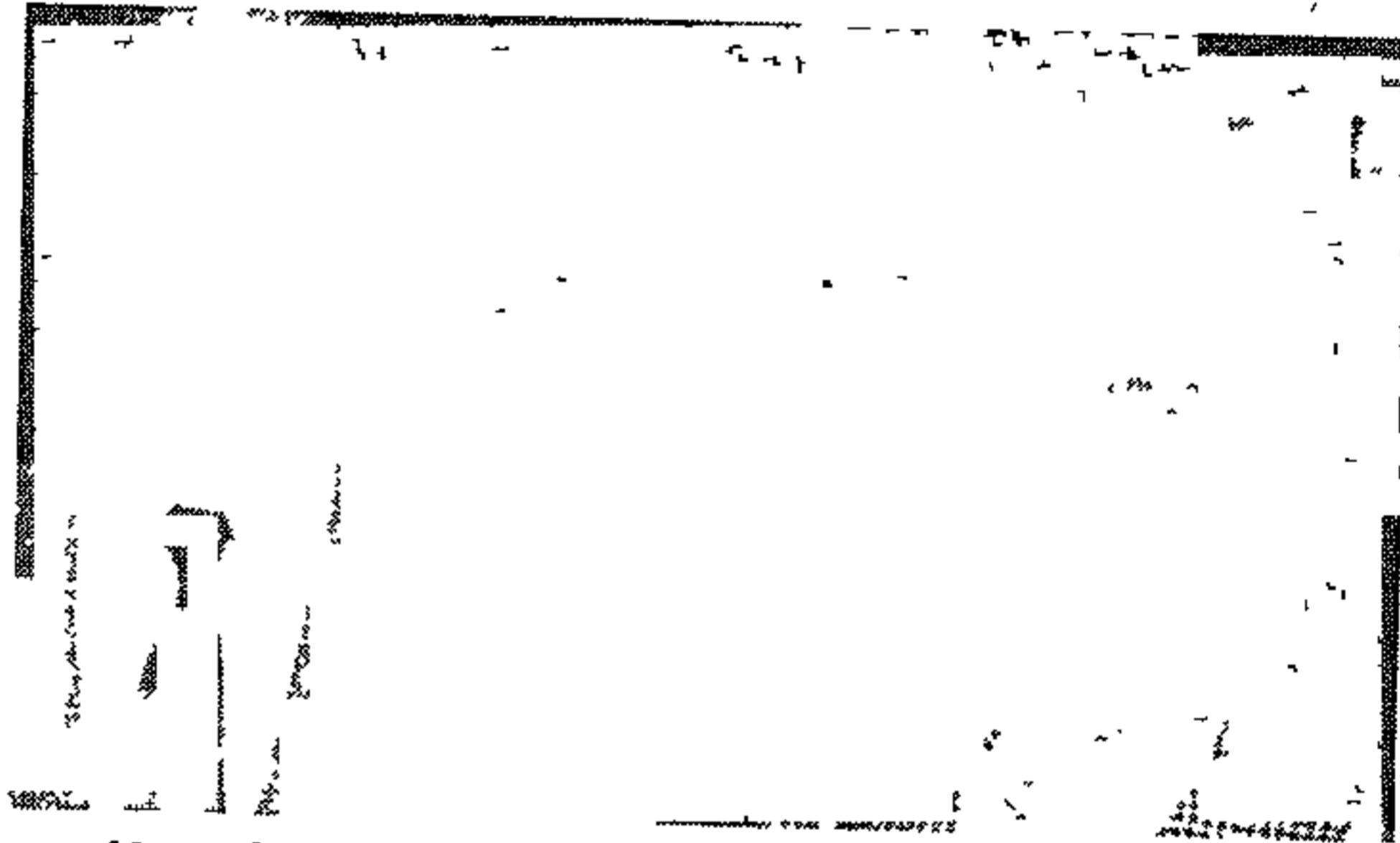
Charges of possessing landmines and alleged gun-running activities for the African National Congress (ANC) against him were later dropped.

He arrived in the homeland two years ago on a scheme which permits young men conscripted for military service to opt for service abroad in a developing country.

In March this year he was sentenced to four years in prison for refusing to give evidence in the terrorism trial of Border branch United Democratic Front general-secretary the Reverend Arnold Stofile and four others.

He and his family were thrust into the international spotlight in February this year when his parents, Mr Andre Albertini and his wife Jeanne, were refused permission to visit him.

A series of diplomatic ex-



Mr and Mrs Albertini . . . to see their son again shortly.

changes between South Africa, the Ciskei and France — which does not recognise the homeland — followed.

France was not keen to take any action which would be seen to recognise the homeland. The Ciskei said it was waiting to be officially informed by South Africa about a go-ahead for the visit, while South Africa said it was up to Ciskei to grant the Albertinis visas.

The Albertinis said at the time that they were being used as "pawns in a political game" in an attempt by the South African government to force France to recognise Ciskei's in-

dependence.

The Albertinis finally saw their son after spending several days in the transit area of Jan Smuts Airport.

It was understood that the South African Government stepped in under pressure from the French Government and issued the Albertinis with visas.

In July this year France turned down an offer by Ciskei to release Albertini and repatriate him if the French Government was prepared to accept the hand of friendship extended to it by Ciskei.

Ciskei later retracted its offer.

Months of bargaining before SWOP

AME.ewis 7/19/87 (254)

Political Staff

MONTHS of delicate diplomatic bargaining and secret missions halfway around the world preceded the prisoner exchange in Maputo today

It started with renewed attempts to free South African soldier Major Wynand du Toit after several other attempts had failed

The initiative increased when a Frenchman, Pierre Andre Albertini, was arrested in Ciskei last year on charges of helping the ANC

President Francois Mitterrand had made Albertini's imprisonment a national issue in France and had refused to accept the credentials of South Africa's ambassador-designate, Mr Hennie Geldenhuis, till Albertini was released

France secretly sent a special envoy to South Africa. But South Africa could not force Ciskei to release Albertini

The French Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac, then became involved and officials of his government played a leading role throughout the negotiations

About the same time, Mr Klaas de Jonge, who had holed up in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, was again becoming an issue both in South Africa and in Holland

Mr De Jonge was becoming a headache for the South African government and the Dutch government, which was facing increasing pressure to act against South Africa

A new dimension came when Angola indicated it believed that South Africa or Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, was holding Cuban and Fapla soldiers

Thus the scene was being set for a multi-faceted swap and as pieces were shifted into position South Africa approached Mozambique to act as a go-between

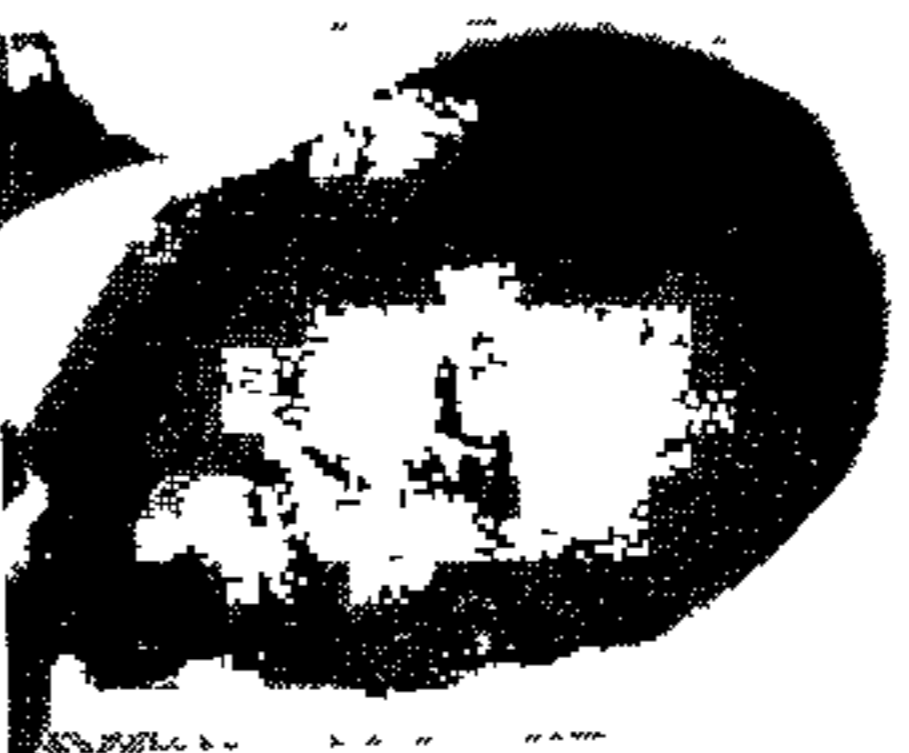
Maputo became the place for an exchange while several delays were caused when Angola initially demanded the return of 107 of its men, but gradually



Mr Pk Botha



Mr Jacques Chirac



Mr Joaquim Chissano



Dr Jonas Savimbi

increased this to 146 and made a series of new demands

Each delay meant aircraft and large numbers of government personnel — military and departmental — who were on stand-by in several countries around Southern Africa, just had to keep waiting for the green light

The huge logistical support being held in readiness by South Africa alone was costing a "small fortune" every day the drama dragged on

President Joaquim Chissano and one of his senior ministers, General Veloso, were the only ones in Mozambique who could be involved in the early stages. The complication was that an exchange in Maputo would have to be approved by the politburo

A big operation was set up to trace the men Angola wanted in return for Major Du Toit and Dr Savimbi's co-operation had to be sought because he would be called on to release men who might later be used against his forces

The French were also trying to use their influence with Mozambique to set up direct channels of communication with Luanda, while South Africa set about negotiating with President Lennox Sebe, who finally relented on Albertini if it would mean Major Du Toit's return

The French government played an increasingly important role in the later stages of the negotiations to keep the exchange alive

All systems were on track a few weeks ago and a Dutch official was flown to South Africa to give the police access to Mr De Jonge in the old Dutch Embassy

But the operation nearly ended in disaster when news of part of it leaked from Ciskei

Frantic diplomatic activity saved the operation but not before the Dutch official had returned to Holland after staying in Pretoria for a number of days

Angola is then understood to have upped its demands and another complication arose

Some of the men it wanted back had apparently married Unita women and were not too keen to be returned to their Fapla units

Finally all systems were go for last weekend when Angola demanded information about a missing doctor whom nobody could trace

Messages were sent via intermediaries to Angola with urgent requests not to delay the whole operation for one single man and assurances were given that if he was traced he would be returned

The start of the operation was put forward once again and diplomats waited anxiously throughout Monday to hear if the assurance would be accepted

Tensions were heightened at a critical stage by difficult communications between Pretoria and Maputo, where a delegation of Angolans were waiting to make final arrangements with the Mozambique government

At one stage it was thought Angola was deliberately delaying matters to keep South Africa from intervening in a huge build-up of Angolan troops in central Angola for a major offensive against Dr Savimbi

By Tuesday it appeared the whole complicated exchange operation which had taken months to set up was grinding to a halt

Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha sent Angola an ultimatum to let South Africa know by one o'clock on Wednesday if the deal was on or off

Once again tensions rose as officials saw the chance slipping away once more

Word finally came that it was on, but, there were new requests by Angola and the operation was back on hold

They wanted another seven prisoners — five of them and two civilians — who were thought to have been deep in the Angolan bush

Angola also wanted information about nine Cubans — which South Africa did not have — as part of their new demands

New assurances were sent to Angola late on Thursday by French emissaries flying in an Angolan aircraft which landed at Waterkloof air base

It spent several hours there while the South African letter was being drawn up

Assurances were given that if the people Luanda wanted could be traced they would be returned after the main exchange had taken place

This new development late on Thursday was regarded as the "make or break" point

On Friday morning everything seemed to indicate that the exchange would go ahead on Saturday. No it is go-ahead for today.

Cape Times 7/9/82

Commando recce foiled by hunter

Political Staff

AN East German hunter is believed to have blown the whistle on the ill-fated reconnaissance sortie into Angola in which Major Wynand du Toit was captured and two of his fellow soldiers were killed.

It is possible that their remains will be returned at some time in the future as part of the massive exchange of prisoners taking place in Maputo today. There is uncertainty about the situation because of the difficulty of communicating with Luanda through third parties.

The South African soldiers were on their way through shoulder-high grass on May 21, 1985, to check out a suspected ANC base.

With them were Unita soldiers, who were thought to have been aiming to blow up oil installations in Cabinda.

They were making their way through a usually unpopulated area but, with the grass being as long as it was, the unit left a distinct trail.

The East German came across the tracks and recognized they had not been made by an animal.

He reported his suspicions to MPLA authorities, who sent several hundred troops into the area, which resulted in a heavy battle, aborting the mission.

Some of the South Africans escaped.

ALL SET FOR BIG

CHE Times
7/9/87

254

prisoner SWOP

Political Staff

THE prisoner swop which will bring a South African army officer back in from the cold will take place at Maputo airport today.

The operation will be one of the most complex and biggest prisoner exchanges. One of the prisoners to be released will be the South African recee commando Major Wynand du Toit, who was captured in Angola more than two years ago.

A complicated procedure is being devised for simultaneously handing over the two other central figures in the swop, Mr Klaas de Jonge and the Frenchman Mr Pierre Andre Albertini, and 133 captured Angolans.

The remains of a number of South Africans and an Angolan killed in battles may also be part of the exchange.

Final details of the exchange have not yet been completed but representatives of the various parties will be on the airport apron to receive their charges.

Back with family

Major Du Toit, who has been promoted during his captivity, will be flown to Cape Town with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

Major Du Toit will be reunited with his wife Louwina and four-year-old son Klippie and will later be received by the State President, Mr P W Botha, who confirmed the swop on Saturday evening after a surprise press conference in Luanda by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Delicate negotiations took place over months and involved six different governments and Dr Jonas Savimbi of Unita.

The French government of Prime Minister Mr Jacques Chirac played a major role.

Other moves were aided by

- South Africa's willingness to release Mr De Jonge and negotiate the release of Mr Albertini from Ciskei,
- France which used its influence in Africa, and President Francois Mitterrand is now expected to accept South African ambassador-designate Mr Hennie Geldenhuys's credentials,
- Dr Savimbi, who agreed to the release of Angolan soldiers,
- President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei who agreed to South Africa's approaches to release Mr Albertini
- Mozambique which acted as honest broker with Angola and agreed to Maputo airport being used for the swop
- Angola which finally agreed to the release of Major Du Toit.

The deal was set to go several times recently but had to be put on hold again as new complications arose and Angola upped the ante.

Clinched the deal

Final word that it would actually go ahead came late on Friday night which seems to indicate that logistical problems made it impossible for it to happen on Saturday.

It is understood that a letter from Mr Pik Botha to Luanda on Thursday taken by two French emissaries finally clinched the deal.

Mr De Jonge, who duped security men into taking him to the building which contained the old Dutch Embassy on the ploy of showing them an arms cache and then barged into the embassy, celebrated his 50th birthday on Saturday night.

A small group of friends attended

The large contingent of Angolans have been assembled at a central point — somewhere in northern Namibia — under South African control and are expected to be flown to Maputo today once it has been ascertained that Major Du Toit is there or on his way.

A large jet has had to be withdrawn from Angola's national airline to ferry them from Maputo to Luanda.

Aircraft and masses of personnel from several governments have been on stand-by in different parts of the subcontinent for weeks waiting for the exchange which will finally culminate in the complicated ceremony planned for today.

Key men in the prisoner exchange



Major Wynand du Toit



Mr Klaas de Jonge



Mr Pierre Albertini

Concern over Du Toit's health

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA'S bid to secure the return of 29-year-old recee commando Major Wynand du Toit took on new urgency late last week as concern grew about his physical and mental state after his more than two years in captivity.

A French diplomat involved in the final stages of negotiations reported that Major Du Toit did not appear to remember seeing the diplomat on a previous occasion.

It is understood Major Du Toit also did not recognize someone

he knew and seemed to be in a state of deep depression.

He seemed to believe "everyone had forgotten him" and was extremely concerned about his wife Louwina and four-year-old son Klippies.

He also did not appear to have been well fed, in spite of intercession by the International Red Cross.

Major Du Toit's military career started in 1977, when he was pinpointed as "an officer with potential". According to military sources he was found to be well motivated with strong leadership qualities and the ability to remain

calm in a crisis.

Seen as a "soldier through and through", he was keen on border duty and was well adapted to the bush.

He was captured in May 1985 while on a secret reconnaissance mission with South African and Unita operatives.

The latest round of delicate diplomatic negotiations for his exchange really got under way in February.

Major Du Toit was promoted from captain while in captivity. His promotion came with a recommendation for a bronze service medal.

(284) 5PM 2/9/87.

Prisoners sweat out final minutes of captivity

Defiant De Jonge gives clenched-fist salute as his long self-imposed captivity comes to an end

Fugitive-from-justice Klaas de Jonge left South Africa late yesterday as defiant as he was two years ago when he eluded his Security Police captors.

As he was driven away from the Nedbank Building in Pretoria in a blue minibus with tinted windows, he gave a clenched fist salute.

The minibus left shortly before 5 pm and was then joined by other cars which were parked outside the building.

SEEN AT WINDOW

Before leaving the building, De Jonge moved to a window on the second floor, where he has been holed up for more than two years, and waved to the crowd outside.

As complicated as the start of De Jonge's self-imposed incarceration was, so were his final few hours in the offices of the Netherlands Embassy.

His first steps into open air in just over two years were delayed by at

least four hours because of complications with the co-ordination of flights from Luanda and Bisho.

A hoax by police complete with handcuffed "prisoner", wailing sirens and traffic police escort did not fool the press who continued to wait until Mr de Jonge left the Nedbank building.

Hundreds of people milled on the central Pretoria pavement to catch a glimpse of the man who has been in virtual solitary confinement for 780 days in his bolt-hole on the corner of Andrews Street and Church Street.

Their wait was partially satisfied when a beaming De Jonge appeared at an Andrews Street window — he had been seen previously on the Church Street side — with a picture of his former wife, Helene Pastoors who is serving a 10-year sentence for treason.

Police kept a close watch on movements at the building. — Pretoria Bureau and Correspondent

The Star's Africa News Service

Ciskei, Unita did most and got little credit

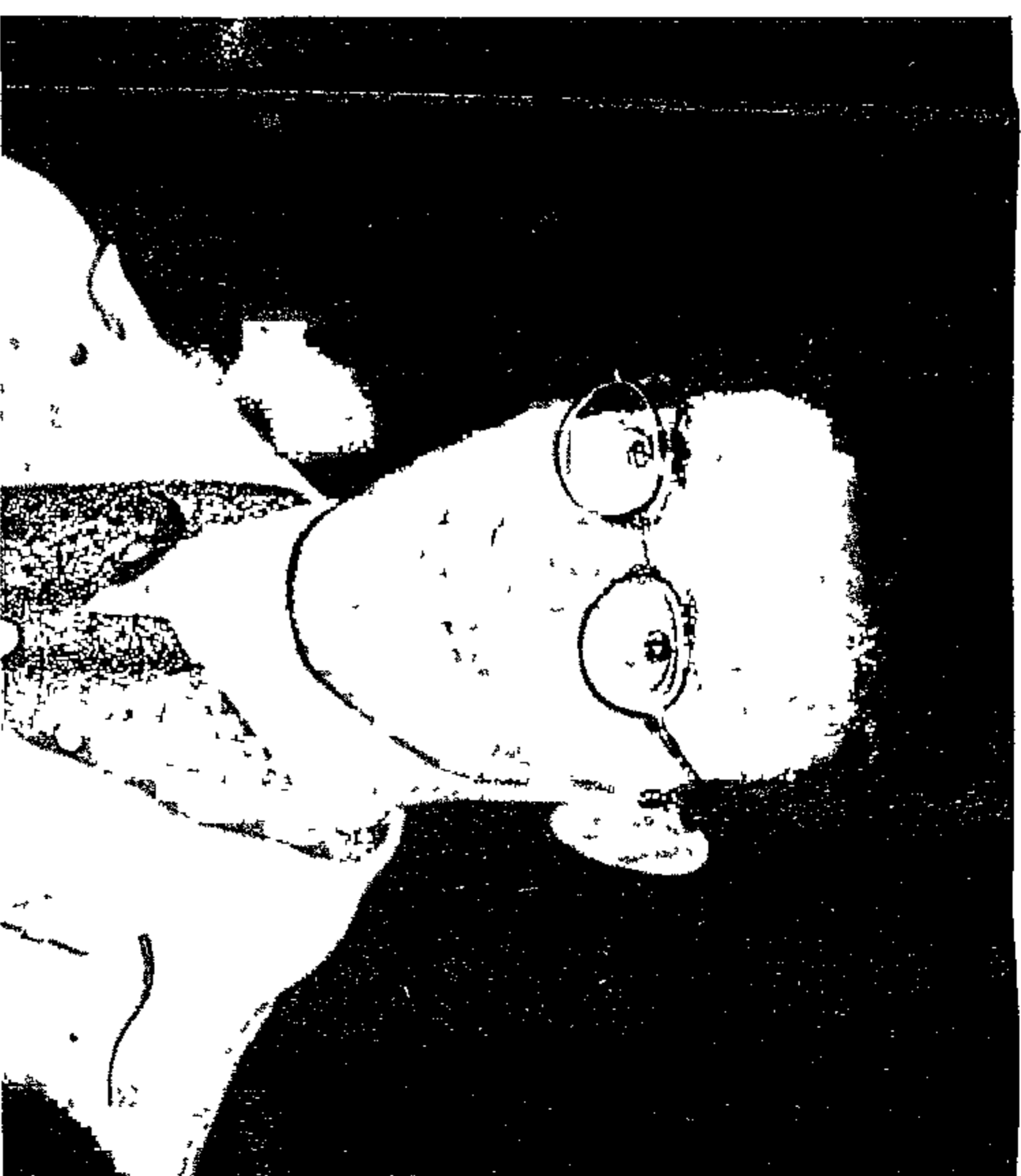
MAPUTO — The two parties that gave the most to make the prisoner swap possible did not get a mention in the final exchange agreement.

Representatives of the Ciskei government and Unita were not allowed to sign the final document. Unita released approximately 135 captured Angolan soldiers and Ciskei set free convicted Frenchman Pierre-Albert Albertini in order to make the exchange possible.

Following the successful conclusion of the swap,



Embassy refugee Klaas de Jonge . . . showed no signs of strain as he waved to well-wishers at the airport.



Frenchman Pierre-Andre Albertini . . . former lecturer at Fort Hare University appeared fit and well after 11 months in a Ciskei jail.

11th hour swap hold-up

By Ken Vernon,
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Maputo prisoner exchange came close to collapsing at the final hurdle last night when the Angolan government produced a draft communique which was unacceptable to South Africa.

The Angolan document referred to South Africa as a "racist regime", and it took more than two hours of tough last-minute negotiations before the Angolans relented and the swap could take place.

While diplomats argued over the wording of the agreement, Major Wynand du Toit, Pierre-Andre Al-

bertini, Klaas de Jonge and 135 Angolan soldiers sweated out their last hours of captivity.

The exchange time-table began to go awry from the beginning yesterday, with most of the parties only taking off after it had been established that the Angolan aircraft carrying Major du Toit had passed the point of no return.

First to land at Maputo was a Safair 707 containing the Angolan soldiers, who disembarked neatly dressed in tracksuits and new track shoes. The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, arrived just after 5 pm, but then the negotiating teams were delayed, reportedly because the plane chartered by the Dutch government had refused to take off until it had received assurances that Major du Toit and Mr Albertini had indeed arrived at Maputo.

The embassy refugee, Dutchman Klaas de Jonge, had previously been handed over to the Dutch ambassador to South Africa, Mr Hugo Griens, in Pretoria. Then came the Angolan bombshell that threatened to sink the whole arrangement. The exchange finally got under way just before 8 pm, five hours behind schedule.

The Angolan soldiers were again the first to move, marching to the waiting Angolan 707, and then Major du Toit walked unsteadily down the steps of the Angolan jet and into a bear hug from Mr Botha.

As the contingent of over 100 foreign and local newsmen battled Mozambican security personnel to photograph the pair, Mr Botha escorted the soldier across the Maputo tarmac to freedom. As they walked, they crossed the path of Pierre-Andre Albertini heading in the opposite direction.

Pressed for a comment, Major du Toit could only say: "I'm just glad to be free." He also told newsmen that he had only heard of the possible exchange on Angolan television on Saturday evening.

GAUNT AND PALE

Looking gaunt and pale beside the beaming Mr Botha, Major du Toit seemed confused by the sudden turn of events that had spirited him from a solitary Angolan jail cell to the full glare of television spotlights in less than 48 hours.

By contrast Mr Albertini, looking fit and confident after 11 months in a Ciskeian jail, walked directly towards a French official who shook hands before leading the Frenchman away.

Last to move was Mr de Jonge who was far more ebullient as he strode across the tarmac, waving to a crowd of well-wishers. Moments later he and Albertini had a joyful embrace before being whisked from sight by officials.

Prisoner swap nearly wrecked

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DD
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Mr Pierre-Andre Albertini is flanked by President Lennox Sebe's son, Major-General Kwane Sebe (right) and the South African Ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Christiaan van Aardt, as he boarded his flight for Maputo at Bisho airport yesterday

Albertini finally leaves Ciskei in prisoner exchange

BISHO — Pierre-Andre Albertini yesterday saw little of the country where he has lived since 1985 and where he would like to have stayed when he left here for Maputo as part of the prisoner exchange

At 11 35 am he was whisked from Middledrift maximum security prison in a convoy of powerful cars and taken to Bisho airport where he later caught a Maputo-bound aircraft

Journalists and television newsmen waiting outside the prison caught no more than a glance of the Frenchman through the tinted windows of the leading car as he sat in the back seat flanked by security policemen

The cavalcade sped to the airport, where Albertini was quickly taken into a wing housing the managers office, leaving waiting pressmen little opportunity for photographs

While journalists waited in the airport terminal he was examined and finally declared well by a doctor flown from Pretoria

The long wait for the flight out of Ciskei began, the time of departure first being rescheduled for 2 pm and later for 4 pm

The South African Ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Christiaan van Aardt, returned to King William's Town for lunch and an international television crew, which missed the morning's disappointments, arrived from Port Elizabeth at 2 50 pm

Their arrival was timeous. Less than an hour later a confused-looking Albertini appeared at the door to the airport manager's office after his three-hour wait

In reply to a query about his health he said he was well

Asked if he had any regrets about leaving, he said he would have liked to have stayed, and asked for an opinion on the link of his release to that of Captain Wynand du Toit's, he said he knew nothing about it

He walked onto the apron escorted by Ciskeian and South African officials and climbed aboard the aircraft

Political
Correspondent

MAPUTO — A last minute switch of documents nearly wrecked the massive prisoner exchange here yesterday which ended two nightmare years of captivity for Major Wynand du Toit.

The dramatic development threatened months of diplomatic negotiations and wrangling about the exchange just as it was about to go ahead

Major Du Toit's release was accompanied by the drama of a last minute hitch when it appears South Africa was suddenly confronted with a document of agreement it could not sign

There was a long delay in proceedings after all the prisoners had arrived and journalists were ultimately told that a joint statement was being prepared

However, it is understood that a previously prepared and approved agreement on the release was suddenly replaced without South Africa's prior knowledge or approval

It appears that in its new form, the South African contingent, led by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, could not agree to it

If the other parties had insisted, it might have scuppered the whole exercise

Angola had repeatedly upped its demands during the negotiations but it seems that she, or one of the other parties concerned, had gone just too far this time

After further discussions the final countdown to freedom began

The large Angolan contingent of 133 was the first to appear on the airport tarmac and started the 300-metre walk to the aircraft that was to take them home

Up to that point the Mozambican authorities had been very strict about keeping the media confined to the international hall and a small area on the apron

However, as the Angolans reached a certain point, Major Du Toit, wearing a grey civilian suit and accompanied by officials, started walking to Mr Botha and other South Africans at the halfway mark

Media photographers and journalists broke ranks and swamped them with blazing TV lights, cameras and



Relieved, but a little bewildered... Major Wynand du Toit is led away by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, following his release after over two years in Angolan jails

More reports and pictures, page 3

questions

"It's great to be free," said a smiling Major Du Toit as he walked with Mr Pik Botha to President P W Botha's jet, Arend, which was to take him to Cape Town and his wife Louwna and four year old son Klippie

tative, Mr Rusty Evans, said angrily "We are in a very big hurry"

Part of the delay in the whole operation was understood to have been caused by the late departure of Mr De Jonge's plane

It appears the Angolan aircraft bringing Major Du Toit did not adhere to previously agreed flight plans. The aircraft was to be tracked on radar and when it reached a "point of no return" to Angola, Mr de Jonge's aircraft was supposed to take off

There was also speculation that he was not removed from the old Dutch Embassy in Pretoria until late in the afternoon when the motorcade taking him to the airport ran into Pretoria's notorious rush hour.

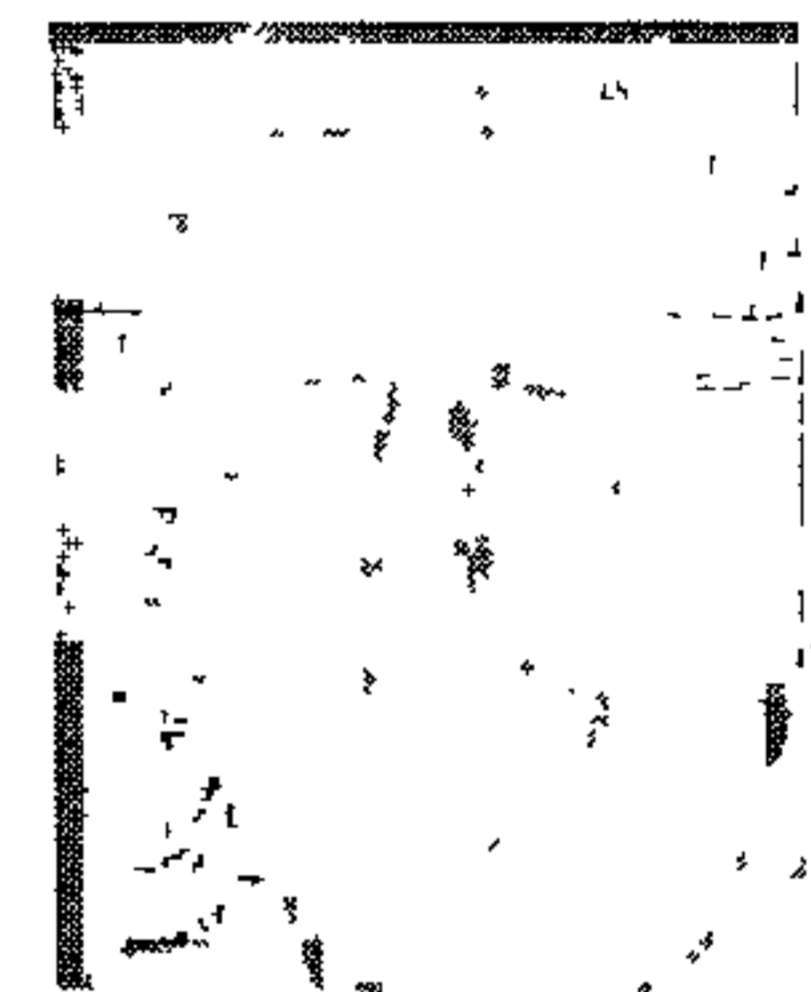
It was expected that he would fly back to France in a French aircraft sent to fetch Albertini, but later it appeared that he planned to remain in Maputo

Meanwhile, there was confusion on whether the bodies of three South Africans killed in Angola — initially part of the deal secured by South Africa in the four-way prisoner swap — had reached South Africa last night

Observers said they had not seen the bodies

The three bodies were part of the deal until Sunday, while swap hitches nearly wrecked the deal because of the Angolan government's third increased demand for Fapla troops

The remains of the three, Corporal Rowland Liebenberg, Corporal Bruce Andrew Fidler, and Corporal Louis van Breda, may possibly have been held by the Angolans until unfulfilled demands to the South African government are met



MR DE JONGE

A hero's welcome awaited the other two central figures in the swap — Dutchman Klaas de Jonge and Frenchman Pierre-Andre Albertini, who both gave clenched-fist salutes as they marched towards representatives of their respective governments — again surrounded by the media

De Jonge said "I am glad to be out of that fascist country I did not expect it to happen like this I will continue the struggle"

Confusion also surrounded the official signing ceremony as one official waved journalists into the room and another shoved them out

De Jonge and Albertini delayed the proceedings as well by marching to a huge window to wave at their cheering supporters

However, while Major du Toit sat in the Presidential aircraft with Mr Pik Botha and others, the signing ceremony got under way after South Africa's represen-

Westbrooke Welcomes

'Most beautiful day of my life'

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

FOR Major Wynand du Toit, the 29-year-old reception commander, his homecoming was "the most beautiful day of my life".

He was especially surprised to meet several Ministers and President Botha, he said when he arrived at Westbrooke, the President's official residence, just before dawn today.

Wearing a loose navy-blue suit he looked gaunt and much thinner than in pictures taken at the time of his capture 27 months ago.

When he picked up his five-year-old son Klippe for photographers he said one firm was not "tekker" as he put it, but for the rest he appeared to be in good health.

Both smiled

Appearing solemn most of the time, he looked at his wife and both smiled when, in the big drawing room of Westbrooke early today, Mr Botha announced that a friend who did not want to be named had offered to sponsor a holiday for the Dutoits wherever they wanted to go.

Later Major du Toit said at few people could have guessed the circumstances under which he was held and how slender his chances of being released had really been.

He was warm in his praise of the Government and especially President Botha for the fact that they had not ven up

A radiant Mrs Louwra du Toit, smart in a spotted ce-

Ke 911, 11.

welcome Major du Toit — "a young South African hero" — and he was also thankful to see him back with his family. The good condition he was in showed that he had the will to live.

The couple now deserved a peaceful time together in the weeks ahead.

He then announced that a friend of his had offered them a holiday at a place of their choice and said he had passed this on to the Defence Force.

Hands clasped

Mr Botha also expressed the hope that Major du Toit would take his place back in the organisation for which he had given so much.

In a brief thank-you speech a composed and solemn Major du Toit spoke haltingly with his hands clasped in front of him.

He said it was in captivity that he really perceived what South Africa meant to him.

"South Africa is my country for always. I am very happy to be back."

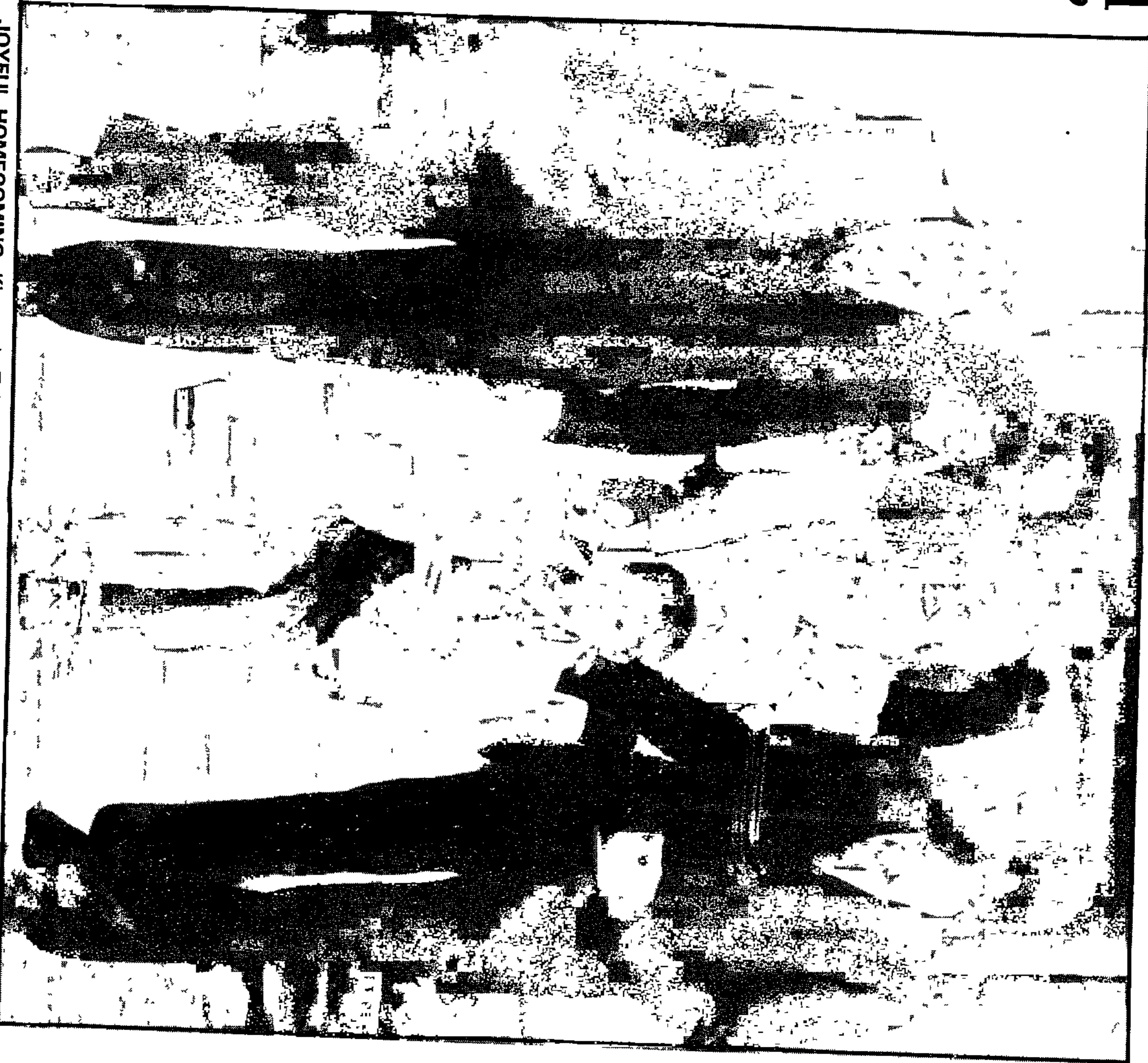
He thanked the Government and Mr Botha for the trouble they had gone to to secure his release. He had never given up hope that he would be free.

Greetings

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok were also on hand to greet Major du Toit.

Soon after 1am the du Toits, the presidential couple and a number of Ministers went to a private lounge for drinks and a short discussion.

Pictures DOUG PITHEV, The Argus



JOYFUL HOMECOMING: Klippe du Toit, 5, is flanked by his father Major Wynand du Toit and President Botha at Westbrooke. Mother Mrs Louwra du Toit are in the background.

Scenes of great joy as prisoners freed

By DAVID BRAUN of the Political Staff, Dateline. MAPUTO

EMOTIONAL displays of great joy marked the southern African exchange of prisoners here last night.

"It feels great," Major Wynand du Toit said as he walked away from close on 28 months' imprisonment in an Angolan jail.

"Yva," shouted Mr Klaas de Jonge to the cheering crowd of Mozambicans on the airport terminal balcony. He had spent almost 26 months to the day holed up in the Dutch embassy in Pretoria.

Mr Pierre-Andre Albertini, released from a Ciskei jail where he had been sentenced to serve four years earlier this year, was all smiles as he walked to freedom.

Fists in air

Several of the 133 Fapla troops released by Unita waved and threw their fists in the air as they proceeded across the tarmac to the Angolan Airlines Boeing 707 waiting to take them back to Luanda.

The exchange of prisoners, involving six governments, the International Red Cross and Unita, took place under the glare of floodlights shortly after 8pm.

A few minutes after eight the 133 Fapla troops, all dressed in bright track suits and white sand shoes, lined up on that part of the tarmac designated as the "South African zone".

As they walked over the "neutral zone" to the "Angolan zone" several of them waved and threw their fists in the air. Most, however, walked quietly.

Then it was the turn of Major du Toit.

Dressed in a neat grey suit, open-neck white shirt and black shoes, he looked tired and thin but otherwise healthy as he crossed into the neutral zone surrounded by a small group of people.

South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, flanked by two of his senior aides, started walking the 300m towards him from the South African zone.

Before they could reach each other they were engulfed by hordes of journalists who broke through the cordons around the observation area.

Mr Botha took Major du Toit in his arms, greeted him, and then walked with his arm around his waist.

As they passed the South African Boeing which had brought the Fapla troops the assembled crew at the doorway of the aircraft cheered and clapped.

Major du Toit waved.

Mr Botha steered him towards President Botha's personal Falcon jet aircraft, saying the President had sent it especially to fetch him.

They boarded the aircraft and at the doorway turned to wave before going inside.

Meanwhile, Mr Albertini had almost completed his walk to freedom.

Mr de Jonge then emerged from his aircraft, grinning broadly.

Crossing to freedom

As he crossed the apron, a crowd of Mozambicans on the balcony of the terminal building cheered, and he waved his fist in the air.

Later, Mr de Jonge shouted "Yiva". He said his struggle against South Africa continued.

He said he was unhappy that his wife, Helena Pas-tours, had not been included in the exchange. She is serving a jail sentence after being convicted on charges of treason in South Africa.

Mr de Jonge, having made the crossing to freedom, met Mr Albertini. They greeted each other warmly.

band

She and Klippie had met Major du Toit earlier at Ysterplaat military airbase

Swop delayed

Previous plans for them to meet at Newlands House, official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, were cancelled because last-minute snags delayed the prisoner swop in Maputo and the flight to Cape Town

Klippie was quiet throughout the welcome at Tuynhuys. He was obviously tired and somewhat overwhelmed by the clicking and flashing cameras

When Mr and Mrs Botha met the Du Toits at the main entrance to Westbrooke Mrs Botha kissed and hugged Klippie and pinned an orchid corsage to Mrs du Toit's dress

Inside later Mr Botha pinned a small badge of the South African flag to Klippie's lapel

Hours of sometimes anxious waiting preceded Major du Toit's arrival. There was an atmosphere of tense expectation at Westbrooke where a large number of journalists waited from 8pm

Apprehension

A cheerful Mr P W Botha greeted them at 11pm and Mrs Elize Botha and their daughter Rozanne joined him soon afterwards

At one stage there was some apprehension about the flight from Maputo being delayed and then about rising fog at Ysterplaat

Plans to fly from Maputo to Waterkloof airbase near Pretoria and then to Ysterplaat were changed and the President's executive jet "Arend" flew directly to Cape Town where it landed at 11 20pm

There were contingency plans to fly to Langebaan in the event of heavy fog and for a helicopter to bring Mr Pik Botha and Major du Toit to Cape Town

A weary-looking Mr Pik Botha arrived at Westbrooke from Ysterplaat a few minutes after midnight

Time alone

The Du Toits were given a short time alone before they arrived at Westbrooke at 12 47am

From the aircraft Major du Toit had sent a message to his wife "Boep I love you I am on my way"

President Botha said he was thankful to be able to



HAPPY TO BE HOME: Major Wynand du Toit makes a brief thank-you speech at Westbrooke. With him are President and Mrs Botha, his wife Louwna and their five-year-old son Klippie.

Exchange came close to collapse

KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service reports Dateline: MAPUTO

THE Maputo prisoner exchange came perilously close to collapsing at the final hurdle last night when the Angolan government produced a draft communique which was unacceptable to South Africa

The Angolan document referred to South Africa as a "racist regime", and it took more than two hours of tough last-minute negotiations before the Angolans relented and the swop could take place

While the diplomats argued over the wording of the agreement, Major Wynand Du Toit, Pierre-Andre Albertini, Klaas de Jonge and approximately 135 Angolan soldiers sweated out their last hours of captivity

But while Du Toit, Albertini and De Jonge did so in the air-conditioned comfort of their separate executive jets, the Angolan soldiers were deposited in a locked lounge in the Maputo airport buildings, with curious crowds gapping at them through the windows

The exchange time-table began to go awry from the beginning, with most of the parties only taking off after it had been established that the Angolan aircraft carrying Major du Toit had passed the point of

no return. First to land at Maputo was a Safair 707 containing the approximately 135 Angolan soldiers, who disembarked all neatly dressed in track suits and new tackies

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, arrived just after 5pm, but then the negotiating teams were delayed, reportedly because the plane chartered by the Dutch government had refused to take off until it had received assurances that Major du Toit and Mr Albertini had indeed arrived at Maputo. The embassy refugee, Klaas de Jonge, had previously been handed over to the Dutch ambassador to South Africa, Mr Hugo Carstens, in Pretoria

Then came the Angolan bombshell that threatened to sink the whole arrangement. The exchange finally got under way just before 8pm, five hours behind schedule. The Angolan soldiers were again the first to move, marching to the waiting Angolan 707, and then Major du Toit walked unsteadily down the steps of the Angolan jet and into a bearhug from Mr Botha

As the contingent of over 100 foreign and local newsmen battled Mozambican security

personnel to photograph the pair, Mr Botha escorted the soldier across the Maputo tarmac to freedom. As they walked, they crossed the path of Pierre-Andre Albertini heading in the opposite direction

Pressed for an initial comment, Major du Toit could only say "I'm just glad to be free". He also told newsmen that he had only heard of the possible exchange on Angolan television on Saturday evening. Looking gaunt and pale beside the beaming Mr Botha, Major du Toit seemed confused by the sudden turn of events that had spirited him from a solitary Angolan jail cell to the full glare of television spotlights in less than 48 hours

By contrast Mr Albertini, looking fit and confident after 11 months in a Ciskeian jail, walked directly towards a French official who formally shook hands and said only "Tre bien" before leading the Frenchman away

Last to move was Mr Klaas de Jonge who was far more ebullient as he strode across the tarmac, waving to a crowd of Dutch wellwishers and joking with friends among the following journalists



Klaas de Jonge, left, and Pierre-Andre Albertini at Maputo airport last night



FAMILY GATHERING: The Du Toit family, who arrived in Cape Town early today to visit Major du Toit in hospital are, from left, his brother-in-law, Mr Arthur Shone, his sister, Mrs Beth Shone, his mother, Mrs Beatrix du Toit, his father, Mr Piet du Toit, the Shone children, Dennis and John, and his sister-in-law and brother, Mrs Hanneke and Mr Marius du Toit

Picture HANNES THART, The Argus

8/28/85
 Major du Toit
 to see doctor

(Continued from page 1)

message "Boep, I love you
 am on my way"

Meanwhile, the return of
 remains of three South African
 troops killed in Angola in 1981
 depend on whether Angola re-
 ceives the seven additional Un-
 ita-held prisoners it has asked
 for, sources in Pretoria said

The remains of Corporal
 Louis van Breda, Corporal
 Rowland Liebenberg and Cor-
 poral Bruce Fidler were sup-
 posed to form part of yester-
 day's exchange

Mr Botha announced at the
 weekend that South Africa had
 agreed to ask Unita to find and
 return seven additional Ango-
 lan citizens, including a doctor,
 within 10 days

South Africa would inquire
 into the whereabouts of a num-
 ber of other Angolans and Cu-
 bans and establish if they
 wanted to return to Luanda

Corporals Liebenberg and
 van Breda were killed in the
 same operation in May 1985 in
 which Major Wynand du Toit
 was taken prisoner

Corporal Fidler, of Florida,
 was killed in action on Septem-
 ber 25, 1985

CONT

Major du Toit goes to see doctors

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By TOS WENZEL and DAVID BRAUN, Political Staff

MAJOR Wynand du Toit has been admitted to 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg following his release from prison in Angola.

A spokesman for the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said Major du Toit had slept well.

The spokesman said Major du Toit's wife Louwna and five-year-old son Klippie were with him in hospital.

He is to be united with his parents and other members of his family later today after a medical examination.

The Du Toit family arrived from Vredenburg early today at the I F Verwoerd Building to make arrangements to see Major du Toit in hospital.

His mother, Mrs Beatrix du Toit, said today she was at a loss for words about how she felt. "I just want to see him."

Major du Toit is to have a medical check-up, especially orthopaedic tests after he indicated at Westbrooke that he was having trouble with one of his arms.

Meanwhile a Defence Force spokesman today confirmed that Major du Toit is staying in the army.

The spokesman said that as far as the force was concerned he had not left the army while he was in captivity in Angola for 27 months.

The Defence Force spokesman said Major du Toit's service had been regarded as continuing normally. His full salary was paid to his family; he had been promoted from captain to major and had been awarded a medal.

Yesterday, in Maputo, 132 Angolans, one Frenchman and a Dutchman were swapped for Major du Toit.

Welcoming him back early today President Botha said at Westbrooke, his official residence, that he hoped Major du Toit would take his place in the organisation for which he had given so much.

Expressing his gratitude for the way in which the Government had

led to try to secure his release, a gaunt and slightly balding Major du Toit left little doubt that he would do so.

Depending on the results of his medical check-up the Du Toit family is likely to go on holiday before Major du Toit goes back to the army.

Mr Botha said today that a friend of his, who did not want to be named, would pay for a holiday for them.

The Du Toits smiled when they were told of the offer.

"On my way"

Mr Botha said the couple was owed a peaceful time together in the weeks ahead.

Major du Toit was composed but solemn as he expressed his thanks for the efforts to secure his release.

He smiled and looked slightly flustered when asked what his first words to his wife had been. Neither of them could remember.

From an aircraft on the way from Maputo to Cape Town, Major Du Toit had sent her a
(Turn to Page 3, Col 6)



JOYFUL REUNION: A delighted Mrs Louwna du Toit and her son Klippie are flanked by Major Wynand du Toit, holding his wife's hand, President Botha and Mrs Elize Botha at the President's official residence, Westbrooke, early today.

Pictures DOUG PITHELY, The Argus

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The minute by minute story of yesterday's events

Hitches, delays plague

STAR September 8 1987

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

MAPUTO — Southern Africa's biggest prisoner exchange took place last night after months of protracted negotiations, weeks of postponements and hours of delay

Right to the end the exchange was plagued by hitches, the ultimate being the hold-up caused by the late release of Dutch fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge from the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria

The late arrival of Mr de Jonge's aircraft delayed the swap at Maputo Airport by more than two hours, prompting the dozens of assembled journalists to speculate as to the reasons for the hold-up

The countdown of events at Maputo Airport yesterday was

● 12.05 pm.

The SAAF Dakota carrying the embalmed remains of Angolan citizen Mr Paolo Samuel arrives at Maputo Airport with South African journalists

The DC-3 is directed to park opposite airliners belonging to the Russian airline Aeroflot and the East German airline Interflug

A French-registered Falcon executive jet has been parked at the airport for more than a week, ready to fly Pierre-Andre Albertini and Mr Klaas de Jonge to Europe

The journalists are ushered into the transit section of the airport where they join several foreign correspondents some of whom have been in Maputo since Friday

The remains of Mr Samuel are handed over to the Mozambican authorities for passing on to the Angolans

The bodies of South Africans killed in Angola are to be handed over later

● 3 pm.

A Boeing 707 of Angolan Airlines lands This is the aircraft that will return the 133 Unita-held Fapla troops to Luanda Several journalists alight and join their waiting colleagues

● 3.15 pm.

The French Falcon moves to a position near the Angolan Boeing 707 A South African official explains that the apron in front of the air terminal has been divided into "zones" On the right is "their zone", on the left is "our zone" and in the



CONT'D

Mr P W Botha meets Major Wynand du Toit and his family at the President's official residence, Westbrooke, in Cape Town

middle is the "neutral zone", he says

So far there are two aircraft involved in the exchange in "their zone" while "our zone" is empty

● 4.20 pm.

A Boeing 707 of Safair carrying the 133 Fapla troops from Grootfontein, in Namibia, lands and taxis to the South African zone

● 4.32 pm.

The Fapla troops alight Each is wearing a track suit, white sandshoes and most are carrying kitbags

The troops are ushered into a

part of the terminal, isolated from the journalists, where representatives of the governments of Angola and Mozambique check each person against the list of names supplied earlier to the Angolan government

● 5.05 pm.

Mr P W Botha lands in "Eagle", the South African State President's personal Falcon jet aircraft It parks in front of the Safair Boeing 707

● 5.10 pm.

A Gulfstream jet aircraft bearing Angolan insignia lands It is the aircraft carrying Major

Wynand du Toit The aircraft parks in front of the Angolan Boeing 707

● 5.24 pm.

Mr Rusty Evans, of the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, and two South African doctors board the Gulfstream

Mr Evans emerges after two minutes and gives a "thumbs-up" sign to the crowd of journalists who, at this stage, have been allowed to stand within a cordoned-off area on the tarmac

The doctors, one a general practitioner and friend of Major du Toit and the other a psychiatrist, emerge after seven minutes

at Maputo Airport.

big swop

Mr Evans tells journalists "He's all right"

Major du Toit leaves the aircraft for a while to sit in a remote part of the terminal building. He is joined by one of the doctors.

● 5.28 pm.

A Citation jet bringing Pierre-Andre Albertini from Ciskei lands.

● 5.55 pm.

A South African official tells journalists that Mr Klaas de Jonge's arrival has been delayed. The Dutch authorities apparently did not authorise his release from the embassy in Pretoria until they were sure Major du Toit had landed.

● 6.25 pm.

A Beechcraft aircraft carrying Mr de Jonge lands.

● 7.37 pm.

A South African official says there has been a hold-up caused by the wording of a document.

● 8.08 pm.

The 133 Fapla troops line up on the tarmac. Mr Evans stands in the neutral zone with representatives of the other governments.

Mr Pik Botha stands between two officials watching proceedings from well inside the South African zone.

● 8.12 pm.

The Fapla soldiers start to walk. Several of them wave, others throw their fists in the air. Most walk quietly.

● 8.14 pm.

As the Fapla troops leave the neutral zone, Major du Toit, surrounded by a group of people, starts walking towards the centre of the apron.

Mr Pik Botha, 300 m away, also starts walking.

Major du Toit is dressed in a neat grey suit, white open-neck shirt and black shoes. He looks tired and drawn but otherwise appears to be well.

Mr Botha hugs him, then walks next to him with his arm about him towards the South African zone.

Mr Botha points to "Eagle" and tells Major du Toit that President Botha sent it specially to fetch him.

They board the aircraft.

● 8.17 pm.

Albertini, having left his aircraft while Major du Toit was still crossing, has almost completed his journey.

Mr de Jonge appears at the door of his aircraft, grinning broadly.

As he passes the terminal building a crowd of Mozambicans on the balcony cheer. Mr de Jonge stops and waves his fist in the air.

He walks a few steps and shouts "Viva". He tells journalists he is unhappy that his wife, Helene, serving a jail sentence after being convicted on charges of treason in South Africa, was not included in the exchange.

He says South Africa is a racist country and he will continue the struggle, although he does not know how.

● 8.29 pm.

Mr de Jonge is ushered into the terminal building where he meets Albertini. They greet each other warmly, then pose for photographs with their arms about each other.

● 8.34 pm.

Representatives of the various governments sign the release documents.

● 8.56 pm.

All aircraft have been boarded and motors are on.

● 9.10 pm.

Major du Toit and Mr Pik Botha leave for Cape Town where Mrs du Toit and their son are waiting.

Lift veil of secrecy — Dutch opposition

By Frank de Jong,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

THE HAGUE — Dutch opposition MPs have called for Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek to explain how he negotiated with the South African Government on the release of Dutch anthropologist Klaas de Jonge.

MPs from the two coalition partners, the Christian Democrats and the Liberals, say they want to know whether the Dutch Cabinet made any promises or concessions to the South Africans to secure Mr de Jonge's release.

Mr de Jonge and Frenchman Mr Jean-Pierre Albertini were part of a major prisoner swap at Maputo Airport yesterday.

Mr van den Broek was not in a hurry to lift the veil of secrecy which has shrouded the negotiations, but said he was glad the affair was over.

"The matter will no longer be a burden on relations between the two countries. Now we can resume our dialogue on what is of the greatest importance of all: A peaceful end to apartheid."

He said that after 18 months of fruitless "silent diplomacy", the Dutch started focusing their hope on a political solution six months ago.

His remarks belie a statement by France's Prime Minister Mr Jacques Chirac, in which he claimed full honours for the swap. It now appears the French joined the negotiations at a fairly late stage.

Authorities in The Hague say an investigation will be launched to determine whether de Jonge has violated Dutch laws while he was said to be working for the ANC, but it is not expected he will be tried.

Now Botha must consider freeing Mandela — Eglin

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — President Botha said some time ago he might consider releasing Nelson Mandela if Major Wynand du Toit, Mr Andrei Sakharov and Mr Anatoly Scharansky were released on humanitarian grounds, leader of the Progressive Federal Party Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday in the House of Assembly.

"Now this has happened," he said during the debate on the Foreign Affairs vote, which centred on the Maputo swop.

In the light of what he had said in the past about conditions for Mandela's release, should not President Botha now release long-term political prisoner Mandela on humanitarian grounds?

During the debate, the PFP leader asked whether the Cabora Bassa agreement was still in operation.

He was assured by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, that it was and that there had been recent meetings on the agreement.

Mr Meiring added that the agreement was "still alive and force as much as the Nkomati Accord".

Wynand is home

254

8/9/87

CMC Times

Hero's welcome for SA recce commando

MAJOR Wynand du Toit came 'home' to a hero's welcome in Cape Town late last night at the dramatic conclusion of a complex swap in which 135 captives were exchanged for him

A haggard and thin Major Du Toit 29 was welcomed back at Westbrooke the official residence of the State President, Mr P W Botha early today

Minutes earlier he was reunited with his wife, Louwina and his five-year-old son, Klippie

Dressed in a dark blue suit, Major Du Toit was escorted into the Westbrooke living room by Mr Botha, Mrs Botha and cabinet ministers General Magnus Malan, a tired-looking Mr Pik Botha and Mr Adriaan Vlok

Mrs Du Toit wore a polka dotted cerise dress on which Mrs Botha pinned a corsage of orchids. Mr Botha later pinned a South African flag badge on Klippie's windbreaker

The official "welcome back" press conference took 15 minutes. Major Du Toit arrived at 12.30am and the ceremony was over at 1.05am but the reception continued once the press had left. Asked what his first words to his wife were, Mr Du Toit replied that he had sent her a message from the aircraft - "I love you and I'm on my way"

Mr Botha welcomed back "a young South African hero to his



TOGETHER AGAIN

Major Wynand du Toit with his wife Louwina and son Klippie at the State President's residence, Westbrooke, last night

Picture ALAN TAYLOR

Swop nearly called off Europe is delighted Ciskei, Nkomati, SA get boost

been trained Maj Du Toit then addressed the journalists and said: "This is probably the most beautiful day of my life"

He said he was surprised to see Mr Botha on the aircraft taking him home and overwhelmed at the reception the State President had organized for him

He thanked the government for the trouble they went to in organizing his release and said he never gave up hope that he would be free

"It was only during my imprisonment in

(P W) Botha for the effort the South African government put in to bring about my release. There are very few of you who know under what conditions I found myself and what problems I faced and how remote the chance of my release was but still the government didn't sit back but put their shoulder to the wheel and my release came I believed it would come and it took time but it came

And with a government like this and with a God we can believe in and in whom we have hope and with a land

like South Africa we must always believe that we can never go wrong. In this respect my confidence and hope always remained high

"At this stage I can only say that I'm glad to be back thanks to all the people who had a hand in it and those I forgot to thank in my heart. I am thankful for everyone who contributed to make this day possible for me and my family Louwina and Klippie and the fact that I will eventually see my father and mother

He then posed for pictures with his wife the State President Mrs Elize Botha, Mr Adriaan Vlok, General Magnus Malan and Mr Pik Botha and then lifted Klippie shoulder high

It had been a long evening so a sleepy Klippie didn't stay up there for long. One of the reasons it was late was the break between the time his aircraft landed in Cape Town and his arrival at Westbrooke

It was to give him time to reunite with his wife and son and take a quick bath

Maputo captive swop delayed by final hitches

Swop
lauded,
by all
parties

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Political parties
praised the four-way
prisoner swop in Maputo
yesterday, particularly
the release of recce com-
mando Major Wynand du
Toit

MAPUTO. — After a four-hour delay caused by last-minute hitches, 133 Angolan Fapla soldiers, Dutchman Mr Klaas de Jonge and Frenchman Mr Pierre-Andre Albertini were yesterday swapped for South African soldier Major Wynand du Toit at Maputo Airport

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha welcomed Maj Du Toit on the centre of the apron in front of the main airport building soon after the 133 Unita prisoners had marched to an awaiting Angolan Airline Boeing

Mr Botha warmly embraced Maj Du Toit, who appeared dazed and much thinner than shown in photographs soon after his capture. Mr Botha and Maj Du Toit, arms around one another, then walked towards President P W Botha's personal jet, parked at the opposite end of the airport building

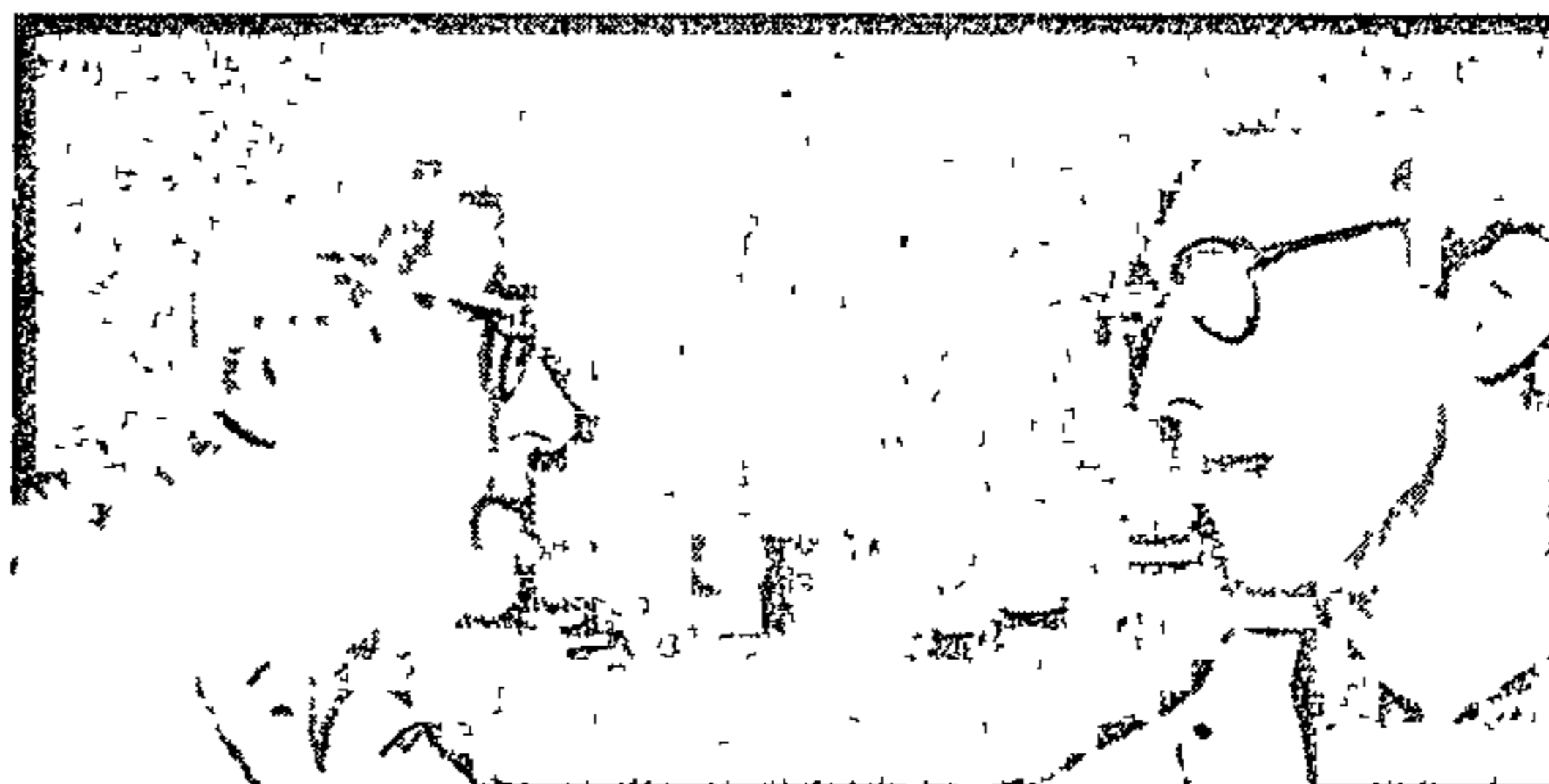
Besieged by hordes of newsmen who had waited for the handover from early in the day, Maj Du Toit said to Mr Botha "It's good to be back"

Waterkloof airbase

The Recce unit major headed for Waterkloof airbase near Pretoria. An earlier plan to fly him directly to Cape Town to be welcomed by President P W Botha and to be reunited with his wife, Louwna, and four-year-old son, Klippie, was altered because of bad weather

With all attention focused on Maj Du Toit and Mr Botha, Mr Albertini, slipped out of the jet which had brought him from Bisho in Ciskei and walked the 500m in the opposite direction towards the group of Angolan aircraft, and from there into the airport building

A relaxed Mr De Jonge held an impromptu press conference as he walked away from the aircraft which had flown him from SA



FREEDOM ... Two of the key men who were part of the prisoner swop, Mr Klaas de Jonge (left) and Mr Pierre-Andre Albertini. Along with 133 other prisoners, they were exchanged for Major Wynand du Toit

Throwing clenched-fist salutes to the small but vocal crowd of Mozambicans, Mr De Jonge laughed and joked when asked about his release

"I had an escape plan, but it's not necessary now. The South Africans have said I can come back, but at my own risk," he said

Seven aircraft, including four light jets and two Boeings, were used in the exchange, which began shortly before 4.30pm when a Safair Boeing carrying the Unita prisoners landed after a flight from Grootfontein

The Angolan soldiers, many in their teens and some appearing to be as young as 14, were dressed in bright tracksuits with tartan scarves and white tennis shoes. They carried bags as they left the plane and entered a hall in the airport, where officials made sure all were present

Thirty minutes later three more planes landed in quick succession — first South Africa's presidential plane carrying Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, then an Angolan three-engined jet carrying Maj Wynand du Toit, which parked at the opposite end of the apron

A friend of Maj Du Toit's, a Dr

Erasmus, boarded the plane to speak to him. An earlier visit by Dr Erasmus to Maj Du Toit during recent weeks raised concern about the soldier's mental condition when Maj Du Toit failed to recognise Dr Erasmus. Foreign Affairs officials said after Dr Erasmus's visit yesterday that Maj Du Toit was "fine"

In the meantime, the twin-engined jet which brought in Mr Albertini had also landed

But Mr De Jonge's arrival was to delay the exchange. The Dutch Embassy in Pretoria refused to release Mr De Jonge from the old embassy building, where he has been holed up since July 1985, before they were sure Maj Du Toit was in Maputo. After receiving the message that Maj Du Toit had landed, the group were held up by rush-hour traffic on their way to Jan Smuts Airport

Mr De Jonge's aircraft touched down at Maputo airport an hour after Mr Albertini's at 6.30pm. But while all the parties were then on Mozambican soil, there were still to be hitches and delays

An official said there was some trouble agreeing on a joint statement

Exchange: Europe 'delighted'

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — European governments were last night viewing the dramatic prisoner exchange in Maputo as the key to greatly improved dialogue with South Africa.

Goodwill was particularly

In Paris yesterday, French Foreign Minister Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond was "delighted" at the release of Mr Albertini after "long and delicate global negotiations"

Government sources suggested that President Francois Mitter-

come "to this particular problem" meant Pretoria and The Hague were now in a position to enter into "clean, positive dialogue" that could contribute to peace and "speed up the end of apartheid for the benefit of all".

In London, senior Whitehall

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, said the exchange could lead to a new era of negotiation and peace in Southern Africa

"The message from Maputo is one of reason and not of conflict"

"These events have far wider implications than the reuniting of family — they are a triumph for negotiation and diplomatic initiatives"

Mr Andries Fourie (NP Turffontein) said members on the government benches were "delighted and very appreciative" of the prisoner exchange and it was to be hoped that this was the first step towards normalization of neighbourly relations in the sub-continent

Major Du Toit's return was proof that the government would not abandon the soldiers who fought "for the cause of South Africa"

'Good riddance'

The CP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Tom Langley, said his party wished to express its satisfaction regarding the release of Major Du Toit, who had borne his captivity with dignity

As the price for his freedom, the release of Netherlands citizen Mr Klaas de Jonge was "good riddance to bad rubbish"

Sapa reports that the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin (Sea Point), said that although the politicians would be making much of the prisoner swop which would bring Major Du Toit back to South Africa, the real heroes who had made it possible were the technocrats and officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs

He said they were the ones who should be thanked for having made the very complicated

bad weather

With all attention focused on Maj Du Toit and Mr Botha, Mr Albertini slipped out of the jet which had brought him from Bisho in Ciskei and walked the 500m in the opposite direction towards the group of Angolan aircraft, and from there into the airport building.

A relaxed Mr De Jonge held an impromptu press conference as he walked away from the aircraft which had flown him from SA

They carried bags as they left the plane and entered a hall in the airport, where officials made sure all were present.

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He said they were the ones who should be thanked for having made the very complicated swap possible.

He urged them, after having made the repatriation of 133 Fapla prisoners possible, to follow this up with the Angolan government who, he said, should be better disposed to South Africa, to try to reach settlement with them.

Exchange: Europe 'delighted'

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — European governments were last night viewing the dramatic prisoner exchange in Maputo as the key to greatly improved dialogue with South Africa.

Goodwill was particularly strong in France and the Netherlands, where Mr Pierre-Andre Albertini and Mr Klaas de Jonge will be given high-level welcomes home today.

The exchange was prominently featured in the European media, with inevitable speculation that it could help towards the eventual release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

In Paris yesterday, French Foreign Minister Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond was "delighted" at the release of Mr Albertini after "long and delicate global negotiations".

Government sources suggested that President Francois Mitterrand's refusal to accredit a new South African ambassador would almost certainly be reconsidered.

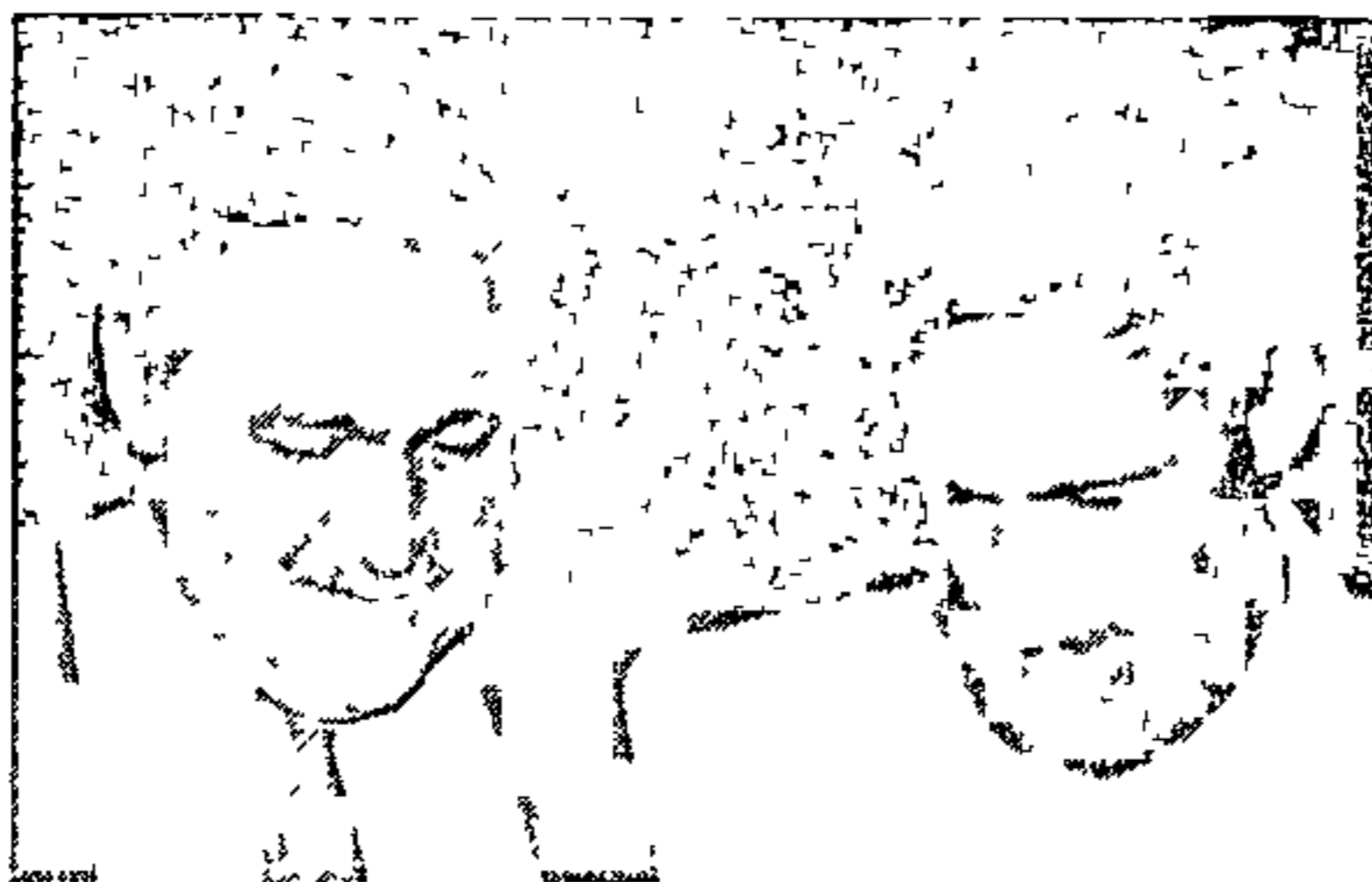
In The Hague a senior spokesman for the Dutch Foreign Ministry, which had been involved in increasingly bitter demands for the release of Mr De Jonge, said they were "very glad" at the outcome of the negotiations.

He said the successful out-

come "to this particular problem" meant Pretoria and The Hague were now in a position to enter into "clean, positive dialogue" that could contribute to peace and "speed up the end of apartheid for the benefit of all".

In London, senior Whitehall sources also expressed quiet delight with the exchange, saying it would assist "positive developments" in South Africa.

In London, Paris, The Hague and Bonn senior political sources said they hoped the new positive atmosphere could assist their repeated calls for the release of Mr Mandela and other top opposition leaders in South African prisons.



HOMEWARD BOUND ... Major Wynand du Toit (right) soon after his release in Maputo yesterday with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Swop a 'triumph' for SA and Ciskei

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South African international affairs experts yesterday claimed the prisoner exchange as a triumph for Ciskei and South Africa and as offering a new lease of life to the Nkomati Accord.

"The fact that all concerned were forced to treat Ciskei as an equal partner is a major feat for the homeland and a victory for South Africa's controversial homeland policy," Rand Afrikaans University political scientist Professor George Barrie said.

"This is the first international recognition of a South African homeland. The recognition may however be repealed at a later date," he warned.

Africa Institute director Dr Erich Leistner claimed the swop was made possible largely through the Nkomati Accord, entered into by Pretoria and Maputo in March 1984. "In the eyes of the world Nkomati has been given renewed status."

He said it was a good thing Maputo acted as go-between in the exchange. It served to highlight the often "uncomfortable" yet "strong" tie between South Africa and Maputo.

French PM's policy 'paid off'

PARIS — The French Foreign Minister, Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond, said the government, in negotiating for the release of Mr Pierre Albertini, had established "relations outside normal diplomatic links with the countries concerned, especially Angola and Mozambique".

He said the release showed that French Prime Minister Mr Jacques Chirac's policy of combined pressure and dialogue had paid off — Sapa-Reuter.



Klaas de Jonge talks to the press in Amsterdam yesterday

'Angola ploy for release of Mandela'

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Angola held back the bodies of three South African soldiers during the Maputo prisoner swap "to keep the pressure on President Botha to release Nelson Mandela", Portuguese television said last night.

The report by the State television service said the Angolan news agency, Angop, had intimated that the bodies would be handed back to the South African authorities "in due course".

There has been speculation that the two-hour delay in effecting the exchange had been caused by South African anger at the failure to release the bodies.

The Portuguese television report said President Botha had promised earlier this year to release Mandela if Major du Toit was sent home and Soviet dissidents Anatoly Scharansky and Andrei Sakharov were freed.

All these conditions had been fulfilled.

De Jonge admits arms smuggling

AMSTERDAM — Dutch anthropologist Klaas de Jonge, who was released from South Africa in the Maputo prisoner swap, admitted yesterday that he had smuggled weapons and explosives into South Africa.

Speaking at an improvised news conference immediately after his arrival at Schiphol Airport, De Jonge said "Yes, I have smuggled weapons and explosives — but how and what is a story I will tell later."

De Jonge, looking happy and

relaxed as he entered the packed airport terminal, said his sympathies for the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) had grown during his two-year forced stay in a Dutch Embassy office in Pretoria.

He dismissed the possibility that he may be liable for prosecution under Dutch law for offences he might have committed in South Africa.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek told parliament earlier yesterday that the Nether-

lands would investigate such a possibility.

"Rubbish. Would they really imprison me here when they failed to get me in South Africa?" De Jonge said.

He added that he was grateful to the Dutch government for securing his freedom.

"I have often accused Van den Broek of lying, that no negotiations were going on," he said. "But here I am. I was wrong." — Sapa-Reuter

Prisoner swap thaws SA's relations with neighbours

By Gerald L'Ange Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

The prisoner exchange at Maputo airport on Monday was considered by expert observers to have done much to defrost the icy relations between South Africa and other southern African countries.

Not only has it improved the political climate in the region but is believed to have opened new inter-government relationships and to have created a communications structure that could be used for further negotiations or discussions.

The exchange is seen to have restored some respectability to the tattered Nkomati accord. It has removed one of the obstacles to the resumption of negotiations on Namibian independence and the related issue of the removal of Cuban troops from Angola — and possibly also the question of negotiations between the MPLA government in Luanda and Unita rebels.

Some analysts believe the exercise could lead to new South African initiatives in the region on a bilateral basis and exclude the Western powers who have involved themselves in recent years to try and resolve regional political problems.

It is recognised, however, that the prisoner exchange has no direct bearing on the two main issues bedeviling relations between South Africa and its neighbours — continued African National Congress insurgency from bordering and nearby countries and alleged South African destabilisation of these countries.

It appears, at present, to be a hope more than a possibility that the Maputo exchange could lead to new regional initiatives to resolve these problems but at least that possibility is now stronger than it was before.

The choice of Maputo as a venue for the exchange follows recent South African efforts to improve relations with Mozambique and get the Nkomati accord back on track. The Frelimo government's agreement to host the exchange suggests a positive response to these efforts.

Major du Toit has, for the Angolans, served as living evidence of their claims of South African destabilisation going beyond anti-Swapo operations. Angola's decision to release him indicates a desire on its part to direct relations with South Africa into more constructive channels.

Their acceptance in exchange of Angolan prisoners held by Unita does not necessarily change their official dismissal of the movement as a bandit group but it could bring the two sides closer to negotiation should Luanda so desire.

Major du Toit's release took place against a background of international efforts to resume the stalled negotiations on a Cuban troop withdrawal and on independence for Namibia. The negotiations had been broken off when the South African soldier was captured in Cabinda, Angola's northern-most point.

At that time the South African troops had been withdrawn from Angola in terms of the Lusaka agreement of 1984 and the reciprocal withdrawal of the Cuban troops was being negotiated.

Cape Times 9/9/87 (254)

ECC hijacks caring people to pursue its own political aims

WHAT are the aims of the End Conscription Campaign? I ask this question in all humility because as a firm believer in individual liberty I think it is essential that conscientious objectors have an organization which watches over their interests — a CO equivalent of the South African Legion, as it were

It seems, however, that the ECC, far from representing conscientious objectors *sui generis*, is actually a political organization which has hijacked the sympathies of many caring people in order to pursue other aims

In a recent statement an ECC spokeswoman, Ms Tracey Clayton, defined "one of the main objectives" as "the right of all conscripts to choose whether or not to participate in the SADF

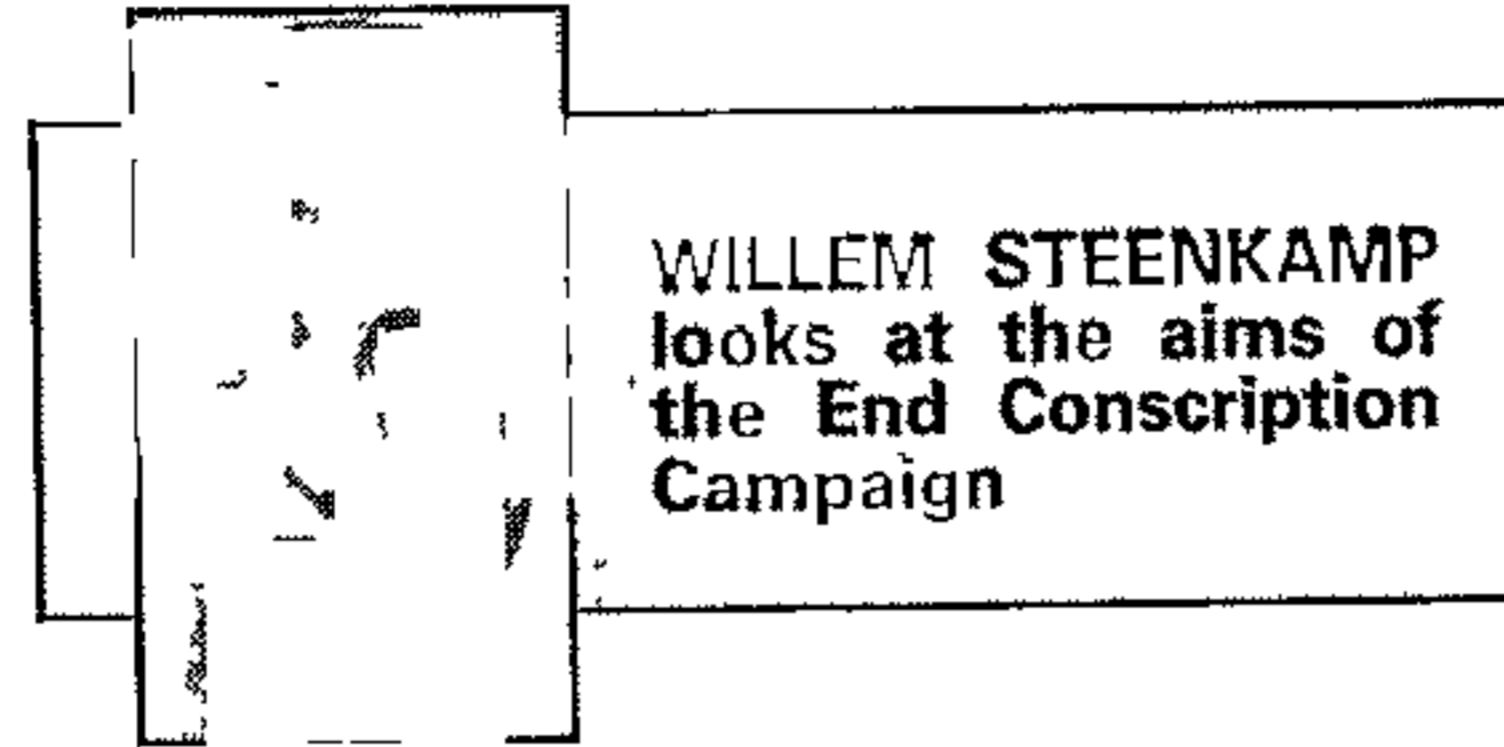
let conscripts choose"

This is a suspect statement because there is a distinct difference between calling for freedom of choice and abolishing conscription altogether, as the organization's very name states

In a recent article in Frontline magazine its national president, Mr Nic Borain, calls it an "anti-apartheid group", adding "Apartheid and the National Party government could not survive without the SADF To the extent that conscription assists this process, it also assists in staving off pressures for the government to make its way to the negotiating table"

From the above it can be deduced that the ECC's actual aim is not to work for freedom of choice but to abolish conscription, thereby crippling the SADF to force the government to capitulate to unspecified other movements — unspecified, although the ECC has close links with such bodies as the United Democratic Front and the blacks-only Azanian People's Organization

The ECC also has close links with Swapo, and its concerns extend to SWA/Namibia as well Not long ago the ECC's Gavin Evans presented a peti-



WILLEM STEENKAMP looks at the aims of the End Conscription Campaign

tion to the UN Special Committee on Apartheid which included appeals to UN members to ensure that such groups as Unita and Renamo were "isolated from support" and that there would be a speedy, unconditional SWA/Namibian independence

It is every citizen's right to oppose the government and appeal to the UN, but what has this to do with helping COs? When it comes to tolerating objection there is no difference between Unita, Renamo, the MPLA and Swapo A body promoting democracy and freedom of choice could not support any of them

Mr Borain explains that because the ECC's primary objective is to bring about changes in conscription laws "it does not have policy on how people should be opposing apartheid"

This is a very convenient cop-out, and a statement of great arrogance as well, because it implies the only objectors worth taking notice of are those who oppose service on political grounds What about all the others?

My doubts about the ECC's real aims are reinforced by the way it makes use of statistics of doubtful provenance

and deliberate misconstructions

Take, for example, the statistics on national service non-reporters which used to be issued by the Ministry of Defence every year

In January 1985 the figure was a staggering 7 585 because some fool had compiled statistics which included students who had been granted deferments, people who had neglected to supply a change of address and everybody else

This state of affairs was soon clarified, and it transpired that the actual number unaccounted for was 430 rather than 7 585 The ECC, however, has consistently stressed the larger figure and ignored the smaller one

The ECC likes the word "thousands" Mr Borain says it has "thousands of activists and supporters in nine branches around the country" and "there are currently an estimated 7 000 war resisters in Europe and the United States"

But how many of the "estimated" 7 000 are people who have left because of better career opportunities or because they believe South Africa is doomed?

I do not believe the ECC has anything like the support it claims I

note that such an unexpectedly large number of conscripts reported for service in the South African Navy, South African Air Force and South African Medical Services in August that numbers of them had to be transferred to the South African Army

The ECC also consistently misrepresents such accommodation as does exist for COs It seems to like giving the impression that for most objectors it is virtually a straight choice between jail and six years of community service

Service as a non-combatant medical orderly and even as a civilian in a support organization are brushed off or denigrated, and great play is made of the fact that only religious grounds are recognized as grounds for objection

I agree that grounds for objection should be broadened and that the period of community service should be short

ened, but that is by the way

The ECC leadership's ultimate offence in my eyes is that it does not even try to propose an alternative, more accommodating military system which would not catastrophically hike the Republic's present moderate defence budget

Apart from the well-known strategic considerations we are living in a time of monumental international instability Right now there are said to be at least 40 conflicts serious enough to be classed as real wars, closer to home, Africa is dying of hunger, Aids, power politics and mismanagement

We dare not endanger South Africans of all races by destroying the SADF simply because it can be accused of perpetuating white hegemony Rather than throw out the baby with the bath-water, we should be preparing it for the post-apartheid era — be-

Nic Borain — "thousands of supporters".

cause we are going to need it as much then as we do now

The ECC's leadership must know better than consistently to strike political attitudes which will only engender official intransigence, and while it does so, it stands accused of seeking not accommodation but confrontation

CAE Times 9/9/87 254

Soldier dies in action

PRETORIA — A 19-year-old SADF lance corporal has died in action in the operational area, defence headquarters in Pretoria announced yesterday. He was Lance Corporal Melvin Ashley Benecke, 19, who leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs D J Benecke of 27 Slessor Street, Alcedale

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IVALUE

Swop delay due to 'misunderstanding'

Staff Reporter

THE last-minute delay in the prisoner swop which involved six countries and resulted in the release of Major Wynand du Toit on Monday night was caused by a misunderstanding between the governments of South Africa and Angola, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said last night.

Speaking on the "Network" programme, Mr Botha said the swop was at first delayed because the aircraft carrying Maj Du Toit was late and there were difficulties getting Dutch fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge through peak-hour traffic in Pretoria.

Referring to delays after the two men had arrived at the airport in Maputo, he said: "Let us say a misunderstanding arose between us and one of the other governments at the last moment," adding that this was before the documents for the swop were signed.

"The matter was resolved as a result of discussions we then had with one another," he said.

SABC interviewer Freek Robinson asked who the discussions were with and Mr Botha replied: "We had an intermediary between myself and the Angolan Foreign Minister and we came to an agreement on the wording on certain of the documents."

He said there were still arrangements to be made for the handing over of seven Angolans by the South African government within the next 10 days and for the return of the remains of Maj Du Toit's two colleagues who were killed when he was captured two years ago.

APR 16 1988 9/17/88
Bodies held
'to keep
up pressure'

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — Portuguese television announced last night that Angola had not returned the bodies of three South African soldiers during the Maputo prisoner exchange to "keep up the pressure on President P W Botha to release jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela".

The state television report did not name its sources, but referred to the Angolan news agency, Angop, which it said had indicated that the bodies would be returned "in due course".

It is presumed that the tense and unexplained delay in Maputo on Monday night, before the swap went ahead, was due to South African anger at the Angolan failure to release the bodies.

Family's first glimpse of Wynand on TV

Cape Times 9/2/87 (254)

By JOHN VAN DER LINDEN

AFTER two years of tension and waiting, the parents, brother and sister of Major Wynand du Toit got the first glimpse of him as he walked behind a group of Fapla soldiers on a dark television screen on Monday night

"Daar's Wynand," the entire family cried in unison and the brief silence which followed was deafening in my ears as I waited for something to break the spell

The family, Mr Piet Du Toit, his wife Beatrix, their son Marius and his wife Hanneke and their

daughter Ebeth with her husband Mr Arthur Shone and their children John, 8 and Dennis, 5, were at home

Their turn to meet Wynand would come the next day

Drained of tears — shed long ago — the small group stared at the screen where, Wynand, favouring his wounded arm, was met by Minister Pik Botha who led him to the waiting jet

"He is thin and his beard has been trimmed," someone said and then everyone began to speak about him as if he had never been away.

His proud father, Mr Piet Du Toit, told of his son's striving for perfection in everything he did and of how he had admitted in a letter which they received from him in Angola that he had failed for the first time in his life

The talk became general and there was even some banter At this stage I felt the warm love for the imprisoned soldier glowing strongly in the room and hardened as I may be by my many years as a pressman I felt it was time for me to leave the family whose inner feelings I had been allowed to share so briefly

Picking up the pieces after two years . . .

By CHRIS ERASMUS

MAJOR Wynand du Toit may be home, but the real work — re-integration into his family, social and working life — is yet to come

This is the opinion of Professor Deo Strumpfer, of the University of Cape Town's psychology department

"In fact the problems of re-adjustment which he faces are much the same as those faced by any prisoners, including detainees, who have been isolated for any length of time from their home, social and working lives

"For all these people, the biggest problem is that in their absence life goes on and never stands still For Major Du Toit,

the South Africa he returned to is not the same as the South Africa he left

"Politically, socially, economically and in every other way, things have changed Even his family is not the same — he must re-acquaint himself with his wife, who had to adjust to two years without him, and with a son who has grown up considerably in his absence

"It's a very difficult process to slot back into the life he left behind — nothing is the same

"He left a captain and returns a major, perhaps without even having been informed of this while he was being held, his existence was officially 'denied' for a

period of his imprisonment, but he returns a national hero

"It's a strange world he has returned to and the two years he has missed have become an enormous gap that will be very difficult to bridge

"A particular problem faced by returning prisoners of war such as the major is that they have a problem sharing some of the unpleasant experiences they have had

"It is extremely hard for them to go over these experiences again and again, and yet that is what is necessary if they are to be re-integrated with their families, social circles and working colleagues," said Prof Strumpfer

SURGERY

FOR MAJ DU TOIT

today

CHM Times 9/9/87

DU TOIT

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MAJOR Wynand du Toit will undergo surgery today to re-move a pin inserted in his left arm after being shot during a ill-fated reconnaissance mission in Angola more than two years ago

The decision to operate follows extensive medical tests on Major Du Toit at 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg. A statement released by the Department of Defence last night indicated that the "general impression" after the major's medical examination was that he was in good shape.

"The result of blood samples and abdominal and chest tests are normal and the general good physical condition of Major Du Toit," the statement said. "The dental and X-ray examinations will be completed by the end of the morning."

Asked whether he was undergoing psychological tests, the spokesman said it was "to be expected for someone who had spent two and a half years in solitary confinement."

The major had slept well, he added. He is to be united with his parents and other family members later today. The spokesman said Major Du Toit's wife Louwina and son Klippie were with him at the hospital.

It is not clear how long he will spend in hospital. The spokesman said no plans had yet been finalized for a debriefing of the major. He said Major Du Toit could take up his old position in the SADF "if he chooses to do so". It would be "totally up to him" whether the major decides to go on.

- ON PAGE 2**
- I smuggled arms, says De Jonge
 - Family's first glimpse of Wynand
 - Picking up the pieces
 - Why swap was delayed

holiday after he had recovered from today's operation

The offer of a free holiday for the Du Toit family "wherever they want to go" mentioned by the State President, Mr P W Botha, at Major Du Toit's emotional homecoming early yesterday morning, would definitely not be paid for by the government or the president, a spokesman for Mr Botha said yesterday.

The offer had been made by a "good friend" of Mr Botha's who did not know Major Du Toit personally but sympathized with his circumstances, he said.

Meanwhile, General Malan warned that previous exchanges had not halted the export of revolution to South Africa.

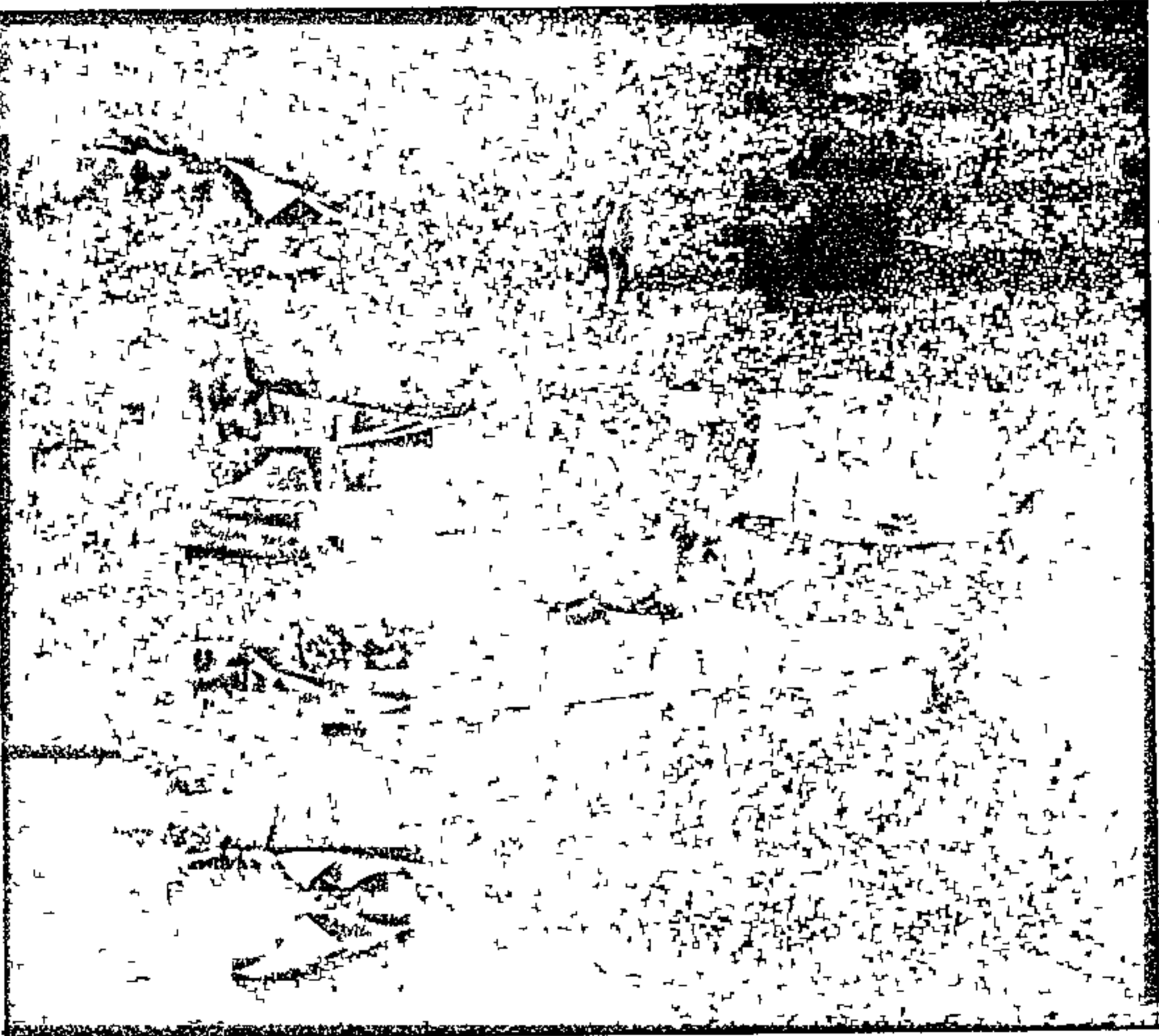
Replying to the debate on his vote in the House of Delegates, General Malan said the export of violence, bombings, landmines and the maiming of innocent people, had not halted in spite of previous exchanges and regular contacts.

He said the exchange of prisoners of war was nothing new in modern times and the exchange involving Major Du Toit was the fourth in which South Africa had been involved since 1978.

"Although it can be accompanied by a spirit of mutual approachment, it does not change basic points of departure and ideologies," he noted.

The minister said he "sincerely hoped" that Major Du Toit would soon resume his normal duties in the Defence Force.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr



VIP ARRIVAL Returning military hero, Major Wynand du Toit, at Westbrooke early yesterday morning with President P W Botha, Mrs Louwina du Toit, the Du Toits' son Klippie, Mr P W Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs Elize Botha

Picture ALAN TAYLOR

Pik Botha, said in reply to his vote in the House of Assembly that Mr P W Botha deserved special credit for Monday's prisoner swap.

The President had called him, General Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in "a while ago" and said it was time to get Major Du Toit back "no matter how it is done".

The president, he said, had given plenty of room for both conventional and unconventional methods for getting Major Du Toit back home.

Swop: No link with Mandela, says Pik Botha

Political Staff

THE Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, has denied there is a parallel between Monday's prisoner exchange and the release of the jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

He was responding to PFP Leader, Mr Colin Eglin's statement in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Eglin quoted State President, Mr P W Botha, who had asked in January 1986 whether the release of Mr Mandela should not be linked to freedom for Major Du Toit and two Russian dissidents, Mr Anatoly Shecharansky and Mr Andrei Sakharov.

Time right

He said that with the other three now free, was the time not right for Mr Mandela to be released from jail?

Denying there was a parallel, Mr P W Botha said the prisoner swap had involved citizens from other countries, while security prisoners were citizens of the country in which they were being held.

If there was a parallel, he said, it lay in the fact that there had to be a balance of interests.

Such a balance would never be achieved while blacks' demands remained too high, and unacceptable to whites, he said.

The government's approach to negotiations in South Africa was based on such a "balance of interests".

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SADF plans for new coloured unit in Namaqualand

Political Staff

THE Defence Force is investigating the establishment of a new "coloured" infantry unit in Namaqualand, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

The primary function of the North-Western Cape unit would be to act as a border protection force and an area protection force, he said during the debate on his vote in the House of Representatives.

It would also help make the area "more viable and particularly help give young coloureds better opportunities for development."

"I emphasize that this concerns medium- and long-term planning and that no decision has yet been taken over its siting," General Malan said.

He also announced that a new Cape Corps battalion, similar to 1 SACC Training Unit and 2 SACC Battalion, was to be established at a new base in Kimberley and the first intakes would take place in January 1989.

He said the Cape Corps school would be closed.

"During the past few years, brown members are being used more and more in other corps of the army and as such they are doing their promotion courses by the corps school concerned, for example infantry and the Infantry School.

"Even the junior leaders are already being trained at the different corps schools.

"This has resulted in the Cape Corps school's functions being totally taken over by other corps schools. Therefore it has been decided to close the Cape Corps school.

"The personnel at the school are being used to strengthen other units, particularly 2 SACC Battalion and SACC Maintenance Unit."

Bodies of SA soldiers 'to be returned soon'

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — The bodies of two South African soldiers killed in the northern Angolan province of Cabinda will be returned to South Africa soon, according to Radio Angola

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg the radio said the bodies would be exchanged for about 10 Angolan prisoners "within the next few days"

The soldiers killed in Cabinda were Corporal Louis van Breda and Corporal Rowland Liebenberg. Major Wynand du Toit was captured in the same incident. He was returned to South Africa on Monday

Separate incident

The broadcast made no mention of the body of another South African, Corporal Bruce Fidler, killed in a separate incident in Angola in 1985

Initially it was thought that the three bodies would be returned to South Africa during Monday's exchange of prisoners in Maputo

A Mozambican Foreign Affairs official said the bodies had not been brought to Maputo.

● The Argus Political Correspondent reports that the operation on Major Wynand Malan was a success and he may be discharged from hospital in Wynberg tomorrow

A military spokesman confirmed this today

A surgical pin in his left arm, inserted in Angola after was wounded when he was captured, was removed

Major du Toit also had dental treatment and tests showed he needed glasses, which would be supplied today

Defence Correspondent

MATERIALLY Major Wynand du Toit is unlikely to have suffered from his long incarceration in Angola — but it is possible that his career might undergo a change of direction, permanently or temporarily

Although he appears to have come well through his wounding, capture and imprisonment, there can be no doubt that his experiences in Cabinda might exercise a decisive influence on his future

If he takes up his anonymous well-wisher's offer of an all-expenses-paid vacation he will be able to think about what he plans to do with his life

● **Pay.** Major Du Toit's pay was not affected by his captivity, as he was deemed as being on service. The precise amount involved is difficult to compute because pay of rank varies according to the person's corps and which of a variety of allowances he is paid

In Major Du Toit's case he would have received

the so-called "border allowance" because at the time of his capture he was permanently stationed in South Africa rather than on the border. However, he would have received an operational allowance and also others, like a parachute-jumping allowance and a diving allowance, depending on his specialist qualifications

● **Benefits.** During his period of captivity his wife Louwna and son Klippie would have enjoyed all the normal fringe benefits accorded to service families, such as free medical and dental care, welfare services and access to South African Defence Force Institute shops

● **Medical problems.** At present it appears Major Du Toit has not suffered many ill-effects as a result of his wound or his captivity. Even if a

serious permanent physical defect is uncovered during his stay in hospital, however, it might only mean a change of direction rather than mandatory early retirement

Current SADF policy is to retain handicapped personnel rather than board them if their training and/or experience enables to continue making a valuable contribution — and naturally this is an especially strong consideration in the case of a very highly skilled officer such as Major Du Toit

Among partly disabled personnel currently still serving in important staff and operational posts are various men who have lost an arm or leg, a paraplegic, an Air Force officer blinded in the Church Street explosion and a commandant who has lost both hands

CMC: Toit's 10/19/87 (254)

Du Toit's future is secure in the SADF

An open question is whether Major Du Toit's arm injury will prevent him from resuming the extremely strenuous physical training which is a daily feature in the life of reconnaissance commandos. If not, he might have to re-think his future career to some extent, as he would still be amply fit by normal standards

● **Career prospects.** It is unlikely that Major Du Toit's general career prospects have been seriously affected by his two-year absence. At 29 he is young enough to make up for lost time without too much effort

However, his prospects in the very low-profile reconnaissance regiments might be affected in the sense that his cover has been blown, resulting in reluctance to risk his recapture by sending him on deep-penetration external operations, at least for the foreseeable future

aitins

Major
Wynand
du Toit

Dr Wynand

CONT

- What the rain did to the drama stand to go
- Klaas de Jonge throws party.
- Release in sight for son Mandela?
- Bodies part of the exchange.

Six nations involved in historic prisoner exchange

By DAVID BRAUN,
Political Staff

SOUTHERN AFRICA'S historic mass swap of prisoners takes place at Maputo Airport today, setting free 136 people and resolving a number of diplomatic impasses

The exchange of prisoners this afternoon involves six governments, the International Red Cross and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita resistance movement

SOUTH AFRICA gets back from Angola. Major Wynand du Toit and the remains of at least two other Defence Force soldiers

And South Africa gets from France the official recognition of its new Ambassador to Paris, Mr Henne Geldenhuis, whose credentials President Francois Mitterrand has refused to accept while Albertini is in jail

ANGOLA gets from Unita 133 Angolan citizens captured by the rebel movement, the remains of one Angolan citizen, plus the promise of the return of another seven prisoners within 10 days

FOUR YEARS

UNITA will also supply information on the whereabouts of a number of Cubans and An-



Pierre Albertini



Klaas de Jonge

The end of 780 days of exile for De Jonge

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — After 780 days of exile above Pretoria's traffic the "movers" came to take away Klaas de Jonge's "furniture".

The first tangible sign that his sit-in was finally over came at 7.45am today.

His foam mattress, portable radio-tape deck, pots, newspapers, toiletries, half a cabbage and other items were removed by a Dutch

AKKAS
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254

By ARNOLD KIRKBY, KAREN STANDER
and TOS WENTZEL, Staff Reporters

AS the minutes tick by before the release of Major Wynand du Toit, South Africa's only prisoner in Angola, tension is building for his wife, who has waited 27 months for his return.

Mrs Louwna du Toit and their son Klippie, 5, are staying with friends who have rallied around her since Major du Toit was taken prisoner during an operation into northern Angola with reconnaissance commandos in 1985.

Major du Toit, 29, was promoted from captain during his imprisonment. His family is hoping there will be no last-minute hitch in the delicate operation, which involves South Africa, Angola, France, the Netherlands, Ciskei and the rebel Angolan movement Unita.

"Everything is speculation until we know for certain that he is on his way to Cape Town," Mr Louw Hickman, a spokesman for the family, said today.

Many factors

"There are so many factors involved that until we know he has left Angola we cannot take it for granted that he has been released."

The swap is expected to take place at Maputo Airport at 4pm, after which Major du Toit will be flown to Cape Town to his family.

"The past two years and three months have been a time of great uncertainty for Louwna, not knowing what the future held," Mrs du Toit's mother, Mrs Millie Rocher, said from Vredenburg today.

"But she has a wide circle of friends who have invited her and Klippie out and helped them through this long and difficult period."

Major du Toit's parents, who also live in Vredenburg, are waiting for the call which will tell them that their son has been released and what his movements will be.

"But he is a soldier and we will have to wait to see what they say," his father, Mr Piet du Toit, said today.

"We have heard nothing from him except the few letters he has been able to send to Louwna."

They intend to hold a family reunion and Captain du Toit's sister is expected to arrive from Postnashburg where she is acting principal of a primary school.

"Our telephone has not stopped ringing this weekend."

"A great day"

Major du Toit's mother, Mrs Beatrice du Toit, said "People from around the country, friends, relatives and even strangers have all wished us luck. We are all so relieved that he is to be released after all this time."

In Langebaan excitement was reaching fever

Mrs Louwna du Toit — the end of a two-year wait.

golans believed to have been captured

FRANCE gets from Ciskei Pierre André Albertini, jailed for four years after reneging on a deal to turn State witness in a treason trial

THE NETHERLANDS gets from South Africa the release of Klaas de Jonge, holed up in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria for two years, seeking refuge from the police, who want him on treason charges

Mr de Jonge's departure ends a diplomatic impasse which has cost each government more than R500 000 in security and other arrangements to keep him in the embassy

President Botha said at the weekend that he hoped the exchange agreement could serve as an incentive for all the leaders of the region to resolve their differences through negotiation

MAJOR COUP

The swap is a major diplomatic coup for the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the French Prime Minister, Mr Jacques Chirac

Mr Botha, in close collaboration with the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has spent many weeks in complex negotiations with all the parties involved

His task was greatly facilitated by his good personal contacts with the governments of Mozambique, France and Ciskei and South Africa's relationship with Unita

Mr Chirac has provided the prestige of his office, French negotiators and the strength of French contacts with the governments of Angola and Mozambique

Embassy chauffeur, Mr J Mathiba.

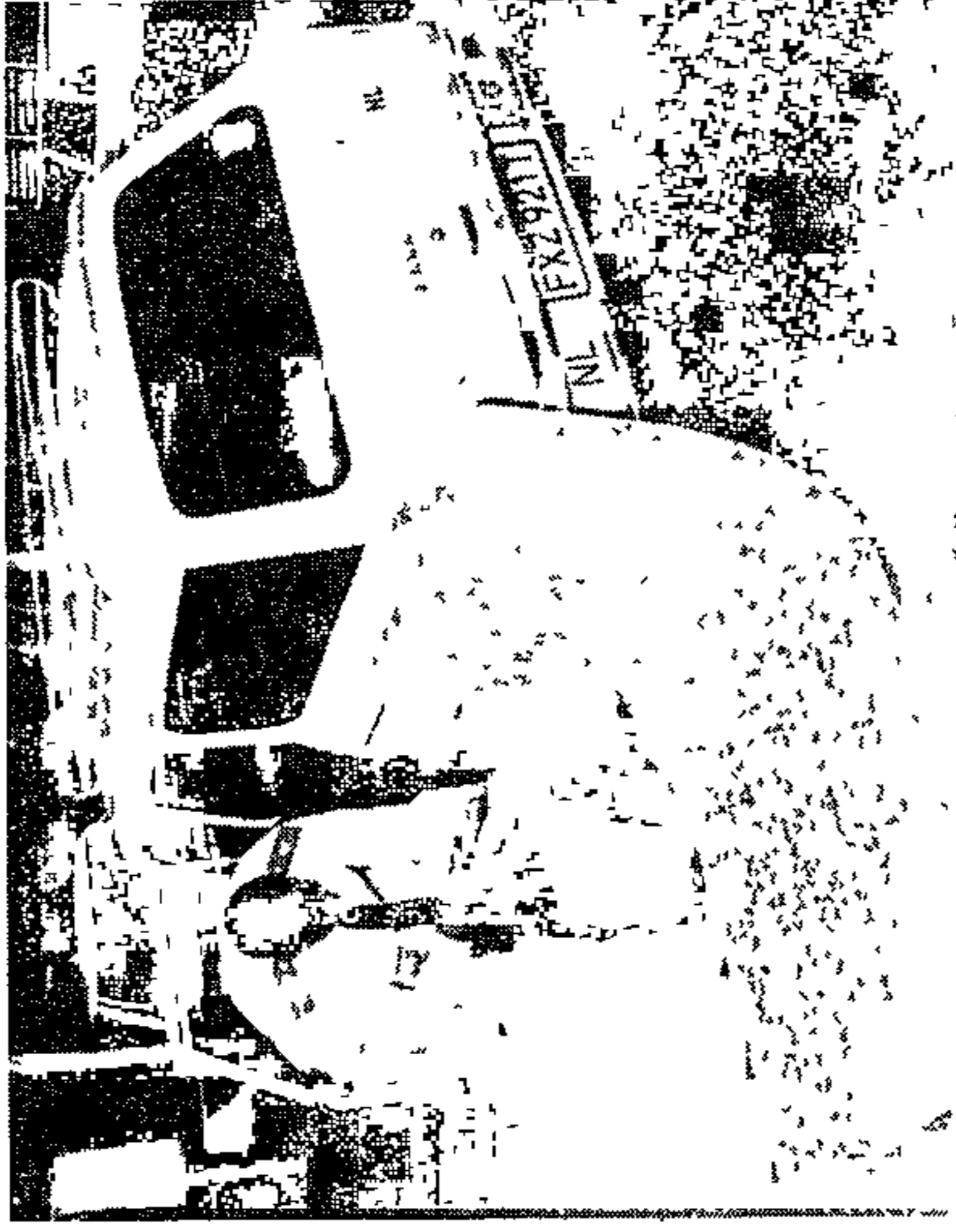
Mr Mathiba said De Jonge told him he could take them. He refused to say anything else

Several policemen in radio contact with each other kept a close watch on movement outside the building

At 7.55am a vehicle carrying plainclothes, armed men drove through the entrance to Nedbank building in Andries Street

De Jonge's lawyer, Miss Kathleen Satchwell, arrived at the building about 8.45am.

She carried in a large box, which she said contained a computer for De Jonge. She said it had been ordered for him to use to write a book. De Jonge will take it back to Holland



Mr J Mathiba, a chauffeur with the Dutch Embassy, carries out Klaas de Jonge's foam mattress and a portable radio-tape recorder.

pitch as the town prepared to welcome Major du Toit

"It's a great day for Langebaan," said the Town Clerk, Mr Floors Brand "We are so excited"

Mr Brand said Major du Toit's release would be discussed at a meeting of the Town Council this morning and a reception might be arranged for him

"It depends on how he feels about it. Maybe a little later once the excitement has died down."

After the swap Major du Toit will be flown to Cape Town and is expected about 7pm

Provisional arrangements are for him to meet his wife and son at Newlands House, the official residence of Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Health concern

He is then due to meet President Botha and Mrs Botha at Westbrooke, the President's official residence, but this will depend on Major du Toit's health and psychological state

There is some concern about his physical health and state of mind after more than two years in captivity

He is said to have had bouts of depression and to have recently been on an inadequate diet without fresh vegetables

SADF men die in aircraft crash on border

If he is not fit enough to meet President Botha now, a meeting will be arranged for later

One of the top priorities of the military will be to debrief Major du Toit

Major du Toit will be allowed ample time to recuperate before a decision is taken concerning his future in the South African Defence Force

Although no official comment on Major Du Toit's future could be obtained it is unlikely that he will immediately resume his SADF duties

The father of Corporal Bruce Andrew Fidler, whose bodily remains are due to be swapped as part of the prisoner exchange, said he would be relieved to have his son's body returned

Attacked in lift

Crime Reporter

TOWN planner Mr Ernest Lipman, 57, was punched in the face and robbed in the lift of the block of flats in Sea Point where he lives

Police believe the attacker was the same young man who assaulted Mrs Florrie Somofsky, 74, when she visited flats in Green Point on August 28. She was hit in the face and robbed of about R20

Police are to draw up an identikit picture of the man

A police spokesman said Mr Lipman got into the lift on the ground floor of Highwick flats in High Level Road about 11.15am yesterday

The lift stopped on the first floor and a blond man got in. The man punched Mr Lipman in the face and stole his wallet containing R10

Police said the description of the man matched that given by Mrs Somofsky

The wanted man is between 20 and 22 years old, about 1.8m tall, has fair skin and is well-built

Anyone with information is asked to contact Detective Constable Michael Ben 44 7553

Gold price down

Financial Staff

GOLD traded at \$462,70 an ounce in Hong Kong today, down from Friday's \$466,25 London close

The US dollar was quoted at 141.98 yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange, against Friday's 141,45

● See page 13

The weather

Cooler tomorrow

(Details — page 2)

Press curbs

In terms of the state of emergency regulations, news, pictures and comment are restricted.

Swop ends top-secret planning

THE dramatic exchange of prisoners at Maputo Airport today ends weeks of top-secret frenetic diplomatic activity and logistical planning

The on-off exchange, postponed first for a week, then day by day for another week caused much nail-biting by the many people involved

The plan was conceived by South African negotiators headed by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha but which involved the close cooperation and coordination of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the SA Defence Force and the SA Police

The exercise involved weeks of intensive activity in absolute secrecy. South African emissaries made numbers of trips to Luanda, Maputo, Paris, The Hague and Bisho

It was made possible thanks largely to the connections of three key people: South Africa's President P W Botha, Foreign Minister Botha and Prime Minister of France Mr Jacques Chirac

President Botha's warm relationship with Dr Jonas Savimbi was such that the Untia

Reports by David Braun of the Political Staff

leader was willing to hand over more than 140 prisoners to the Angolan Government "for the sake of the region as a whole"

Mr Pik Botha's contact with General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Office of the President of Mozambique, enabled a line of communication to be set up with Luanda

Mr Chirac, who has good contacts with the South African government, also has considerable influence in Mozambique and Angola. His weight was crucial to the success of the exercise

Once the communication channels had been established, Angola presented a list of prisoners it wanted from Untia. When Untia presented a list of names of people it had in captivity, South African officials were amazed how similar the two were

One tuckish problem was that several of the MPLA troops in captivity had married Untia women and they did not want to go back

the pending French presidential elections

SIX governments, Untia and the International Red Cross Exchange are involved in today's complex swap of Southern African prisoners

This is what the main actors involved have stood to gain from the exercise

● Pretoria After a number of futile attempts, South Africa has at last secured the release of Major Wynand du Toit and the return of the remains of three of its combat men killed in Angola

Apart from the obvious benefits of this for the families of the people involved, South Africa hopes to have demonstrated that in spite of tension in the region there is cause for hope if an exercise of this magnitude can be pulled off

South Africa has further assisted Prime Minister of France Mr Jacques Chirac, who is more friendly disposed towards Pretoria and who is likely to be Mr Francois Mitterand's major challenger in

South Africa arranged for Luanda to send inspectors to interview the captives, while Angola allowed an SADF doctor to examine Major du Toit

It was agreed that all prisoners should be swapped at the same time at the same location — Maputo Airport

Mozambique drew up an elaborate plan, complete with diagrams of where each aircraft was to park and who was to proceed where and in which order

The aircraft involved in the exercise and the critical timing of the exchange cost many manhours of discussions and planning. The typed logistical arrangements ran to 20 pages

From the outset, the major threat to the exercise was premature publicity, and twice newspaper reports of the plan nearly scuttled everything

The first leak came on the eve of the initial date for the exchange when South Africa realised a major hitch was looming because President Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei was about to fly to Europe on a trip unrelated to the exchange

Demonstrates to the world that it also has a humanitarian face

● Maputo Demonstrates to the region its influence with both Angola and South Africa. Earns the gratitude of the South African, French and Dutch governments

● Bisho Gets mileage from its humanitarian gesture and earns credits with Pretoria

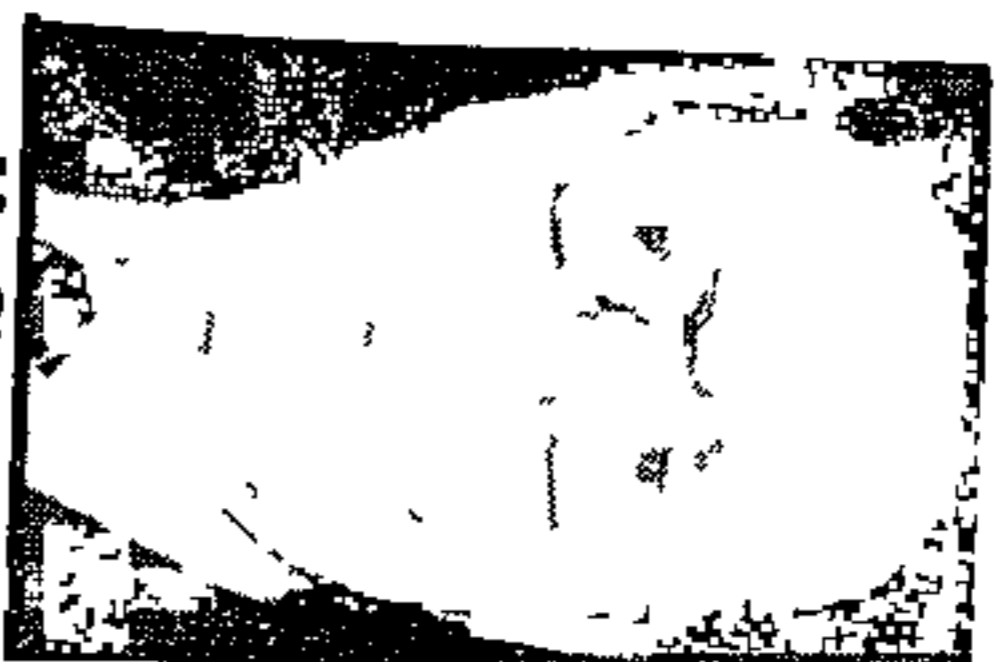
● The Hague The Dutch government takes some credit for securing the release of Mr Klaas de Jonge. The Netherlands helped put pressure on Luanda for the release of Major du Toit

The release of Mr de Jonge will now enable the Netherlands to terminate its lease on the premises where the Hollanders had taken refuge

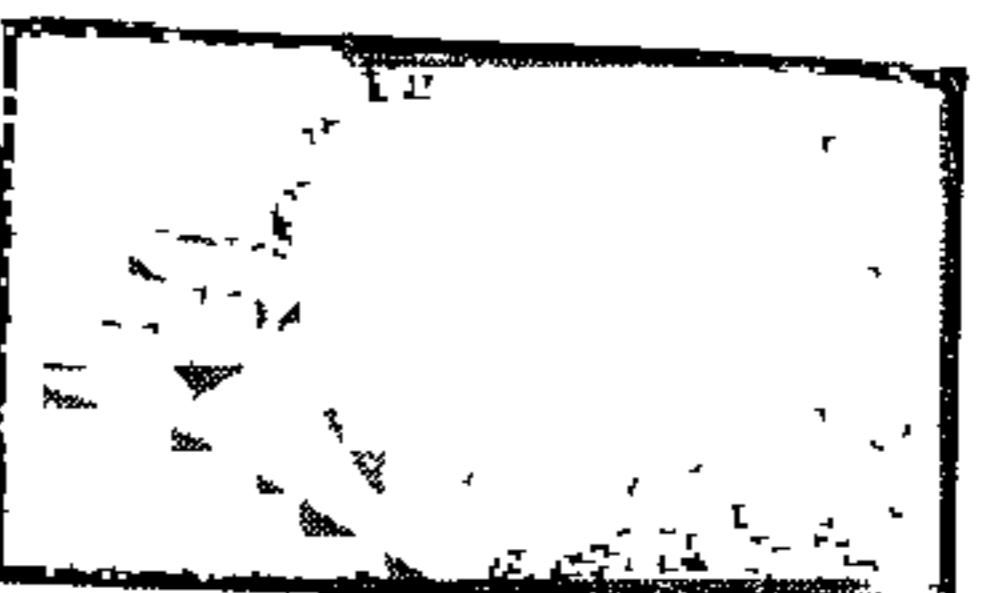
● Untia Gets international credit for its humanitarian gesture in releasing 140 Fapla troops. Pleases South Africa which continues to be vital for the survival of the rebel movement



Dr Savimbi



Mr Chirac



Mr Dos Santos

A mad dash through the streets of Pretoria to President Sebe's hotel secured the presidential order for the release of Pierre Albertin from his Ciskei jail

But when President Sebe briefed four of his top aides in secret over the telephone there was some misunderstanding. One of his officials then informed the media of the imminent release of Albertin in a deal involving Mr Klaas de Jonge and Major Wynand du Toit

Mr Pik Botha moved immediately to say the Ciskei announcement was the result of a misunderstanding, but the

publicly caused Angola to postpone the exchange

A senior official from The Hague, waiting in Pretoria to order the release of Mr de Jonge from the Netherlands Embassy, was meanwhile urged by South Africa to ask his government to put pressure on Luanda to proceed with the plan

The entire exercise was placed on hold as emissaries sped to and from Pretoria, Luanda and Maputo

A second newspaper leak, a few days after the first, aggravated the situation

DUTCH fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge held a swinging party in the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria on Saturday night

The occasion was not only his 50th birthday but also the news that after two years of being confined in the suite of offices in the Nedbank building he was soon to go free

Present at the party, confirmed by a source close to Mr de Jonge, were his legal adviser and at least six or seven others associated with the embassy

It is said that Mr de Jonge has not been able to take a bath or a shower once in the two years since he fled from the SA Police while pretending to show them where he had hidden an arms cache

Embassy personnel, Nedbank as owners of the building, and the 24-hour police guard in the street outside the building also have something to celebrate now that Mr de Jonge is going

The Dutch have provided two full-time policemen to

keep an eye on the fugitive while the SA Police have wasted a fortune in money and manhours ensuring that he did not slip away

Mr de Jonge leaves his wife, Helena Pastoors, in South Africa. She was tried on charges of treason and terrorism and is now serving a jail sentence

THE return to freedom today of South Africa's recee commando Major Wynand du Toit could have long-term implications for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela

President Botha last year said that if Russian dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Scharansky and Major du Toit could be released on humanitarian grounds, he would be prepared to consider the release of Mr Mandela on similar grounds

The Russians have since been released and Major du Toit goes free today

South African sources pointed out last night that Major du Toit had now been released in terms of another agreement

The 133 Angolan prisoners of war, flown to an assembly point for a quick flight at short notice to Maputo, were placed on standby, as were a number of parliamentary journalists cloistered in a Pretoria hotel in readiness to observe the exchange

On Sunday night, August 30, Luanda made a new demand. Angola wanted the return of a doctor it believed Untia had taken prisoner

South Africa responded that it would take time to find the man, if he was still alive, but that he would be delivered if only the exchange could proceed

Nothing happened on Monday and on Tuesday Pretoria issued an ultimatum to Angola — Luanda must give a firm indication on whether the plan was on or off by Wednesday 1pm or South Africa would call it off

Shortly before the deadline expired two Frenchmen involved in the negotiations signalled Pretoria from Maputo to stand by for urgent consultations

which did not involve the Mandela case

However, the very fact that Major du Toit was now no longer sitting in an Angolan jail removed another hurdle in the way of releasing Mr Mandela

Mr Botha, having linked the cases, would have found it difficult to sell Mr Mandela's release to the white electorate while Major du Toit was in jail

Mr Mandela's eventual release now depends entirely on the new guidelines stipulated by Mr Botha in Parliament a few months ago

These include that such a release is deemed to be in the national interest and that it follows the normal statutory process based on criteria applicable to all prisoners who have served lengthy terms

THE remains of three, and possibly four, people are part of today's exchange of prisoners

It was not clear early today whether the remains would be swapped today or will hurt the

The plane they were using in this shuttle was an Angolan airliner of Eastern manufacture, believed to be the first time such an aircraft had flown over Pretoria

Major du Toit was told, in the presence of a number of Cuban soldiers, that if he heard nothing further within the next 10 days then there was no hope for release "this time round"

"H-How", the time for the simultaneous exchange of prisoners on the tarmac of Maputo Airport, was at last at hand, and for many people it was a moment of great relief from weeks of tension and pressure

next 10 days

Negotiations have been underway for the exchange of the remains of an Angolan citizen, Paolo Samuel, for those of three South Africans

● Corporal Rowland Ridgard Liebenberg, killed in the same operation involving Major Wynand du Toit on May 21 1985

Described by the SA Defence Force as an exceptional soldier with above-average officer potential, he was survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R R Liebenberg of Dougas

● Corporal Louis Pieter van Breda, killed in the same operation

A collector of military books, he was survived by his wife, Hilda-Jane and their daughter Nicola, of Somerset West

● Corporal Bruce Andrew Fidler, member of 44 Paratroop Brigade, killed in a combat in the operational area on September 25 1985

He was survived by his partner, Mrs F W Fidler.

What main actors in drama will gain

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the pending French presidential elections

The release of Mr de Jonge ends the expense of having to keep a 24-hour police watch on the Dutch diplomatic premises in Pretoria

● Paris Mr Chirac has been able to demonstrate to the French public that his methods and contacts in southern Africa were able to achieve what President Mitterand's technique of confrontation had failed to do

Mr Mitterand refused to allow any French contact with the Ciskei government and he infuriated South Africa by refusing to accept Pretoria's new ambassador to Paris while Pierre Albertin was in jail

Mr Chirac will take personal credit for the release of Albertin

● Luanda Secures the return of 140 of its troops captured by Untia in exchange for one South African

Klaas de Jonge throws a swinging party

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It all started with a mission by S Africa

THE dramatic chain of events which culminated in today's mass exchange of prisoners in Southern Africa started with a secret mission by the South African military 27 months ago

On May 21 1985 a group of South African reconnaissance troops accompanied by a contingent of Unita insurgents were ambushed by Angolan forces in Cabinda

In the ensuing battle two South Africans were killed — Corporal Louis van Breda, 25, and Corporal Rowland Liebenberg, 25, both of 4 Recce Regiment

A third, Captain Wynand du Toit, then 27, was wounded and captured

Other South Africans involved managed to escape the way they had come into Angola, by submarine off the Atlantic coast

According to South African sources, the mission was aimed at a secret base of the ANC towards the south of Cabinda. The Unita contingent accompanying the South African was probably attempting

cause and he was a supporter of the South African government

"My cause is not apartheid," he said "My cause is the existence of the capitalist system in South Africa"

Mrs du Toit was able to visit her husband twice after negotiations between the International Red Cross Committee and the Angolan and South African authorities

Barely a month after his ill-fated reconnaissance mission, in June 1985, the second link in the chain of events leading to today's prisoner exchange was forged

Dutch anthropologist Mr Klaas de Jonge made a successful dash for freedom into the foyer of the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria while accompanying South African Police ostensibly to point out an arms cache

Mr de Jonge and his wife, Helena Pastoors, were accused of being involved in the Pretoria bomb blast on May 20 1983 in which 19 people were killed and more than 200

While pointing out various places to the police, he made his dash for the Dutch Embassy. Police dragged him off the premises, precipitating a diplomatic crisis between South Africa and the Netherlands

South Africa handed him back to the Embassy on July 9 1985, where Mr de Jonge remained until this week

A third link in the prisoner exchange chain was forged in October last year when French national Mr Pierre Albertini was arrested in the Ciskei and charged with several counts of furthering the aims of the ANC

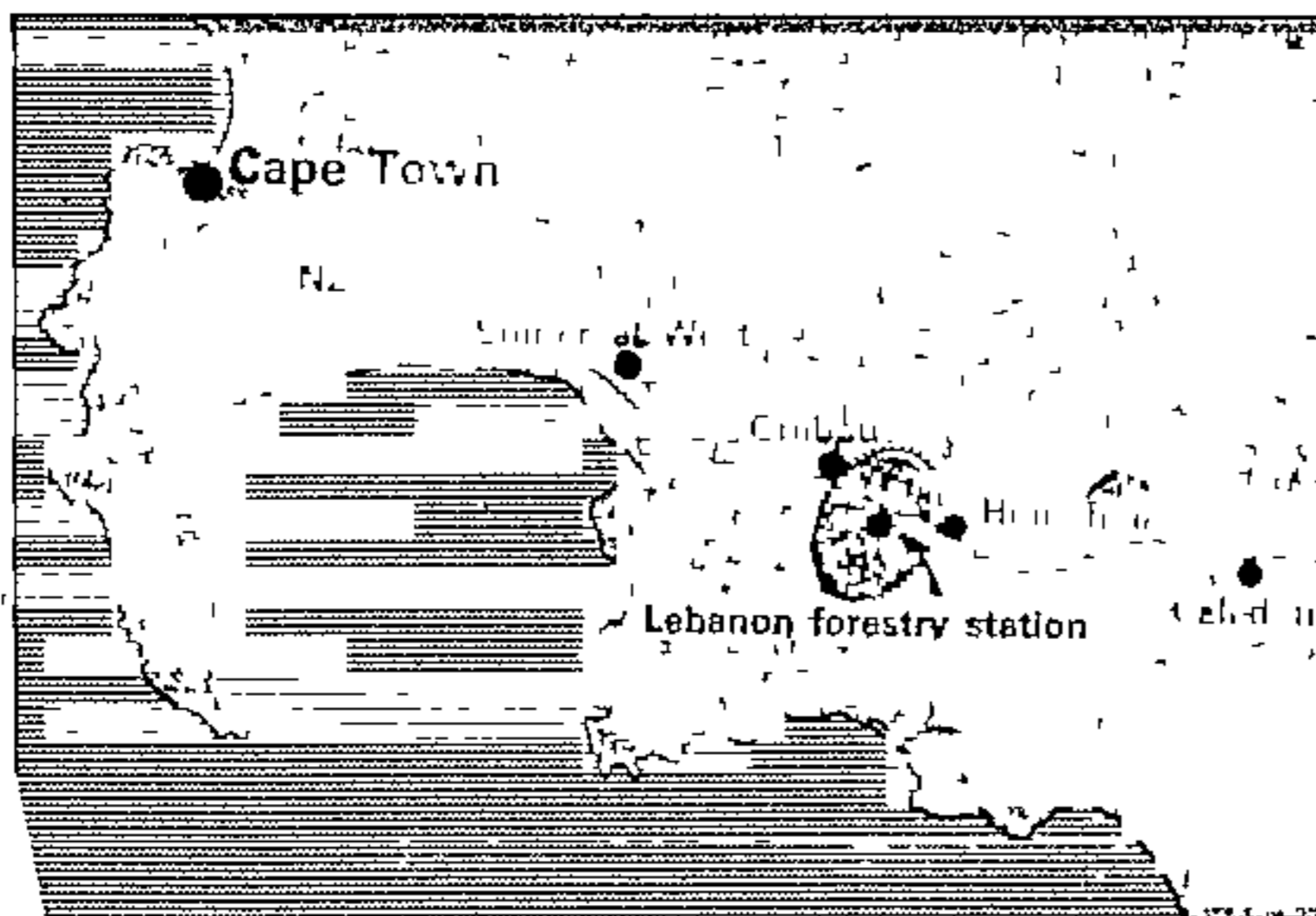
He made two statements, one to a magistrate at Zwelitsha in which he admitted his part in gun running and carrying messages for the ANC

Charges were withdrawn when he agreed to turn state witness in the trial of fellow Fort Hare university lecturer the Rev Makhenkesi Stofile and four others

Albertini reneged on the deal at the trial and he was jailed for four years for refusing to give evidence after turn-

Huge rocket lab for Cape

Cape Times (256)
3/7/84



ARMS LAB... The site for the Armscor "think tank"

Defence Correspondent

A "THINK-TANK" facility, designed to be staffed by hundreds of scientists and engineers working on the development of missiles and other advanced weapon systems, is to be built by the Armaments Corporation in the heart of the Lebanon State forestry reserve near Houwhoek

About 500 hectares of land known as Haasvlakte has been set aside for the project Armscor's 11th major subsidiary, on which construction is scheduled to start in January 1988

The Haasvlakte facility is obviously closely linked to the missile testing range at De Hoop on the Bredasdorp coast — although according to Armscor spokesmen the activities planned will be 'predominantly of a scientific nature and it is not envisaged that any manufacturing will take place on the site'

This is in line with Armscor's standard procedure of keeping development costs as low as possible by carrying out exhaustive simulated test firings in the laboratory before actually launching the first prototype missile

The new facility, headed by Mr Barry Kruger and named Houwteq (Pty) Limited, is to be built on a high lying tract which consists partly of gently sloping flat ground and partly of uneven ridgeland

It had been selected, journalists were told this week, after an "in-depth study which addressed aspects such as the availability of trained manpower, housing, the effect on the local infrastructure and economy, as well as the potential impact on the environment"

He said the two to three years of construction work which lie ahead — and the fact that most research staff would probably reside at nearby Somerset West and Grabouw — will pump money into the local economy

'Not ideal'

He said the facility will provide new job opportunities for graduates of the Western Cape's three universities and various technicians

In addition, Mr Kruger promised, technological break-throughs made at the facility would be devolved into South African industry as rapidly as possible

The Haasvlakte site was not ideal, but came the closest to conforming with the overall guidelines. Final boundaries had yet to be determined, spokesmen said, but the likely area at present amounted to about 505 hectares

Although the land has a low agricultural value and is not suitable for plantation purposes, Armscor has sought to pre-empt any objections from conservationists by drawing up an extensive environmental protection plan to be applied before, during and after construction of the buildings

The Department of Environmental Affairs had indicated it would have no objection to the transfer of rights for Haasvlakte "on condition that all the conditions set for the conservation of the environment be met", an Armscor statement said

Study group

Mr Kruger told journalists this week that a "comprehensive and detailed" ecological impact study would be completed in December before any construction work started

When building work began the construction manager, Mr Thomas van der Watt, would be assisted by an environmental study group headed by Dr Alan Heydorn of Stellenbosch University, who is also in charge of the pre-construction impact study

Mr Kruger said a full-time environmental consultant with "hiring and firing powers" would be on site during the construction phase to ensure that sub-contractors conformed with laid down environmental requirements

After construction had been completed, Armscor would employ a full-time environmental site manager

The question of security fencing had not yet been settled. However, if it was necessary to fence off the entire area, this would be done

AR 695 3/7/87 254

Environment study for Cape missile 'lab'

"New facility will boost South Africa's missile capability and will have a substantial impact on the economy of the Western Cape."

Defence Reporter

LEADING environmentalists and conservationists have been drawn in to help plan a new missile research and development plant in the Lebanon state forest near Houwhoek

About 500 hectares has been set aside for Houwteq (Pty) Ltd, journalists were told when they were shown the site this week

Almost 90 percent of the 400 people working on the site will be scientists and engineers

Mr Barry Kruger, managing director of Houwteq, Armscor's ninth subsidiary, said the facility would be used only for the development of missiles and not for manufacturing them

The scheme, which would boost South Africa's missile capability, would also have a "substantial impact on the economy of the Western Cape"

Haasvlakte, on which the plant will be developed over the next 10 years, was one of

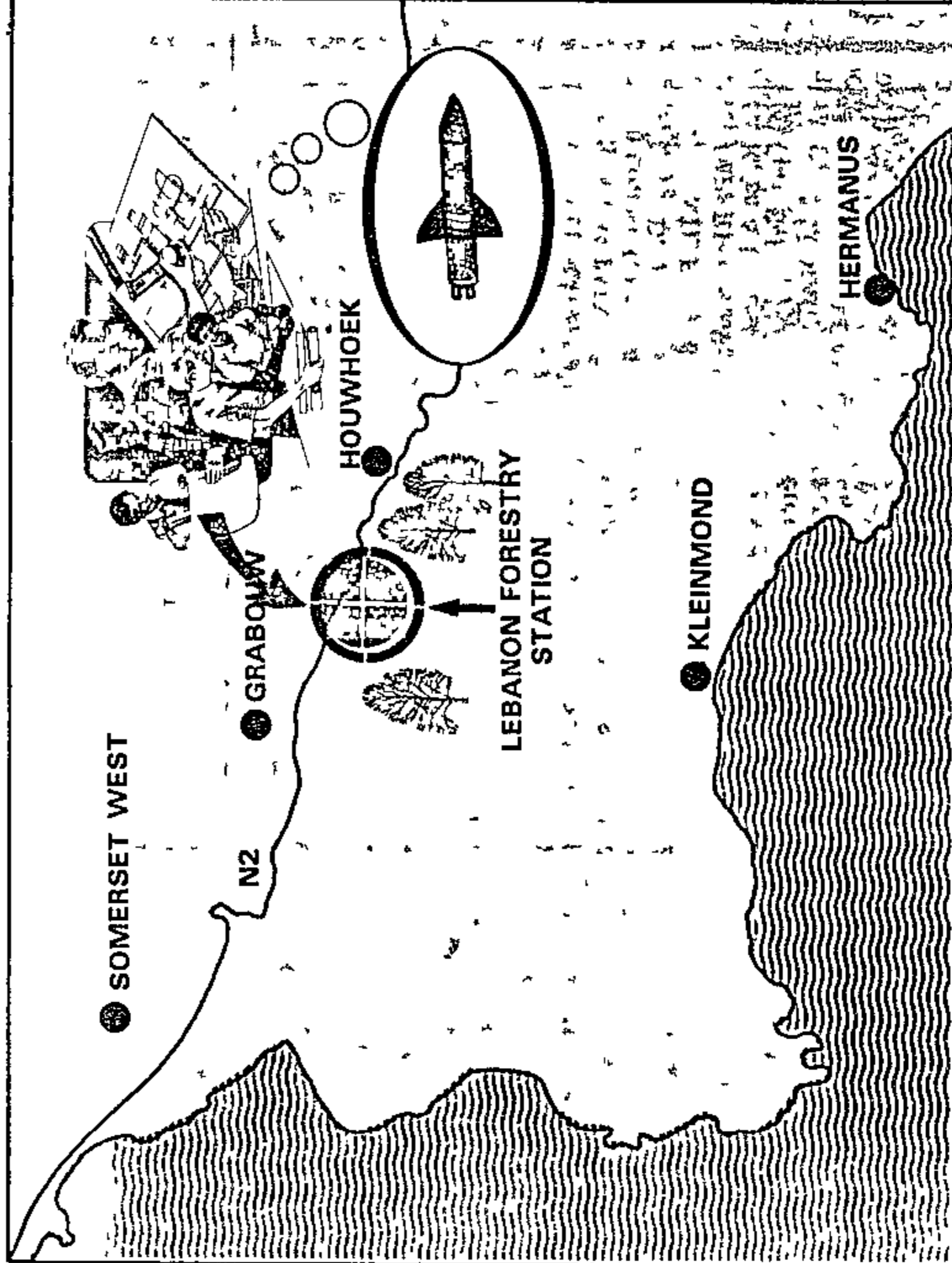
four sites investigated in the Cape

Armscor decided to bring in nature experts at "ground level", rather than face the catastrophe of the establishment of the De Hoop missile range again. A professional ecologist consultant group is to be called in to help with the day-to-day running of the terrain

Two committees, one of which is a watchdog group, have been established to ensure minimum ecological damage

An environmental control committee will be headed by Dr Alan Heydorn, director of the marine sciences division of the CSIR's National Research Institute for Oceanology. He will be helped by farmers, top conservationists and officials of the Department of Environment Affairs

The watchdog committee, the Haasvlakte Monitoring Committee, will be led by Dr Manie van der Schijff, a retired botanist from the University of Pretoria, and other



Haasvlakte site from an environmental point of view, but other considerations had to be taken into account, including security and housing close to towns

He said Armscor "must be applauded" for the evaluation being done on the site

"Their approach has been very responsible in trying to keep environmental disturbance to a minimum"

Dr Johan Neethling, director of the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation who serves on Professor van der Schijff's watchdog committee, said he too was impressed by the way Armscor had tackled the project and the way they were involving experts in the field

An environmental impact study will be done to gauge the effect building, roadwork and the running of Houwteq will have on the area

It will also recommend precautionary measures to restrict negative influences and improve the positive influences of the project

leading ecologists

People who want to contribute have been invited to

write to The Haasvlakte Monitoring Committee, PO Box 1133, Somerset West 7130

Dr Heydorn did the investigation into the various sites, and was not in favour of the



GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol. 267

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CAPE TOWN, 16 SEPTEMBER 1987

KAAPSTAD, 16 SEPTEMBER 1987

No. 10911

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

No 2032

16 September 1987

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 45 of 1987. Defence Amendment Act, 1987.

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 2032

16 September 1987

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 45 van 1987. Wysigingswet op Verdediging, 1987

Act No. 45, 1987

DEFENCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1987

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

- [** **]** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments

ACT

To amend the Defence Act, 1957, so as to further define the period of service during which an applicant who has been classified as a religious objector in terms of section 72D (1) (a) (iii) of the said Act has to render community service; to extend the power of the Minister of Defence to determine that community service may be completed over a shorter period; to further define the period of imprisonment prescribed for a contravention of section 126A (1) (a) of the said Act; to give retrospective effect to certain provisions; and to validate anything purporting to have been done by virtue of certain provisions; and to provide for incidental matters.

*(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 3 September 1987)*

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of section 72E of Act 44 of 1957, as inserted by section 9 of Act 34 of 1983 and amended by section 37 of Act 87 of 1984

1. Section 72E of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection

“(3) A person classified as a religious objector in terms of section 72D (1) (a) (iii) shall, instead of—

(a) rendering service in terms of section 22, render service in a post mentioned in subsection (5) (in this Act referred to as ‘community service’) which shall be completed in a single continuous period of service one-and-a-half times as long as the aggregate of the maximum of all periods of service mentioned in section 22 (3) during which he [would] could otherwise still have been [applicable] compelled to render service in terms of that section, or

(b) rendering service in terms of any other provision of this Act, render community service which shall be completed during a single continuous period of service one-and-a-half times as long as the particular period of service during which he otherwise has to render service in terms of that provision or 18 days, whichever is the longer

Provided that the Minister may on account of any consideration, including the duration of service rendered or possibly to be rendered by anyone in terms of this Act, determine that—

(1) such community service,

Act No. 45, 1987

DEFENCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1987

- (ii) community service which has to be rendered by a person in compliance with the conditions of parole laid down for his release from the detention barracks where he had to serve a sentence of detention imposed on him in terms of section 72I (2) (a), or 5
- (iii) community service which has to be rendered by a person in compliance with a condition on which the operation of a sentence imposed under section 72I (2) (a) has been suspended under section 72I (5),
 may be completed during a shorter period ” 10

Amendment of section 126A of Act 44 of 1957, as inserted by section 10 of Act 66 of 1972 and substituted by section 16 of Act 34 of 1983

2. Section 126A of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph

“(a) refuses to render such service in the South African Defence Force, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period one-and-a-half times as long as the **[total period]** aggregate of **[service still to be rendered by him]** the maximum of all periods of service mentioned [in terms of] in section 22 (3) or 44 (3), as the case may be, during which he could otherwise, in terms of those sections, still have been compelled to render service, or for a period of 18 months, whichever is the longer, or” 15 20

Retrospectivity of sections 1 and 2

3. (1) Sections 1 and 2 of this Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on 2 December 1983 25
 (2) Anything purporting to have been done since 2 December 1983 by virtue of a provision of section 72E (3) (a) or 126A (1) (a) of the principal Act, shall be deemed to have been properly done

Short title

4. This Act shall be called the Defence Amendment Act, 1987 30

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Parliament

McIntosh ends camp boycott

Political Staff

IN A dramatic about-face, former Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Graham McIntosh last night announced that he had ended his boycott of an army camp in protest at the Minister of Defence's snubbing of PFP defence spokesman Mr Peter Gastrow

Mr McIntosh announced two weeks ago that he would not report for the week-long camp, which started on Monday, because General Magnus Malan had refused to include Mr Gastrow in a tour of the border by MPs

Last night Mr Gastrow telephoned Mr McIntosh at his Estcourt farm and said the government had partly defused the controversy

Mr McIntosh said last night Mr Gastrow had suggested he should report to the camp and he would make the 50-minute drive from his farm to the camp at Ladysmith this morning

Anthony Johnson reports from the House of Assembly that Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday in the Defence debate "It is the duty of every South African to obey

the law and that applies to Mr McIntosh, General Magnus Malan and to Harry Schwarz."

Speaking from his Cape Town home last night, Mr Gastrow denied the turnabout had anything to do with Mr Schwarz's statement

"Mr Wynand Breytenbach, Deputy Minister of Defence, made it clear that my and Mr Pierre Cronje's omission from the tour had nothing to do with our standing as MPs nor was there a question as to whether or not sensitive information could be entrusted to us

"He said the decision was based more on the view that the servicemen may not have appreciated it and (it could have) affected morale I don't agree with this but it's a reason the basis of which one can deal with by discussion with the department"

Mr Gastrow said he telephoned Mr McIntosh last night after General Malan spoke in the defence debate

"He (General Malan) didn't even mention it (the McIntosh incident) I waited for him to speak because he could have put a spanner in the works but fortunately he didn't"

Earlier yesterday a spokesman for the Conscriptio Advice Centre in Durban said Mr McIntosh could have faced two years' jail for failing to report to the camp

After various SADF spokesman declined to make a statement on the issue, a spokesman in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that Mr McIntosh had not reported to the camp and in terms of the Defence Act failure to report for service was a contravention of the law

**SADF plainclothes
patrols in townships**

CAPE TOWN 16/9/87

734

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Defence Force conducted patrols in black townships in plainclothes and used unmarked vehicles "to be as inconspicuous as possible", the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said yesterday.

The plainclothes patrols were conducted in "any township where the need may arise" and their purpose was "collection of information", he said in reply to a question tabled by Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North)

Mr Breytenbach confirmed that SADF members conducting a patrol in an unmarked vehicle in Atteridgeville on or about August 11 this year, inquired as to the whereabouts of a certain person. The patrol had received instructions from the commanding officer "to confirm where the person was"

Asked for the name of the person, concerned, Mr Breytenbach replied: "It is not considered in the public interest to divulge the name."

He also declined to make a statement about the matter

SA to send 7 Angolan PoWs home

own Correspondent

could not be found on time. But the
Angolans have since been kept at a central point, according to informed sources.

JOHANNESBURG. — The high-profile diplomatic exchange which brought freedom to recce Major Wynand du Toit will be one step closer to completion with the returning home of seven Angolan prisoners tomorrow.

In announcing the exchange, State President P W Botha said an undertaking had been given by the South African government to return an extra seven Angolan soldiers in exchange for the bodies of three South African soldiers who died in Angola.

The return of the seven Angolans was a late development in the exchange negotiations, and the soldiers

Miss Anne Briggs dent.

Keto is a member, said last night Mrs Mf...

referred to a psychologist for treatment

Six alleged terrorists shot by security forces

JOHANNESBURG — Six suspected insurgents have been killed and two arrested in separate incidents in the past six days

Defence Headquarters announced last night that two terrorists were shot dead by security forces near Madimbo, north of Venda" in the far Northern Transvaal yesterday afternoon

It said the two infiltrated from Zimbabwe and were killed about 3pm in "a follow-up operation" that country When the terrorists crossed into South Africa, SA security forces took over."

the announcement said

In Pretoria yesterday police said an African National Congress "terrorist who received military training in Angola" died while trying to throw a hand-grenade at police in the Durban area on September 10

A brief statement issued by the SAP public relations division said "an ANC terrorist who received military training in Angola died during his arrest by members of the South African Police"

In a separate incident, three suspected members of the ANC were shot dead in a running gun battle

with a combined police-SADF force in the far Northern Transvaal after they apparently entered South Africa from Zimbabwe

In making the announcement yesterday, the SADF said no security force casualties were reported and three AK-47 assault rifles, eight Makarov pistols, hand-grenades and other equipment were seized

The shootout began when the SADF tracked down a group of insurgents on a farm in the Alldays area on Friday, killing one in a brief skirmish about 6pm

— Sapa

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Case 70715 16/9/87

8254

Private Mac could face 2nd call-up

Argus
17/9/87
256

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — A Defence Force spokesman said today that although former Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Graham McIntosh was sent home after reporting two days late for a military camp at Ladysmith, he would probably be called up again.

Mr McIntosh said "I've made my protest and now I'll do my duty"

Mr McIntosh, 43, boycotted the commando camp on Monday and Tuesday because of the Minister of Defence's action in excluding the PFP's defence spokesman, Mr Peter Gastrow, MP, from a visit to the border

Mr McIntosh reported for duty yesterday after a telephone call from Mr Gastrow, who told him the Government had partly defused the dispute and suggested he should report at the camp

Further action

The officer commanding, Natal, Brigadier H Pretorius, said Mr McIntosh might be called up again, but he could not say when

The military police were investigating Mr McIntosh's late arrival. He was sent home because it would be "ridiculous" for him to attend camp, which ends on Saturday, after missing two days

Mr McIntosh, speaking from his Estcourt farm, said he could not think of any reason to refuse a second call-up. He did not have a problem with the principle of military service

"But I do have a problem over the fact that military service has to be done by a man of my age because of the mismanagement of the Government"

4 killed in border action

Cape Times
17/9/87
254

PRETORIA. — Four soldiers were killed in the operational area on Sunday when the vehicle in which they were travelling was struck by an anti-tank weapon, Defence Headquarters announced last night.

An SADF spokesman said the vehicle was destroyed after ammunition in it exploded, Sapa reports

The soldiers were

- Captain Alfred Desmond McCullum, 29, who is survived by his mother, Mrs M McCullum of Plot 24, Panorama, Vereeniging, and his father, Mr J F McCullum, of 6 Serona Court, Charles Swart Street, Vereeniging.

- Second-Lieutenant Jose Raymond Alves, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs M Alves, of 5 Bellevue Lane, Observatory, Cape Town,

- Lance Corporal Mattheys Michael de Klerk, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs B F de Klerk, of 14 Water Street, Upington

- Trooper Marthinus Johannes Kuyler, 19, who is survived by his mother, Mr I H Crouse, of 5 Burger Street, Maraisburg

RONNIE MORRIS reports that Lt Alves's 22-year-old sister, Maria, said the family received news of her brother's death on Tuesday

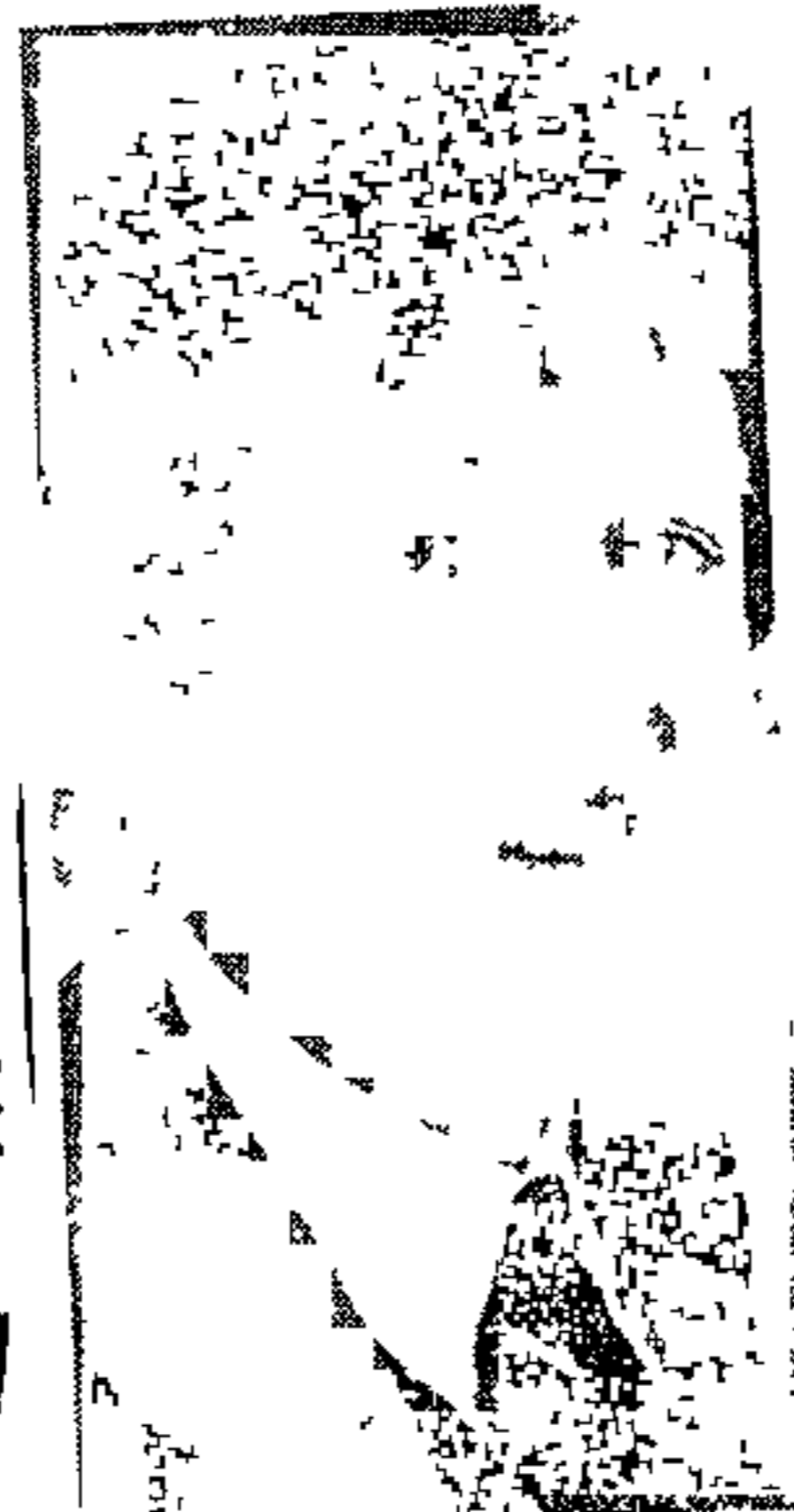
She said her brother, who matriculated from Rhodes High School two years ago, intended to do an architectural course at the Cape Technikon

A letter was received from the technikon on Tuesday saying that he would be informed whether his application had been accepted

The soldier turned 20 on August 31 and was supposed to come home on a pass then He had not been home since Easter

"As a man he was very gentle," said Miss Alves. "All we were told by the army is that the army got the news on Tuesday afternoon and would be in contact"

Mr Bill Schroder, headmaster of Rhodes High School in Mowbray, said last night he was "very saddened" by the death of Lieutenant Alves.



Second-Lieutenant Jose Raymond Alves

From page 1

survived by his father, Mr Manuel Alves, 56, mother Mrs Maria Alves, 53, another sister and two brothers

The Cape Times Defence Correspondent comments

The paucity of known facts makes it difficult to speculate, but the following can probably safely be said

- The weapon was the Russian-designed RPG-7 rocket-propelled missile which is extremely widely distributed in Southern Africa

Fired from a shoulder-supported launcher tube, the RPG-7's projectile has an effective range of 300 metres in the hands of a well-trained, steady operator and can penetrate 180mm of armour under ideal conditions

It is a standard weapon in the Swapo, Fapla, Unita and ANC armouries In its more advanced form it has a telescopic sight and night visibility capability

- The area in which the incident took place was either the Namibian border area, where constant small-scale counter-insurgency operations are in progress, or

the Northern Transvaal, which has seen considerable activity in the past few days, leading to a number of suspected ANC insurgents being shot dead — and two policemen killed by what has been identified as an AK-47 rifle

It is unlikely the incident has any connection with the current Fapla "push" along the Benguela railway line or into Unita's stronghold in the south-eastern parts of Angola

No South African or Namibian ground troops are known to be participating in that struggle, and in any case the fighting is taking place so far north of the border that it would be tactically unsound for Namibian troops to become involved

- The fact that the vehicle concerned was carrying ammunition provides no clues Operational vehicles normally carry a reserve of various kinds, and it could have been either a Buffel mine-resistant vehicle or a logistics vehicle ferrying more ammunition to the fighting troops

He remembered him as an "honest, open and outstanding boy" who obtained prefect colours as well as colours for badminton and basketball

"He was very sound academically and obtained a good matric pass," said Mr Schroder Lieutenant Alves is

To page 3

CHIEF TIMES 17/9/87 (254) (254)

Ex-MP reports to camp, sent home

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Former PFP MP Mr Graham McIntosh, who at first refused to report for a military camp, yesterday decided to go — but was sent home after he had reported for duty

Mr McIntosh had boycotted the camp, which began on Monday, in protest at the refusal by the Minister of Defence,

General Magnus Malan, to include PFP defence spokesman Mr Peter Gastrow on a border tour by MPs

This week Mr Gastrow telephoned Mr McIntosh and said he felt the government had partially defused the situation and suggested Mr McIntosh report to the camp

Yesterday he drove to the camp at Lady-smith

"I went through the usual procedures,

but when I arrived to receive my uniform I was told by the commanding officer that he had instructions by higher authority not to issue me with a uniform, and said I should not continue attending the camp"

Brigadier H Pretorius, officer commanding Natal Command, said Mr McIntosh had not been exempted from the camp, but the serving of the duty had been postponed.

Military police were investigating

Plan

Final 101 naval (254) cadets in '88

17/9/87

CAPE TIMES

Staff Reporters

AS the controversy over the school cadet system escalates, the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe, announced yesterday that certain school cadet detachments are to be converted from army to naval detachments next year.

Addressing about 500 pupils at the Simon's Town High School War Memorial Service, Admiral Syndercombe said that in order to develop basic skills and disciplines of seamanship, leadership qualities and a maritime attitude, the navy must "invest in our youth".

"Without such an investment, there will be no navy tomorrow, and worse still, no South Africa as we know it," he said.

The cadet detachment of Simon's Town High School and those of "certain selected" schools would be converted with effect from January 1, 1988, he said.

Meanwhile, the End Conscription Campaign announced that a schoolboy, a teacher and parents will address a "low key" ECC meeting on the subject at the Rondebosch Congregational Hall at 8pm this evening.

Announcing their "Cadets in Question" campaign this week, the ECC also responded to the recent attack in Parliament on a Cape Times report on cadets by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach.

The report, based on a training manual for cadet instructors for 1986, was "utter rubbish", Mr Breytenbach said. He urged young people "not to listen to the scandal stories of undermining organizations or the Cape Times".

But the ECC said the "real intentions" of cadet training were uncovered in the report.

"Young schoolboys are being prepared at school for the dehumanizing process they will undergo when conscripted," said ECC press officer Ms Tracy Clayton.

"The ECC condemns the role of cadets in white schools. Young children are being trained to become unthinking, unquestioning soldiers," she said.

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Letters

ECC made up of people who care

From GIDEON ROSSOUW (Rondebosch):

WILLEM STEENKAMP is doggedly determined to stress the extent of the options open to conscientious objectors. But even his most strenuous efforts cannot change the fact that the system only caters for religious objectors, or more specifically religious pacifists, and even for them the choices are quite dismal.

Steenkamp attacks the End Conscription Campaign with boring regularity for "making great play" of this, but it is a central and unresolved issue.

There are no choices for non-religious objectors, except the stark options of exile or six years in jail. This is not a "misrepresentation", but a reality.

ECC does not "hijack" caring people, but people who care deeply for peace and justice. People opposed to the suffering inflicted by war join ECC. In the South African context we can identify the root causes of strife and violence, and they are racial discrimination and undemocratic government — and their dehumanizing consequences.

The open political stance of ECC means, as I understand it, that there is no political agenda, and members and affiliates are drawn from a wide range of the political spectrum, but joined together by the rejection of apartheid ideology and concerned about the militarization of our society.

The opposition to conscription and the opposition to apartheid can take many different forms, and are often based on diverging perspectives and perceptions, but it is possible to find common ground — to learn from each other, and work together for the breaking down of barriers between people.

Mr Steenkamp tries very hard to insinuate that religious pacifists are just used by ECC, and that there is great respect in ECC for the commitment of religious objectors might come as a surprise to him.

I am not saying ECC should not listen to what Mr Steenkamp has to say (some of his points may be very valid) — but I am saying that Mr Steenkamp would be a more readable defence correspondent if he would not jump to conclusions and then spend his time backing them up with personal bias, exaggerated images and ambitious vocabulary.



Willem Steenkamp

ECC smear not objective journalism

From B GREEN (Observatory):

YOUR sycophantic coverage of the release of an SADF officer who was captured deep inside a sovereign neighbouring state that has consistently felt the brunt of a campaign of terror and sabotage amazes me.

I am equally astonished by the article written by Mr Willem Steenkamp that you ran with such prominence on your leader page on August 9.

When one of your journalists unleashes a high profile attack on a voluntary association, do you not check that he or she has stayed within the bounds of ethical journalism?

There is not a single logical argument in this article, there is no attempt, whatsoever, to present any of the ECC's arguments, he has clearly not interviewed or asked any member of the ECC for comment, he is presented by your newspaper — and therefore by you — and himself as some kind of expert on the ECC and his allegations are identical to those we see sprayed on the walls all over Cape Town.

What can loyal readers of the Cape Times expect under your editorship? Will we be subjected to a series of state propaganda coups or will we be treated to the high standard of critical and objective journalism to which we are accustomed in this newspaper? Will ECC be given equal space and prominence to respond to the smear that you have allowed your newspaper to be the vehicle for?

Conscientious objection absurd

From BRIAN BARROW (Observatory):

IT seems absurd that conscientious objection should be allowed on religious grounds no matter how preposterous a religion might be. It becomes all the more illogical when most conscientious objectors seem to belong to the religious lunatic fringe.

These people are what they are and believe what they believe through their own free choice. No one has forced them into their own spiritual corners. Furthermore, they indulge their faith as the most fundamental of all the precious freedoms. Surely this obliges them, more than anyone else, to defend the country which gives them that freedom.

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By RONNIE MORRIS

ANOTHER Cape soldier has been killed in the operational area this week. The Defence Force announced last night that Rifleman Pieter Andreas Visagie, 23, died in action on Wednesday.

He is survived by his father and step-mother, Mr and Mrs J Visagie, of Citrusdal.

Rifleman Visagie is the fourth Cape soldier to die in action this week. In all, five soldiers

have been killed since Sunday.

The earlier deaths were Captain D McCullum of Vereeniging, Second-Lieutenant J. Alves of Observatory, Lance-Corporal M de Klerk of Upington and Trooper M Kuyler of Murraysburg.

Last night Rifleman Visagie's father said "He told me he would be home on September 20."

Mr Visagie said he first received news on Wednesday that his son had been wounded in the operational area. The next day, he was informed by a local minister that his son had died.

Rifleman Visagie had completed his apprenticeship as a fitter and turner at Simon's Town. Mr Visagie said he was the youngest of seven children — the eldest died in a car accident.

Mr Visagie said his son phoned him often and he last heard from him when he called home from Tsumeb, Namibia, at the beginning of August.

He said his eldest daughter, a Defence Force captain, had told him that if he did not want a military funeral, a semi-military funeral could be arranged.

Cape Times 19/9/87
254
Another
Cape
soldier
killed
in action

SA set to deal

254

CAP Trans 22/9/87

On A-boomb pact

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA was prepared to start negotiations with each of the nuclear weapons states on the possible signing of the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty controlling the spread of nuclear weapons, President P W Botha announced last night.

But such negotiations would depend on the outcome of the 31st general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which started in Vienna yesterday.

The South African move appears to be an attempt to head off a Third World-sponsored bid to suspend Pretoria from the IAEA after persistent but unfirmed reports that South Africa was pursuing a nuclear weapons development programme.

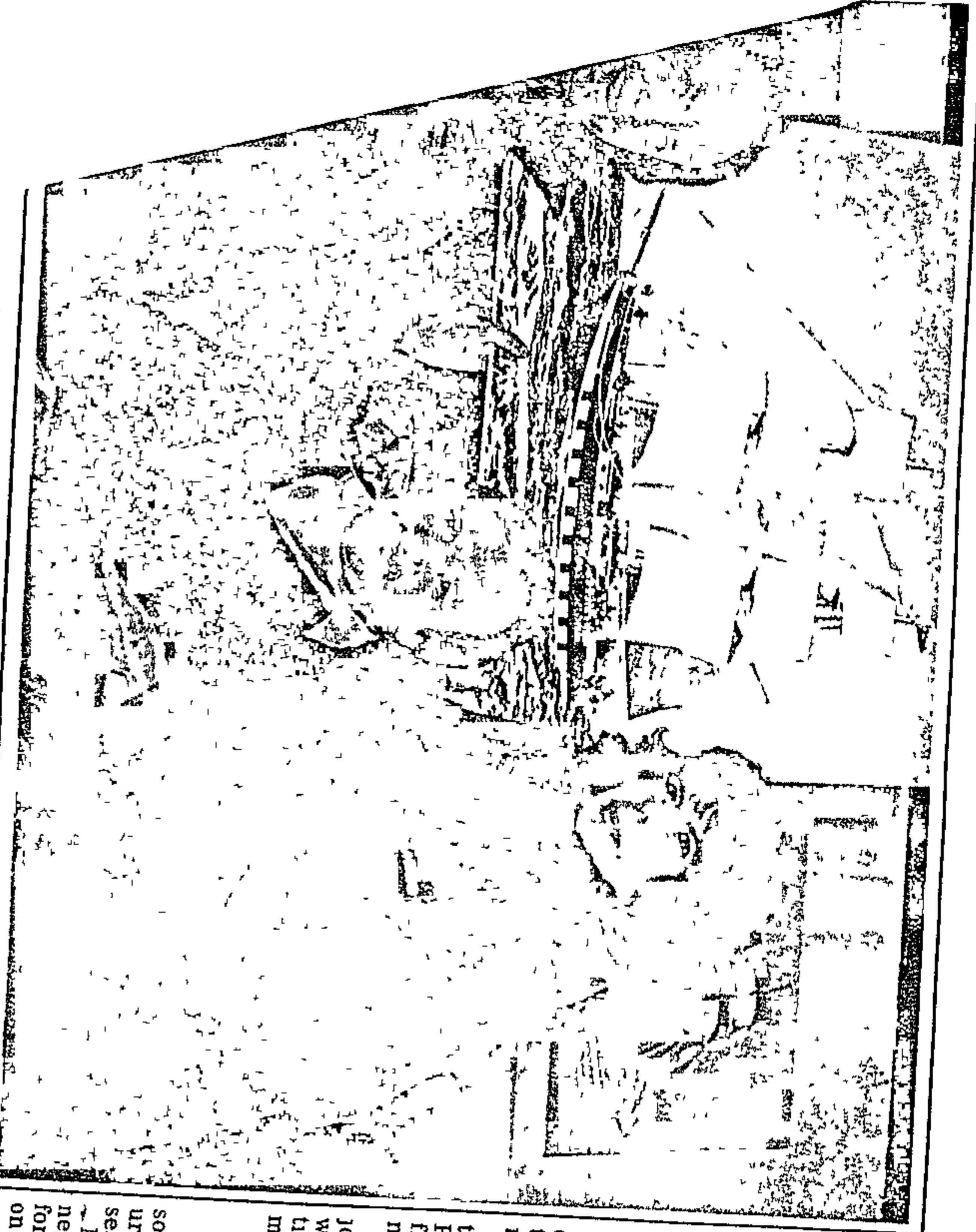
In the past South Africa has steadfastly refused to join the other 134 states in signing the treaty, which would allow IAEA officials to visit its nuclear facilities to ensure fuel was not being farmed off to military projects.

Talks on guarantees

So far South Africa has allowed inspections of its sole nuclear power plant at Koeberg, but not of its uranium-enrichment plant and main nuclear re-search facility in the Transvaal.

Mr Botha last night said South Africa had been negotiating with individual countries and the IAEA for some years regarding conditions for guarantees on South African installations.

South Africa's view had been put to the respective governments in the past week. They



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in the past week They
had been told

"The RSA is prepared
to commence negotia-
tions with each of the
nuclear weapons states
on the possibility of
signing a non-prolifera-
tion treaty

"At the same time the
RSA will consider in-
cluding in these negoti-
ations safeguards on its
installations subject to
the NPT conditions

"The nature of these
negotiations will de-
pend on the outcome of
the 31st general confer-
ence of the IAEA to be
held in Vienna as from
September 22," Mr
Botha said

IAEA officials meet-
ing in Vienna said the
move would mean a ma-
jor climbdown for Pre-
toria's controversial
atomic programme

Nigeria's Oil Minis-
ter, Mr Rilwanu Luk-
man, told the IAEA's
annual meeting that
"highly reliable
sources" had confirmed
that South Africa tested
a nuclear weapons de-
vice in 1979 and had re-
cently built a nuclear
testing site

Criticism of South
Africa at the IAEA has
also focused on Pretor-
ia's occupation of Nam-
bia, a major producer of
uranium

The vote to suspend
Pretoria, likely to be
taken on Friday, needs
a two-thirds majority

Delegates said the vo-
ting power of Third
World states could
mean a big enough ma-
jority was achieved

Washington has
threatened to take
"strong action" if South
Africa is suspended and
if similar moves against
Israel by Arab states
are successful

South African dele-
gates have been absent
from the IAEA's annual
conventions since 1979

In 1985 the annual
conference adopted a
resolution calling on
the agency to refrain
from participating in
any seminar or techni-
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MASSIVE BATTLE IS RAGING IN ANGOLA

254
Savimbi
28/9/87

THE SA Defence Force confirmed yesterday that a massive land and air battle was underway in southern Angola but declined to confirm or deny South African involvement.

Reports of the long anticipated major attack by a combined MPLA, Cuban and East bloc force under Russian command against Unita bases are leaking overseas

The reports include claims that South African land and air forces are going to the assistance of Unita

Mr Peter Gastrow MP, Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, called on the Defence Force yesterday to give the public a proper idea of what was happening

"We cannot have another 1975 situation where the whole world, except South Africans, knew of the massive involvement of South

SOWETAN Correspondent

African troops "It creates wide room for speculation and rumour"

Mr Gastrow said the reports were the first he had heard that the battle was now taking place

The Defence Force was sticking to a weekend statement saying it was not prepared to comment on speculative reporting

A spokesman said a report in the London *Sunday Telegraph* about the battle "confirm once

again that the massive offensive against Unita in south east Angola was Russian and Cuban inspired, controlled and commanded

"This has been repeatedly stated by political and military spokesmen in South Africa"

The *Telegraph* said the battle had reached a crucial stage and South African military jets were playing a key role

It is understood that the thrust of the attack is against the key position of Mavinga



JONAS Savimbi . . . leader of Unita.

ANGOLA BATTLE - SA INVOLVED CLAIM

REPORTS of South African involvement in the latest battle between the MPLA and Unita in Angola have started to surface in South Africa itself.

Government-supporting newspapers yesterday stated as a bold fact that South Africa was "certainly" (besluis) involved in defending Unita against the latest Marxist-backed Fapla attack.

They quoted "informed military spokesmen" as saying the South African presence in Angola had to be seen against the background that it was of the utmost priority that South Africa protect its interests in its own region, and that was in Pretoria's interest that the pro-West Unita survived.

Campaign

Foreign newspapers have already reported that South African aircraft and troops have been involved in the battle.

One British newspaper described the current operation as the "greatest military land battle in the history of Africa south of the Sahara." According to information available the battle between Fapla (the

MPLA army) and Unita is centred mainly on Mavinga, a rebel-held town in south-east Angola.

It is believed that the Angolan government, with the full political and military backing of the Soviet Union, is deter-

mined to wipe out Unita's headquarters at Jamba in this campaign.

The Soviet Union is said to have made its biggest weapons deliveries to date in Angola in preparation for the campaign.

South Africa's role is understood not to involve massive troop movements, but rather limited but specialised operations aimed at strategic targets.

Having failed with two previous dry-season offensives in 1985 and 1986, the MPLA govern-

ment in Luanda and its Soviet and Cuban backers are believed to be desperate to score a decisive victory against the rebels, whose guerrilla campaign has for 12 years prevented the communists from consolidating the power they seized shortly before independence in 1975.

The capture of Mavinga would enable Fapla to set up a radar and anti-aircraft missile base, which would bring Jamba within range of effective aerial attack — Sapa

(254)

SADF 'ploy to dupe' leaders

South 24-30/9/87

254

FURTHER involvement by the South African Defence Force in Cape Town's African squatter communities was disclosed this week by a dissident squatter leader

Ten squatter leaders from Crossroads and Khayelitsha were flown to Namibia on February 24 as guests of the SADF in what was described as a bid to win support for the new town councils. The group stayed in Namibia until February 27.

In June SOUTH reported that 150 Crossroads children attended a three-day educational programme at the Simon's Town naval base.

Mr Archibald Nyandeli, a Site C leader from Khayelitsha, said the Crossroads' delegation was led by "mayor" Johnson Ngxobongwana and his three council members.

Mali Hoza led the Khayelitsha delegation of committee members, he said

Withdrew

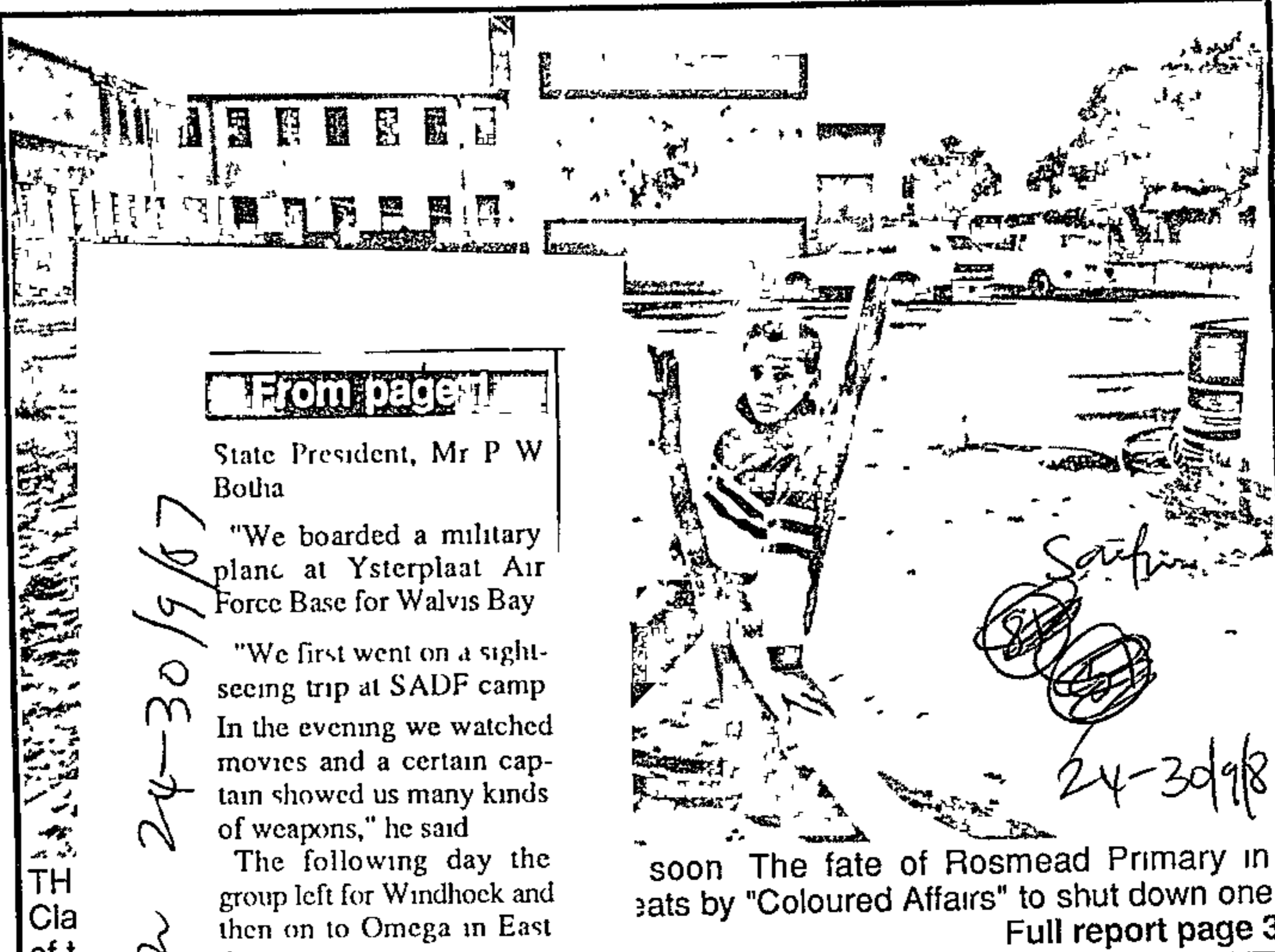
"At the time our committee was studying the idea of a town council proposed by officials of the Cape Provincial Administration's Community Services

"My followers and I withdrew from the deal after the CPA officials wanted to install Hoza as a mayor I was going to be his deputy," he said

"The trip was a ploy to dupe us to accept a town council

"We were told by the CPA officials we would be seeing the Cabinet Ministers Mr Magnus Malan and Mr Chris Heunis, and the

Turn to page 3



From page 1

State President, Mr P W Botha

"We boarded a military plane at Ysterplaat Air Force Base for Walvis Bay

"We first went on a sight-seeing trip at SADF camp. In the evening we watched movies and a certain captain showed us many kinds of weapons," he said

The following day the group left for Windhoek and then on to Omega in East Caprivi

They visited Rundu where they were given a briefing

A SADF spokesperson in Pretoria said "We confirm that a group of community leaders from the Western Cape visited the operational area from February 24 to 27 as guests of the Minister of Defence"

"The visit was one of the many routine visits arranged by the SADF not only to the operational area but also to many other military installations and units

"The purpose of the visit was merely to give people an insight into activities of SADF as a whole"

South 24-30/9/87

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soon The fate of Rosmead Primary in seats by "Coloured Affairs" to shut down one Full report page 3

Schools bar detainee pupils

SEVERAL pupils have been refused readmission to schools after being detained under the State of Emergency

SOUTH has a list of 18 pupils who have been barred by principals and the education authorities

Former detainees in rural areas appear to be most affected, but cases have also been reported in the Cape Town area.

Strict conditions have been laid down for those detainees who have been re-admitted to schools

These include re-registration and undertakings from parents that their children would not take part in political activities. The former detainees were also barred from belonging to SRCs

A pupil from the Nonzwakazi township in De Aar, Nombulelo Hletani, said she was detained on June 12 last year and released on June 14 this year

She went back to school to complete Standard Nine at the Monwabisi High school in the township

Turn to page 2

South

South

SADF ^{Conf. troops 11/20/87}
silent on
'troops in
Angola ³⁵⁴
reports

THERE was no official South African comment before going to press on unconfirmed news reports that at least three South African battalions had been deployed to aid Unita in Angola.

Sapa said yesterday that news reports based on "sources" said South African troops had entered Angola in two places to assist the Unita movement in repelling a massive Angolan government offensive.

MiGf fighter-bombers had been used against the South African troops and, it was reported, there had been South African casualties.

(No proof was furnished to substantiate the reports.)

The last official SADF statement on the situation in Angola was issued earlier this week in reaction to a report in the London Sunday Telegraph. The report said South African Mirage fighter-bombers on September 20 destroyed Soviet-commanded MPLA columns which had been advancing on a Unita base and airstrip at Mavinga.

This had been done in preparation for an assault next year on Dr Jonas Savimba's Unita headquarters at Jamba, 180km to the south.

Few signs

The SADF statement said it was not prepared to comment on speculative reports, but added that the Sunday Telegraph's report once again confirmed that the offensive against Unita was Russian and Cuban inspired and commanded.

Our Defence Correspondent Willem Steenkamp reports that if South African forces are engaged in large-scale incursions into Angola to nip at the flanks of the Fapla (Angolan government) forces attacking the Unita insurgents, there are few signs of it at the border operational area's main military headquarters.

Reliable sources say that in the past five days the area around Oshakati, headquarters of Sector 10, and near-by Air Force Base Ondangwa, has been "very quiet".

There have been no major military vehicle movements on the roads going out of Oshakati — where at least two crack fighting units are headquartered — and very little air activity at AFB Ondangwa.

One prominent local military observer yesterday noted that it was long-standing Fapla practice to blame Unita attacks on South Africans in order to withhold recognition from the observers.

He added that in his opinion any South African aid to Unita was more likely to consist of air support than troops on the ground.



From HELEN ZILLE,
Black Sash Regional
Council (Mowbray).

IT HAS been difficult to keep up with the attacks against the End Conscription Campaign in the columns of your newspaper recently, but they all make basically the same point

The latest contribution came from Mr Helmoed-Romer Heitman, who, like your defence correspondent, Mr Willem Steenkamp, is an officer in the SADF and like him, attempts to "expose" the ECC as an anti-apartheid organization. This, he concludes, is incompatible with the ECC's campaign against conscription

Apart from the fact that these positions flow logically from one another, the ECC has never denied or attempted to obscure its anti-apartheid stance. The Black Sash became a founder member-organization of the ECC, sharing the belief of others within the ECC that the SADF's primary role is to uphold

ECC does not try to conceal its beliefs

Can't Times 11/10/87
254

and defend an unjust system

So when Mr Heitman asks whether the ECC would not necessarily object to conscription under another government, the answer is simple. It depends on the way in which that government uses the defence force

The ECC has never claimed to be a pacifist organization. While some members of the ECC are universal pacifists who would oppose conscription under any circumstances, others oppose conscription into armies that defend unjust and undemocratic governments. Pacifists and non-pacifist mem-

bers of the ECC share a common opposition to conscription. That is the ECC's oft-stated position. Sorry, Mr Heitman, there is nothing to expose

Without any supporting evidence, he states that the ECC's primary objective is to topple the present government, by force. How is the ECC to go about its alleged plan to "topple the government by force?" By running campaigns urging people to "work for a just peace" through community-service projects? By organizing peace walks (banned by the government), by participating in fasts, rallies and fairs?

CLEAN UP ACT

but Pope John Paul's plea to Hollywood fell on deaf ears

Not only COs oppose government

From BRIAN BARROW (Observatory)

TO REPLY briefly to the Rev Douglas Bax (Letters, September 25), I think South Africa will always have to maintain an effective military force whatever government is in power and whatever its policies

As the country can't afford a voluntary, full-time professional army, conscription will always be with us. True, I do not know any conscientious objectors who, as Rev Bax says, are "some of the finest and most courageous" people he has met. I am sure they are. But I do know scores of decent, intelligent, principled young men with the highest moral values (all opposed to the policies of this government) who are prepared to defend this country and everyone in it, even the conscientious objectors

Religion has made nonsense of its Biblical injunctions. Christians have been fighting and violently killing one another and others for 2'000 years, often with the blessing of their various churches. So all I ask is why should conscientious-objection be allowed now or at any time, on religious grounds?

Cap Times 1/10/87 (108) 310 (13)

Sebe calls for elite security unit

BISHO. — Immediate attention should be given to training a joint South African-Ciskeian elite security group to deal with the "plots and plans of the enemy", Ciskei President Mr Lennox Sebe said yesterday.

He was speaking here to welcome the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

"There is urgency in this regard and we would do well to give our immediate attention to the training and establishment of such an integrated elite

security group to study the psychology of the enemy and his tactics and thus be well placed and forewarned to deal with their plots and plans," Mr Sebe said.

At the same time it was necessary to analyse the cause of the riotous behaviour and discover what was creating conditions of restlessness and disorder.

"Is it due to agitation or genuine grievance and hardship?" the president asked. — Sapa



'PLANES FROM SA IN BOMBING RAID'

SOWETAN
Africa News
Service

SOWETAN Africa News Service — ANGOLA has claimed that South African planes have been involved in a series of bombing raids in southern Angola and that dozens of South African armoured cars were involved in fighting in Angola.

In its first reaction to reports of heavy fighting in southern Angola, Radion Angola, monitored in Johannesburg, said a Mirage fighter plane of the South African Air Force had been shot down near Cuito Cuanavale, an important government military centre in southern Angola.

Angola Radio Accuses SADF

A SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday he had nothing to add to the comments already made by the Defence Force over the last few days.

But he denied that a Mirage had been shot down.

Earlier the SADF refused to comment on allegations that South Africa was involved in the fighting saying it did not comment on "unsourced or speculative stories".

The radio said Impala aircraft had been involved in attacks on the province of Cuando Cubango and that five Angolan soldiers had been killed while others had been wounded.

About 100 South African armoured vehicles had attacked areas near the town of Ngiva on September 20 while planes had bombed targets in the same area. There has also been fighting in the same area.

South African troops in a period of 15 days there had been 20 violations of Angola's airspace.

Radio Angola said South Africa was concentrating Impala, Mirage and Buccaneers aircraft as well as Puma helicopters in Rundu and Grootfontein.

Angola's claims came a day after sources in Windhoek said South African troops had entered Angola in two different points.

The sources reported fighting around Ngiva and Xangongo in southern Angola and also in Mavinga in south east Angola where an offensive against Unita has reportedly been stopped.

Handwritten initials and a circled number '2052' are visible at the bottom right of the page.

CAPG Tom's 2/10/87 (254)

SA denies Mirage downed in Angola

THE South African Defence Force denied yesterday that a Mirage jet fighter of the Air Force had been shot down in action in Angola

The SADF was reacting in a telex to Sapa early yesterday morning to claims on Wednesday by the Angolan news agency, Angop, that a South African Mirage had been shot down on Sunday in an air battle that followed after South African jets bombed Angolan troops east of Cuito-Cuanavale

Angop said five Angolan soldiers had been wounded in the incident

Reacting to the Angop claims, an SADF spokesman said he had nothing to add to the comments already made by the Defence Force over the past few days and denied that a Mirage was shot down

The Angop claims were repeated yesterday by Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who said his Cuban-backed army had scored major victories against invading South African forces in fierce fighting during the past two weeks

"Several South African planes and helicopters have already been shot down and even South African officers have died in combat," President Dos Santos told reporters at the close of a five-day visit to Portugal

He said the invasion took place to aid Unita guerillas, who were threatened by a major government offensive near the south-eastern Angolan town of Mavinga

South African news reports on Wednesday said three South African battalions had penetrated up to 200km into Angola and had been attacked by Angolan MiG-21 and MiG-23 jet fighters.

President Dos Santos said independence for Namibia held the key to peace in the region and that talks with Washington on the issue were showing progress

Main base

"The United States appears more flexible and more interested in finding a quick solution to the problem," said the president

He repeated a pledge that the estimated 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola would withdraw after Namibian independence

The war claims came as Unita was reported to be fending off a large-scale offensive against its Jamba headquarters in southern Angola. The offensive is reported to be Cuban and Soviet backed and led

Cuito-Cuanavale, scene of the supposed downing of the South African jet, is said to be the Angolan army's main base in the drive against Unita

Meanwhile, our Lisbon correspondent, KEN POTTINGER, reports that Unita sources there said yesterday that more than 5 000 Angolan government troops died during fierce fighting around Mavinga, on the banks of the Lomba River

The bloodbath, in which a large number of Soviet and Cuban forces also perished, is one of the biggest defeats ever suffered by the army of the ruling MPLA government in 12 years of fighting South African-backed Unita rebels in Angola

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has called a press conference for today, Unita officials in Lisbon said

They said he is expected to announce the massive death toll and show foreign journalists the battle-ravaged site where his forces, allegedly aided by South African Mirage bombers and ground troops, stopped Luanda's advance

Twelve government brigades — a total of 14 400 men — commanded by General Konstantin Shagnovitch, the highest-ranking Soviet officer ever stationed outside the Soviet Union, have spent the past month marching on Mavinga

Unita officials said the government had hoped to announce the fall of Mavinga before President Dos Santos left Lisbon — Own Correspondent and Sapa

SA artillery, jets strike — report

Cape Times 3/10/87 254

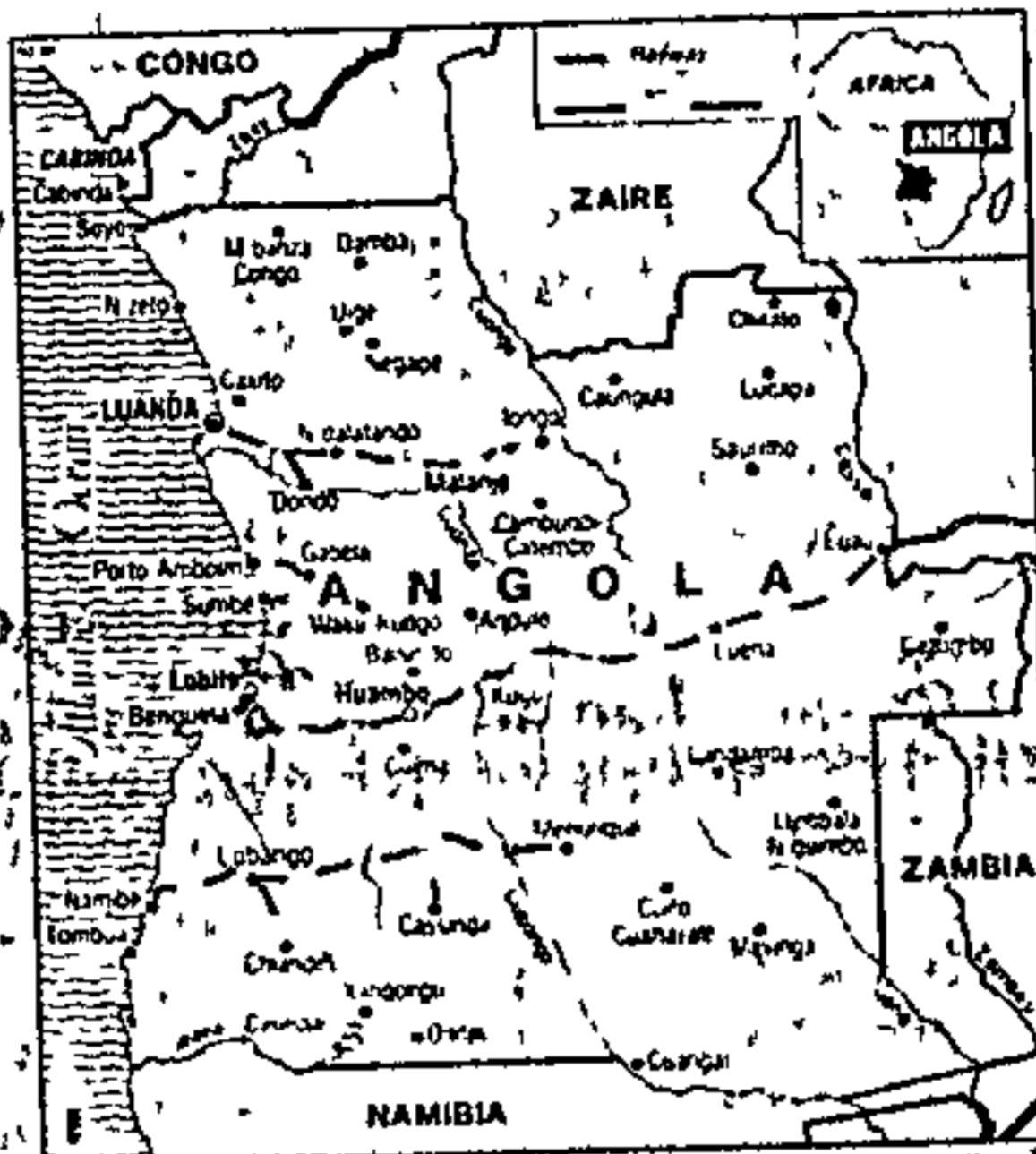
LISBON. — South African forces, engaged in a major incursion into southern Angolan, bombed and shelled army positions near the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale this week, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, said yesterday.

South African troops used heavy artillery to shell an area east of Cuito Cuanavale in south-eastern Cuando Cubango province early on Wednesday and South African planes bombed the zone later the same day, Angolan military officials told Angop.

The report made no mention of casualties.

Contacted last night for comment on the report, a Defence Force spokesman referred the Cape Times to an SADF statement made on Sunday in response to a report in the London newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph.

The newspaper said the biggest land battle in the history of Africa south of the Sahara was



presently raging in southern Angola.

An SADF spokesman said although the Defence Force was not prepared to comment on speculative reporting, the Telegraph report confirmed once again that the massive offensive against Unita in south-east Angola was Russian- and Cuban-inspired, controlled and commanded.

"This has been repeatedly stated by political and military spokesmen in South Africa," the spokesman said in the statement on Sunday.

Cuito Cuanavale, 300 km north of the Namibian border, is a strategic Angolan base for a reported offensive against the bush stronghold of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita).

South Africa is reportedly involved in a major military intervention in Angola to help Unita fight off a large-scale government offensive directed by a top Soviet general against the Unita headquarters at Jamba, in the remote south-east.

Unita has been fighting since 1975 to topple the Marxist Angolan Government, reportedly supported by an estimated 37 000 Cuban soldiers and an undetermined number of Soviet advisers.

The Angop report, monitored in Lisbon, said South African forces had been operating in vast areas of southern Angola since August. — Sapa-AP

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Cape Times 3/10/87

SA artillery jets strike report

CAPE TIMES 3/10/87

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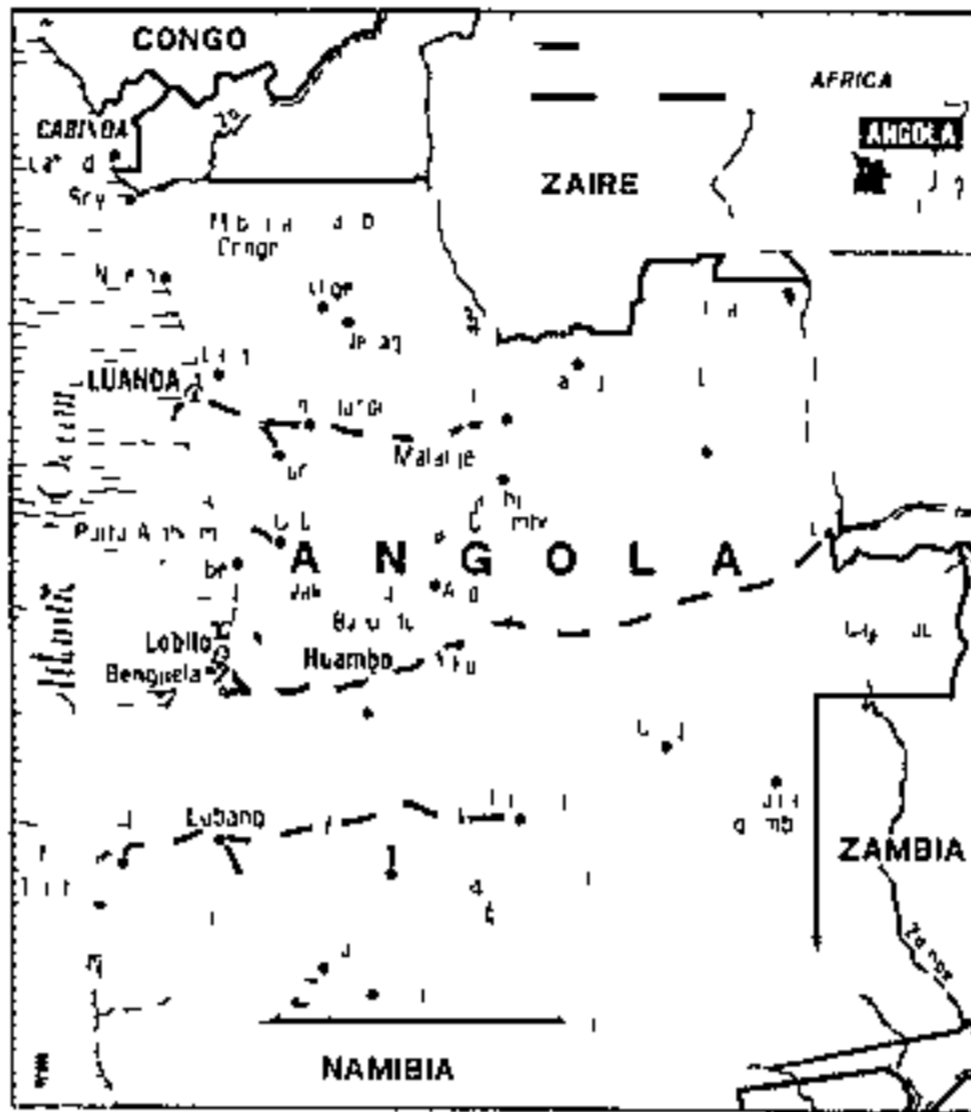
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The Angop report, monitored in Lisbon, said South African forces had been operating in vast areas of southern Angola since August — Sapa-AP.

Malan confirms

Sunday Times Reporter

THE South African Defence Force has confirmed its presence in south-eastern Angola, where Angolan government forces are locked in a swaying semi-conventional battle with Unita forces.

General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, yesterday described the South African presence as "limited".

At the same time he expressed full support for Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels in the fierce battles waging along the Lomba River.

The confirmation comes after a week of speculation about the extent of South African involvement in the Angolan battles and follows a statement on Friday by Dr Savimbi that Pretoria was providing "medical" support.

General Malan said South Africa's presence primarily concerned South African interests. The undisturbed movement afforded to Swapo and ANC units by Angolan Fapla forces obliged South Africa to continue its presence in southern Angola.

It was a pity, he said, that the Angolan government ignored South Africa's offers to

4, 10/87 SAs in Angola

establish a joint security mechanism. This meant South Africa had to take care of her own interests.

General Malan repeated earlier statements that South Africa gave moral, material and humanitarian support to Unita and apologised to nobody for doing this, as Unita was in the forefront of blocking Moscow's objectives in southern Africa.

Claims

It was not in South Africa's interests to stand indifferent towards Unita.

General Malan observed that South African forces were acting with great motivation and effectiveness.

This is seen as the firmest confirmation yet of Angolan government claims that the SADF has acted in support of Unita in the battles that began in mid-August.

See Page 15

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PFP horrified over intelligence manual for schoolboys

Cadets told: keep your eyes open on security

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Cadet training is used to make cadets aware of "matters pertaining to intelligence and security", says the Deputy Director of Education in the Cape, Mr F L Knoetze.

He also said a manual giving instructions on intelligence gathering was compiled by an interdepartmental cadet committee and circulated to all Cape Education Department schools.

Mr Knoetze was responding in writing last week to questions from a newspaper. The contents of the manual, used to instruct cadets from Std 6 upwards, caused a storm when they were revealed earlier this month.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education in the Cape, Ken Andrew, said the implications of the document were "horrendous".

The End Conscription Campaign's Press officer, Ms Tracy Clayton, said the document revealed the "real intentions behind cadet training".

The newspaper asked Mr Knoetze what the aim was of the intelligence gathering the cadets were asked to do.

"The section seeks to make cadets aware of matters pertaining to intelligence and security," he said. "Cadet training is educational, not operational. No cadets are required to operate as gatherers of sensitive information. Cadets are specifically warned against trying to act as agents."

Would this intelligence gathering encompass matters of a political nature? "There is no specific instruction to that effect," said Mr Knoetze, adding that the manual had been compiled "to provide basic material for the use of cadet officers in structuring the programme for the use of cadets".

'DUTIES OF CITIZENS'

He said the manual was not "secret", as described in press reports, but certain sections were classified as "restricted".

In the manual's section on Std 6 pupils, it deals with "Intelligence and Security".

"It is the duty of each citizen to serve as a source of information, as a country's security is inseparably dependent on the knowledge of those activities which place national security in jeopardy.

"The cadet must realise that all information which he obtains as regards the actual or potential enemy must be conveyed without delay to his cadet officer or a member of the SADF or SAP."

In Std 7, the instructors are told that cadets must "realise that as collecting information in certain instances can be dangerous for the average man, cadets should not attempt to act as agents, but should rather keep their ears and eyes open and immediately pass on any information".

Mr Andrew said the manual appeared at first sight to be a "terrifying document, and certainly not the type of thing that should be fed to schoolchildren".

Ms Clayton said, "Cadet training begins in Std 6 and children are force-fed nationalist militarism until they leave school."

City 5/10/82
naval officer dies in flood rescue

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A navy sub-lieutenant drowned while searching for stranded flood victims on the Umgeni River south of Nagle Dam at the weekend.

Navy Headquarters in Pretoria identified the man as Sub-Lieutenant Gavin John Shalto Douglas, 22, a Permanent Force member who is survived by his mother in Rondebosch.

In a statement yesterday, the navy said two of their inflatable rubber boats were used on Saturday to search for people stranded along the river, about six kilometres south of Nagle Dam.

About 2 30pm the boats capsized while negotiating rapids. On reaching the river bank the crew members noticed that Sub-Lt Douglas was missing.

At daybreak yesterday a helicopter from the SA Air Force and another from the SA Police were requested to search for the crews, the statement said.

Scuffles

The helicopters found the crews and continued to search for Sub-Lt Douglas, who was found later in the day by a member of the public who reported finding the body to the police.

On Durban's beaches, meanwhile, scuffles broke out between angry surfers and lifeguards yesterday after surfers attempted to ignore the ban on bathing.

At Dairy Beach some defiant surfers were pulled out by lifeguards using an inshore rescue boat, a spokesman for the Beach Office said yesterday.

He said some people wanted to go surfing at Brighton Beach and reacted angrily when stopped by lifeguards.

Meanwhile, talks are to be held in Durban today between officials of Durban's Parks Recreation and Beaches Department and the Natal Sharks Board to assess the situation and see at which beaches shark nets can be re-installed.

● The official death toll in the Natal floods remained at 205 yesterday afternoon but the number of "missing" had increased to 118, according to a spokesman from the Ministry of National Health.

Commenting on reports at the weekend that 500 000 had been left homeless by the floods, a ministry spokesman said the official figure was 55 676.

● No piped water —
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ARGUS 5/10/77 (254)

City man drowns flood toll now 205

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A Cape Town member of a navy rescue team has drowned, taking the official death toll in the Natal floods to 205.

A further 118 people are still missing and the final death toll could exceed 300.

Sub-Lieutenant Gavin John Shalto Douglas, 22, of Rondebosch, drowned after two inflatable rescue boats capsized in rapids on the swollen Umgeni River on Saturday, according to naval headquarters in Pretoria. The boats had been searching for stranded residents 6km south of the Nagel dam

An estimated 55 676 people have been left homeless in Natal and Kwazulu

More than 50 000 people need food urgently and many young children have virtually nothing to wear, according to the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Wilhe. van Niekerk

Dr van Niekerk is expected to release a detailed health report tomorrow

SEARCH

More than 400 000 of greater Durban's population of nearly 600 000 are without water.

Maritzburg's reserves were down to 20 percent today.

The navy said Sub-Lieutenant Douglas failed to reach the bank with the rest of the crew after the boats capsized. Helicopter searches for him failed and his body was discovered by a member of the public

Sub-Lieutenant Douglas, a member of the Permanent Force, is survived by his mother, who lives in Rondebosch. Officials in Durban said one of four damaged aqueducts carrying purified water to the city from the Nagel dam had been repaired, but taps shut off on Friday would probably not be turned on again until Wednesday. Industries have been ordered to shut down possibly until October 12 to conserve water. At least 80 percent of Pine-town's residents were still without water yesterday and most areas surrounding Pine-town were in the same predicament. Water points and tankers are supplying people in various places along major routes. South Africa's largest pulp and paper manufacturer, Sappi, has begun a R500 000 relief project for disaster-stricken Natal and the West German government is to give R55 000 to victims. The embassy said a second gift of R55 000 to the SA Red Cross is under consideration. Some of the passenger train services that were interrupted because of the flood damage have been reinstated. The Trans-Natal service between Durban and Johannesburg was resumed yesterday. A spokesman for South African Transport Services said delays could be expected on this line. The North Coast line should be reopened on Wednesday and the South Coast line on Thursday.

G-5 is Savimbi's secret weapon

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

THE secret weapon which is helping Dr Jonas Savimbi to hold off a strong Angolan attack across the Lomba River line is South Africa's 155mm G-5 artillery piece, capable of hitting targets as far away as 35km from it

An undisclosed number of G-5s, rather than South African aircraft or ground troops, appear to have played the major role in stopping the Angolan advance dead in its tracks and imperilling Luanda's entire long-planned scheme to capture the important Unita airfield stronghold of Mavinga south of the Lomba

The presence of G-5s in the battle area was revealed to me yesterday by a reliable source amid unsubstantiated claims from the official Angolan news agency that "four South African battalions" had "intensified" their attacks on Angolan forces along the Lomba River since October 1

The source said that as far as he knew no troops of the Defence Force or the South West Africa Territory Force were "attacking at short range", but the artillery was being used "very effectively"

The G-5s are said to be among the best guns in the world. They are towed artillery



The G-5 155mm artillery piece

— although they can move short distances with the aid of a small engine built into the carriage — but a self-propelled version called the G-6, mounted on an armoured wheeled chassis, is now in production for the SADF.

According to Sapa-Reuter the official Angolan news agency Angop yesterday quoted its country's Defence Ministry as saying that South African forces, backed by "between eight and 10 warplanes and heavy artillery", had inflicted "considerable casualties" on government troops in south-east Angola in the past few days

"Four South African battalions have in-

tensified their attacks on our forces along the Lomba river since October 1, causing considerable casualties," Angop said in a brief despatch received in Lisbon

Few details of the fighting were given in the despatch, issued two days after South Africa confirmed for the first time that its troops were fighting in Angola, saying their main role was fighting Swapo insurgents rather than helping Unita rebels who are facing a big Angolan government offensive.

The South African Defence Force yesterday reacted to the Angop claims by saying

"It is well-known that in recent months Unita has achieved great success against the Russian- and Cuban-led offensive against it in south-east Angola. It is also known that in recent weeks Unita has inflicted heavy casualties on the Angolan forces.

"This statement is an obvious attempt by Angola to avoid giving Unita any credit for this success."

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, told journalists visiting Mavinga last week that the Angolan offensive had been blunted and that government casualties would run into thousands

⊗ Rains threaten to bog down Angolan troops — Page 15

... stars in different guises ca
undresses for the beach with girlfriend Katy Lyn
meets King Juan Carlos of Spain (middle

Cape Times 6/10/82

Dead navy man went on mission 'eagerly'

Staff Reporter *(Signature) 254*

SUB-LIEUTENANT Gavin Sholto Douglas, 22, who died at the weekend while engaged in rescue operations for flood victims in Natal, had volunteered for the dangerous operation and was "eager" to go on the mission which cost him his life, the dead man's sister, Ms Shirlane Douglas, told the Cape Times yesterday.

Speaking from her mother's home in Rondebosch, Ms Douglas said the family had yet to be given the full story but had been told in brief by the Navy about the circumstances surrounding her brother's death.

A naval official told the family on Sunday afternoon that the previous day the inflatable rubber boat being used by her brother and two other members of the Navy on the Umgeni River had overturned in rapids.

"The other two managed to get out the water but Gavin did not," she said.

Sub-Lieutenant Douglas, a grand-nephew of Air Marshall Sir William Sholto Douglas who commanded the Royal Air Force's fighter and coastal commands during World War II, matriculated from the Paul Roos High School in Stellenbosch before entering the Navy.

He was the youngest member in his intake to graduate from officer training and was a well-known rugby player, having represented both Natal and Defence under-21 teams.



Sub-Lieutenant
Gavin Douglas

SADF shots killed boy, inquest finds

The Argus Correspondent

10605 6/10/87 254

EAST LONDON. — Members of the South African Defence Force were responsible for the death of 12-year-old Sherlock Rhyno Davids in a shooting incident at a roadblock in Queenstown, a magistrate has found.

Additional magistrate Mr. L.D. Strydom made the finding at the resumed inquest into the death of the boy.

Mr. Strydom said: "Shortly after 10pm on October 19 last year, Mr J Davids drove his vehicle, in which his wife, Daleen, and son, Sherlock, were passengers, up to a vehicle control point set up by members of the SADF in Victoria Road."

He slowed then speeded up and went through the control point. Three shots were fired from the "stopper" group posted 50m from the control point, one of the shots fatally injuring the boy, said Mr Strydom.

Mr Strydom said the inquest papers and finding would be forwarded to the Attorney-General.

Conscripts question

Business Day Reporter

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) yesterday demanded to know how many South African Defence Force (SADF) conscripts had been killed in the war in southern Angola.

ECC publicity secretary Gavin Evans said the belated admission by Defence Minister Magnus Malan that SA troops are involved in the war in Angola is merely confirmation of what has been known all along. He alleged the SADF had been involved in Angola since the Portuguese withdrawal 12 years ago.

He asked why it had taken nearly two months for the SADF to announce its presence in the territory, what the scale of SADF involvement was, and how many troops had died.

*TUESDAY, 6 OCTOBER 1987

*Times allotted for questions for oral reply on general and own affairs extended to 90 and 30 minutes respectively, pursuant to resolution adopted by House on Monday, 5 October 1987

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

Director-general of SABC

*1 Mr S C JACOBS asked the State President †

Whether a senior official in his Office was considered for appointment to the office of director-general of the SABC on or after 24 August 1987, if so, (a) what are the relevant particulars and (b) (i) with whom, (ii) where and (iii) when did he discuss this matter,

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the State President)

(1) and (2) I refer the hon member to section 9 of the Broadcasting Act, 1976 (Act 73 of 1976)

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, arising from the reply on behalf of the hon the State President, I do not think that it is a correct reply in respect of this question. Therefore I am asking the hon the Minister to answer the question properly [Interjections] Ministers

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 15 September 1987

Attorney-General's decision on detainee

*17 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Justice

(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Ques-

tion No 21 on 25 August 1987, (a) what specified acts alleged by the detainee referred to in the above reply to have been committed against him, were taken into consideration by the Attorney-General in making his decision in the case in question, (b) on what (i) basis and/or (ii) authority did the Attorney-General make his decision to drop the charges against five of the six accused on condition that one of them paid an admission of guilt fine and (c) what is the name of the detainee concerned,

(2) whether (a) this detainee and (b) a certain body, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was informed of the Attorney-General's findings in respect of this case, if not, why not, if so, (i) on what date in each case and (b) what is the name of this body?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) I have been informed that the matter is the subject of a civil suite. Furthermore the contents of statements in police dockets are confidential and should normally not be made public except in a court of law. Under these circumstances I am not prepared to furnish the information asked for. It is not our custom to withhold information and I believe that the hon member will understand that we would want to adhere to this rule.

(b) (i) Attorneys-General are not obliged to give reasons for such decisions. This is a sound convention because had they been required to do so they would in most cases have had to publish information that could be detrimental to individuals whilst that information had not been tested and weighed in a court of law.

(ii) The Attorney-General acted under the powers conferred

upon him by the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977

(c) The name referred to in the reply to Question No 21 on 25 August 1987

(2) (a) and (b) No. Attorneys-General do not inform such parties of their findings.

Six persons' acts against detainee

*18 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 25 August 1987, the six persons accused in connection with the alleged commission of certain acts against the detainee referred to in the above-mentioned reply, were or are members of the South African Police, if not, by whom were they employed when they were in contact with this detainee, if so, (a) what was the (i) rank of each of the five persons who were absolved and (ii) (aa) rank and (bb) length of service of the accused who paid the admission of guilt fine and (b) to which branch of the South African Police did each of the accused belong,

(2) whether, as a result of the Attorney-General's findings, the South African Police have held an investigation into the actions of these persons with regard to their handling of detainees, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what were the findings,

(3) whether any of the six accused (a) were (i) suspended or (ii) discharged from the South African Police Force or (b) had any other disciplinary action taken against them, if not, why not, if so, what action was taken in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No, they are members of the South African Defence Force who, on account of Regulation 1 of the Emergency Regulations promulgated by virtue of the Public Safety Act, 1953,

(Act 3 of 1953), form part of the Security Forces and were as such, assisting the South African Police in the interrogation of emergency regulation detainees

(a) and (b) Fall away

(2) No, but the South African Defence Force held a Board of Inquiry

(a) and (b) Fall away

(3) Falls away

Question standing over from Tuesday, 22 September 1987

Convention of magazine, "Soldier of Fortune"

*16 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether a certain member of the South African Defence Force, whose name has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, attended a recent convention of a magazine in Las Vegas, if so, (a) in what capacity and (b) what is the name of (i) this member and (ii) the magazine in question,

(2) whether this member approached the Defence Force prior to his Departure to (a) inform the Force of his proposed visit and (b) request permission to attend the convention, if so, what was the response in each case,

(3) whether any material belonging to and produced by the Defence Force was used at this convention, if so, what material,

(4) whether certain statements reported by made by this member at the convention, particulars of which have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, represent the official attitude of the Defence Force, if so, what was the purport of these statements, if not, what steps does he intend taking to rectify the matter?

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Howard

Howard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

(1) Yes

(a) His private capacity

(b) (i) Commandant L A Terblanche
(ii) Soldier of Fortune

(2) (a) Yes The request was considered
(b) Yes Permission was granted to attend and address the convention in his private capacity

(3) Yes Unclassified archive material of Operation Protea and the internal unrest situation

(4) No The member's address was based on his own interpretation of available material and did not necessarily represent the official attitude of the SA Defence Force. No steps are contemplated with regard to the matter

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 29 September 1987

Pamphlets dropped from helicopter

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 21 on 28 July 1987, the investigation into the incident on 23 May 1987 in which pamphlets were dropped from a low-flying helicopter has been completed, if not, what are the reasons for the delay in completing this investigation, if so, (a) when, (b) what were the results of the investigation and (c) who is the owner of the helicopter,

(2) whether, as a result of this incident, any action has been taken against the (a) owner of the helicopter and (b) group allegedly responsible for distributing these pamphlets, if not, why not, if so, (i) what action in each case and (ii) what is the name of this group?

HOA

(1) No Because the investigation instituted up until now suggests that the helicopter which is being referred to, was at an aviation company for routine service and maintenance on the date of the alleged offence. This information is in conflict with the information which the South African Police received from the End Conscription Campaign and is at present being further investigated
(a) to (c) Fall away
(2) No, because the investigation has not yet been finalized
(a) and (b) Fall away

Oukasie, Brits, deproclamation

*2 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether the Black residential area at Brits, also known as Oukasie, has been deproclaimed, if so, when,
(2) whether this deproclamation has been or is being implemented, if so, when was the matter disposed of or is it expected to be disposed of,
(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

(1) Yes 17 October 1986

(2) Yes It is not possible to determine a definite date because the relocation of the residents to Lethabale is a continuous process
(3) No

Oukasie, Brits: illegal squatting

*3 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether any illegal squatting is at present taking place in the Black residential area at Brits, also known as Oukasie, if so, how many squatters are involved,

[Signature]

[Signature]

HOA

(2) whether he intends taking any action in respect of these squatters, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING
(1) Yes, 136 families
(2) (a) and (b) The Transvaal Provincial Administration is already taking steps in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, to effect the establishment of an emergency camp on the land concerned where the squatters may be accommodated temporarily until they can settle elsewhere

Member of SAP

*4 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is or was a member of the South African Police, if so (a) when did he join the Police Force
(b) (i) in which sections of the Force has he served and (ii) during which periods did he serve in each of these sections and (c) what is the name of this person,
(2) whether this person has since left the South African Police, if so, (a) when and (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) and (2) I do not consider it to be in the public interest or the interest of the country to furnish this information

Algoa Regional Services Council, Port Elizabeth

*5 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether the premises occupied by the Algoa Regional Services Council

in Port Elizabeth, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, were redecorated recently, if so, (a) when, (b) why, (c) what was the (i) total cost of redecorating and (ii) cost per metre of the curtaining material and (d) what is the street address of these premises,
(2) whether tenders were called for to undertake this redecoration, if not, why not, if so,
(3) whether the lowest tender was accepted, if not, why not?

(1) Yes if it can be called redecoration
(a) Between 1 April 1987 and 15 August 1987
(b) It is the property of the Municipality of Port Elizabeth. A few years ago the Ford Motor Company vacated the building. All that was left behind was an empty shell. Air-conditioning, electric wiring, partitioning, carpets and curtains had to be installed and particular plumbing had to be done
(c) (i) R541 451
(ii) Those in the council chamber—R12,99 per meter, those in the reception area, committee room and offices—R14,99 per meter
(d) Seventeenth Floor
Briser House
Mann Street
Port Elizabeth

(2) No, it was not in the interest for the functioning of the RSC. A long period is taken up for the invitation of tenders. Economical prices were negotiated with the suppliers. At least two quotations were obtained for every item

(3) A special committee of the Port Elizabeth City Council approved the lowest of the quotations

HOA

Howard

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Immigrants, requirements

*6 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

What requirements have to be met by persons who wish to immigrate to the Republic of South Africa?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The requirements are stipulated in section 4 (3) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937)

Swellendam: non-white farmers

*7 Mr D S PLENAAR asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

- (1) Whether (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons are permitted to (i) carry on farming activities in the Swellendam constituency and (ii) occupy agricultural land in this constituency, if not, why not, in each case, if so,
- (2) whether such persons are permitted to acquire ownership of agricultural land, if not, why not, in each case,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the position of such persons in respect of the other White constituencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

- (1) (a) (i), (b) (i) and (c) (i) Yes, on condition that if they are disqualified persons, the required approval in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966, is obtained from the Provincial Administration
- (a) (ii), (b) (ii) and (c) (ii) Yes, provided that if they are disqualified persons in respect of the land concerned, occupation permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, 1966, need to be obtained from the Provincial Administration
- (2) Yes, provided that if they are disqualified persons in respect of the land concerned, acquisition permits in terms of the Group Areas Act,

HOA

Howard

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Lusaka airport: complaint regarding facilities

*8 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 320 on 24 August 1987, a complaint has been lodged with the Zambian civil aviation authorities regarding the condition of the facilities at the airport in Lusaka, if so, (a) when and (b) what issues were mentioned in this complaint, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he has been informed of any recent near mid-air collisions in Zambian air space, if so, by whom,
- (3) whether he intends taking any action in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) No (a) and (b) Fall away The pilots and the flight operations section of the S A Airways are familiar with the restrictions at the airport at Lusaka and are satisfied that the flying techniques used ensure the safety of passengers, crew and aircraft
- (2) No
- (3) No

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not think, firstly, that it would be wise to lodge an official complaint with the Zambian civil aviation authorities, in view of the fact that we definitely have it on record that certain of their facilities are unserviceable—it would appear that no attempts are being made to rectify these facilities—and secondly, that it would be in the interests of the S A Airways to have all these facilities function properly?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the point is that the S A Airways regard the safety of aircraft and passengers as a matter of the highest priority We are satisfied that the techniques at our disposal

HOA

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does the hon the Minister then not believe that if the facilities were functioning properly there would be better control and a greater degree of safety?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, we do not interfere with the facilities of other countries unless we are not satisfied that we can conduct safe business with them I have explained to the hon member that as far as we are concerned we have safe landing, etcetera with the techniques at our disposal

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is the hon the Minister telling this House then that he and SAA are satisfied with the safety standards at Lusaka Airport?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I did not say that I said that we are satisfied that we render a safe service to our passengers and that our aircraft are safe during landings

Passengers moved on SAA flight

*9 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether, on a recent African Airways flight from Cape Town to Johannesburg, two passengers were requested to move from seats 1A and 1C to make room for a certain South African Transport Services official and his wife, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's reply if so, (a) why (b) where were these passengers moved to, (c) who took the decision in this regard and (d) what is the rank of the official concerned,
- (2) what is the policy of the South African Airways in this regard,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

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THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1), (2) and (3) It is the policy of South African Airways to respect all pre-seating requests by passengers travelling business class On the day in question the General Manager and his wife travelled from Cape Town to Johannesburg and were in possession of boarding tickets for seats 1A and C

Before they boarded, two other passengers, booked separately elsewhere in the business class but who requested to be seated together, were placed in seats 1A and C because it was not realised that these seats were already allocated

When the General Manager and his wife came aboard the two other passengers were requested by the Senior Cabin Controller to move to seats 5D and E

Compiling/publishing/printing of publication

*10 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a certain publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) to what extent, (b) what was the purpose of producing this publication, (c) what was the total cost to the Defence Force of this publication, (d) (i) who printed the copies of the publication, (ii) how many copies were printed and (iii) (aa) where and (bb) when were they distributed and (e) what is the name of this publication,
- (2) whether the Defence Force was in any way involved in the compiling, publishing or printing of a similar publication, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) when, (b) what was the nature of its involvement and (c) what is the name of this publication,
- (3) whether he or any member of his

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Hansard

Hansard

Ministry or the Defence Force has been in contact with the South African Police regarding their investigation into the latter publication, if so, (a) when, (b) who and (c) for what purpose,

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The matter is still being further investigated and it is envisaged to furnish the hon member with a written reply as soon as possible

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware that in an interview in the *Sunday Times* of 28 June 1987 a spokesman for the SA Defence Force admitted that the SADF had been responsible for the printing of this document?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, we cannot go according to reports in the *Sunday Times* I have explained to the hon member what we will do with regard to his question—we will reply in good time

Publication, "Face to Face with the ANC"

*11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 1 September 1987, the South African Police have been in contact with any member of the South African Defence Force or the Ministry of Defence in connection with their investigation into the publication "Face to Face with the ANC", if so, (a) when, (b) whom did they contact and (c) what was the result, if not,

(2) whether the Police intend contacting the Defence Force in connection with this investigation, if so, when, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) After 1 September 1987

HOA

(b) An officer of the South African Defence Force

(c) I refer the hon member to the reply of my colleague, the hon the Deputy Minister of Defence, to Question No 10, which I agree with and regard as sufficient

(2) Falls away

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he aware that the booklet entitled *Face to Face with the ANC* is an exact copy of the book which the SADF claimed in this interview in the *Sunday Times* they were responsible for, namely *The inside story of the ANC*?

THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of that fact but as my hon colleague explained to the hon member, he will be provided with an answer in regard to his question

Director-general of SABC

*12 Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services †

(1) Whether he or any person acting on his instructions took any action and/or gave any instructions on or after 24 August 1987 with regard to the continued employment of (a) the present incumbent of the office of director-general of the SABC and (b) any other official or officials employed by the SABC, if so, (i) what action and/or orders, (ii) why and (iii) with what result,

(2) whether he or his Department has investigated assertions with regard to the dismissal of the present incumbent of the above-mentioned post, if not, why not, if so, (a) (i) when and (ii) in what way were these assertions brought to his attention and (b) (i) why was the investigation instituted and (ii) what were the findings,

(3) whether he has directly or indirectly been in contact with the Board of the SABC with regard to this matter, if so, (a) when, (b) with whom, (c) why and (d) with what result?

†THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister in the State President's office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services)

(1) No

(2) No Because, according to a report in the *Argus* of 27 August 1987, the Director-General concerned, Mr Ruan Eksteen, declared that he had not been dismissed, because the Board of the SABC has the exclusive right to appoint or dismiss the Director-General, and because the State President had the right to demand from the Director-General that a reasonable and balanced report be given on a sensitive and contentious matter

(a) and (b) Falls away

(3) (a), (b), (c) and (d) I merely saw the Chairman of the SABC Board and the Director-General of the SABC in Cape Town before 2 September 1987, the date when the Board took a decision on this matter They were in Cape Town to assist me in my budget vote in Parliament

On 2 September 1987, the Board of the SABC held a meeting and the Chairman subsequently issued the following statement

"The Board noted the statement in Parliament by the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services, Mr A L Schlabusch, on the independence of the Board and other aspects concerning the SABC

The Board also noted the statement of its Chairman on 27 August 1987 namely that neither the question of resignation, nor termination of Mr Eksteen's post was on the Board's agenda, and regards this matter as settled"

†Prof S C JACOBS Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to know whether the hon the Minister of National Education, who replied to the question on behalf of the hon the Minister in the Office of the State President, knows if at-

HOA

tempts were made to dismiss Mr Ruan Eksteen and, if so, whether he can comment on that Does he know whether the hon the Minister in the Office of the State President knows if such attempts were made to dismiss Mr Ruan Eksteen? I am not asking whether an actual dismissal took place but whether attempts were made to do it

†THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, the reply to this was drawn up and approved by the hon the Minister in the Office of the State President, who is not here at the moment I am not entrusted with this at all and have no knowledge of any of the allegations that were made

Brakpan Tattersalls Committee

*13 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(1) Whether he was involved in the appointment of a certain committee in Brakpan, the frame of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what is the name of this committee,

(2) whether he consulted any persons and/or bodies in connection with the appointment of this committee, if so, what persons and/or bodies,

(3) whether any of these persons and/or bodies made recommendations with regard to the appointment of members of this committee, if so, (a) what persons and/or bodies and (b) whom did each of them recommend,

(4) (a) which persons did he appoint to this committee and (b) on what grounds did he appoint each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

(1) No

(a) and (b) The name of the Committee concerned is the Brakpan Tattersalls Committee, which is appointed by the Administrator of Transvaal

(2) The Provincial Secretary of Transvaal consulted Mr F J le Roux, MP

[Signature]

Ministry or the Defence Force has been in contact with the South African Police regarding their investigation into the latter publication, if so, (a) when, (b) who and (c) for what purpose,

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

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The matter is still being further investigated and it is envisaged to furnish the hon member with a written reply as soon as possible

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware that in an interview in the *Sunday Times* of 28 June 1987 a spokesman for the SA Defence Force admitted that the SADF had been responsible for the printing of this document?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, we cannot go according to reports in the *Sunday Times* I have explained to the hon member what we will do with regard to his question—we will reply in good time

Publication, "Face to Face with the ANC"

*11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 1 September 1987, the South African Police have been in contact with any member of the South African Defence Force or the Ministry of Defence in connection with their investigation into the publication "Face to Face with the ANC", if so, (a) when, (b) whom did they contact and (c) what was the result, if not,

(2) whether the Police intend contacting the Defence Force in connection with this investigation, if so, when, if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes
(a) After 1 September 1987

HoA

(b) An officer of the South African Defence Force

(c) I refer the hon member to the reply of my colleague, the hon the Deputy Minister of Defence, to Question No 10, which I agree with and regard as sufficient

(2) Falls away

Mr P G SOAL Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, is he aware that the booklet entitled *Face to Face with the ANC* is an exact copy of the book which the SADF claimed in this interview in the *Sunday Times* they were responsible for, namely *The inside story of the ANC*?

THE MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of that fact but as my hon colleague explained to the hon member, he will be provided with an answer in regard to his question

Director-general of SABC

*12 Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services +

(1) Whether he or any person acting on his instructions took any action and/or gave any instructions on or after 24 August 1987 with regard to the continued employment of (a) the present incumbent of the office of director-general of the SABC and (b) any other official or officials employed by the SABC, if so, (i) what action and/or orders, (ii) why and (iii) with what result,

(2) whether he or his Department has investigated assertions with regard to the dismissal of the present incumbent of the above-mentioned post, if not, why not, if so, (a) (i) when and (ii) in what way were these assertions brought to his attention and (b) (i) why was the investigation instituted and (ii) what were the findings,

(3) whether he has directly or indirectly been in contact with the Board of the SABC with regard to this matter, if so, (a) when, (b) with whom, (c) why and (d) with what result?

†THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister in the State President's office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services)

(1) No

(2) No Because, according to a report in the *Argus* of 27 August 1987, the Director-General concerned, Mr Riaan Eksteen declared that he had not been dismissed, because the Board of the SABC has the exclusive right to appoint or dismiss the Director-General, and because the State President had the right to demand from the Director-General that a reasonable and balanced report be given on a sensitive and contentious matter

(a) and (b) Falls away

(3) (a), (b), (c) and (d) I merely saw the Chairman of the SABC Board and the Director-General of the SABC in Cape Town before 2 September 1987, the date when the Board took a decision on this matter They were in Cape Town to assist me in my budget vote in Parliament

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HoA

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*13 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning +

(1) Whether he was involved in the appointment of a certain committee in Brakpan the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, (a) to what extent and (b) what is the name of this committee,

(2) whether he consulted any persons and/or bodies in connection with the appointment of this committee, if so, what persons and/or bodies,

(3) whether any of these persons and/or bodies made recommendations with regard to the appointment of members of this committee, if so, (a) what persons and/or bodies and (b) whom did each of them recommend,

(4) (a) which persons did he appoint to this committee and (b) on what grounds did he appoint each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

(1) No

(a) and (b) The name of the Committee concerned is the Brakpan Tattersalls Committee, which is appointed by the Administrator of Transvaal.

(2) The Provincial Secretary of Transvaal consulted Mr F J le Roux, MP

(1) Whether the South African Airways have investigated an incident that took place on 31 August 1987 in connection with flight SA 351 from Johannesburg to Cape Town, if not, why not, if so, (a) what were the circumstances surrounding the incident and (b) (i) what were the findings of the investigation and (ii) what steps have been taken as a result thereof,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) During take-off one of the tyres burst and slight damage was caused to the landing fairings. A visual inspection was conducted during a fly over at D F Malan Airport and it was confirmed that there was no malfunction of the aircraft's system. Permission was granted to land and the normal safety measures applied.

(b) (i) It appears that a foreign object on the landing strip would have been responsible for the tyre burst. The manufacturer has nevertheless been requested to make a further analysis.

(ii) None

(2) No

Director-general of SABC

*8 Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether he recently received a request from a member of the Cabinet or any other person with regard to the possible appointment of the present incumbent of the office of director-general of the SABC to an ambassadorial or similar post abroad, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the purpose of the request,

(2) whether he has taken a decision on this request, if not, who has taken a

decision on it, if so, what was the decision,

(3) whether he has conveyed his decision on the request to the member of the Cabinet or other person concerned, if so, (a) in what way, (b) where and (c) when,

(4) whether, in taking this decision, he consulted and/or was in contact with persons (a) within and/or (b) outside his Department, if so, (a) with what persons (i) within and (ii) outside his Department, (b) (i) where and (ii) when did this take place and (c) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) result of these consultations and/or discussions?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No, but to end further speculation in connection with this matter I may add that as a result of news-reports which appeared regarding this matter, I myself intimated to the Director-General of the SABC that should he have been interested, for whatever reason, to be appointed once again to a post in the Department of Foreign Affairs, I would be prepared to consider such a possibility.

(2), (3) and (4) Fall away

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, could he give us an explanation as to why in these circumstances he asked Mr Eksteen whether he was interested in a post in the Department of Foreign Affairs?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I think every hon member of this House knows that at the time there were speculations in the newspapers and elsewhere about this person's position. As he had served for many years in the Department of Foreign Affairs, I told him in the spirit of a colleague that if he wanted to he could return to the Department of Foreign Affairs, not knowing what was going on in his thoughts [Interjections.]

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to ask him whether he was at all aware at that stage that Mr Eksteen's position was in jeopardy.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as I have said, I was aware of newspaper reports about statements made by Mr Eksteen himself and others as well. I did not know what his state of mind was and I simply considered it to be collegial to tell him that if he wishes to return to the department for any reason at all, I would be prepared to consider it.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I want to ask him whether there were any other reasons which the Minister could have had to suspect that Mr Eksteen's position was in jeopardy, besides newspaper reports, to which hon members of the NP do not usually attach much credibility. Is he aware that the hon the State President wanted to dismiss him?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I strongly deny that the hon the State President wanted to dismiss him. The hon the State President did not approach me about this person at any stage at all. I was under the impression from newspaper reports that Mr Eksteen was alone at that stage and therefore I told him that if he wanted to return to the department, I would be prepared to consider it.

†Mr F J LE ROUX Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, did he discuss his intended collegial step to take Mr Eksteen back into the Department of Foreign Affairs with the hon the State President?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, at no stage did I discuss this with the hon the State President. It was a decision which I took and was an offer made in a spirit of collegial benevolence to a man who had rendered good service in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

†Mr SPEAKER Order! I am sorry but I have permitted the maximum number of questions.

Director-general of SABC

*9 Mr S C JACOBS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services †

(1) Whether he has been notified that the present incumbent of the office of director-general of the SABC allegedly informed his management committee on or after 24 August 1987 that he had been dismissed from office, if so,

(2) whether he has investigated this matter or has had it investigated, if not, why not if so, (a) who was questioned and/or consulted in connection with the investigation, (b) (i) why and (ii) when were these persons questioned and/or consulted and (c) (i) what were the findings and (ii) what action has been taken as a result thereof?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services)

(1) No

(2) Falls away

Citizen Force/Commandos security clearance

*10 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the Chief of the South African Defence Force or any other member of the Defence Force has instructed any members of the Citizen Force and the Commandos to apply for security clearance while not performing service in terms of section 22 or 44 of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, if so, (a) why, (b) in terms of what statutory provision and (c) what action will be taken against members refusing to comply with these instructions?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) Certain members of the Active Citizen Force Reserve who are again liable for further military service from 1988 and who are being considered for key appointments or attendance of courses for which a current security clearance is a prerequisite, have been furnished with the necessary application forms for a security clearance.

(b) No statutory provision exists *per se* but SA Defence Force regulations in respect of personnel security make such provision

(c) They will not be accepted for these key appointments or course attendance

KwaNdebele independence

*11 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 11 August 1987, the requirements relating to further negotiations for independence laid down by the State President have as yet been complied with by the KwaNdebele Government, if not, what requirements (a) have and (b) have not been complied with, if so, (i) when and (ii) what were these requirements

(2) whether he or any other member of the South African Government has received any communications from the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele regarding independence since his reply to the above question, if so (a) on what date or dates, (b) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) nature of the communications and (c) what was the response of the South African Government thereto,

(3) whether the feelings of the broader population of KwaNdebele have been tested regarding independence for this territory, if not, why not, if so, (a) when, (b) in what manner, (c) which section of the population were included in this test and (d) what was the result,

(4) whether any other negotiations have been held with the KwaNdebele Government regarding independence since his reply to the above question, if so, (a) on what date or dates, (b) what issues were discussed and (c) what was the result,

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

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL PLANNING

(1) No, official feedback has been received from the KwaNdebele Government relating to the progress to comply with the requirements set by the State President

(a) and (b) The requirements comprise the following

— The autonomy or independence must be obtained in an orderly fashion and on the basis of the broad support of the population of KwaNdebele,

— a number of agreements which can make independence possible, must still be negotiated by joint committees of the two Governments, and

— the Government of KwaNdebele must consider some or other acceptable method of demonstrating that it has the support of the broad population in its striving for independence

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) On 11 September 1987, the minister received a request from the Chief Minister of KwaNdebele that he and his Cabinet wish to see the State President regarding the three requirements laid down for independence

(c) The Chief Minister has been informed that his request is receiving the necessary attention. As soon as a date, suitable to both parties, could be arranged, a meeting will be held

(3) It is entrusted to the KwaNdebele Government as part of the requirements to test the will of the population. No feedback has yet been received

(4) No

(a) up to (c) Fall away

(5) No

Scheme of self-analysis

*12 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

(1) Whether any or all members of the Public Service required to participate in a scheme of self-analysis of their functional ability according to certain guidelines, a copy of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) when was this scheme initiated, (b) what categories of public servants are participating in this scheme and (c) in what areas is this scheme being undertaken,

(2) whether any consultation with staff associations was undertaken before this matter was proceeded with, if not, why not, if so, (a) what associations were consulted and (b) when,

(3) whether public servants may refuse to participate in this scheme, if not, why not,

(4) whether any representations have been received against this scheme, if so, from whom,

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister in the State President's Office Entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services)

(1) No. Various instruments are in use for different groups of personnel. The furnished copy is but one of them. It is expected of subordinate personnel to furnish their supervisors with incidents in view of their evaluation, but not to participate in a scheme of self-analysis of their functional abilities. That is the exclusive task of the supervisor

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(c) Falls away

(2) (a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(3) Falls away

(4) Falls away

(5) Falls away

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell me why section 2, regarding consultation with staff associations should have fallen away?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the basis of the question is whether there is a scheme in terms of which—I quote from the question on the Question Paper

any or all members of the Public Service are required to participate in a scheme of self-analysis of their functional ability

The answer to that is no, and the rest of the question also relates to the crux of the question. So if the answer to the crux of the question is no the rest falls away

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, one understands fully that this is not the hon the Minister's department, but in his reply he has indicated that the copy which I furnished to the responsible Minister had a bearing on the functions carried out by public servants in providing incidents. All I want to know is whether consultation with staff associations in that regard in fact took place

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I cannot give the hon member the facts in this regard, but his question does not refer to a scheme in terms of which subordinates are requested to submit incidents, but is based on a different premise. Therefore, the reply is technically in order

Ambulances/patient transporters

*13 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) (a) How many (i) ambulances and (ii) patient transporters are there in each province and (b) how many of these are based at provincial hospitals in each case,

Cape Times
7/10/87

SADF link to ANC booklet

By BARRY STREEK

POLICE have contacted an officer in the Defence Force about the publication of an anonymously produced anti-ANC booklet, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

On September 1 this year, Mr Vlok said the police had been unable to trace the publisher or the printer of the expensively-produced booklet, "Face to Face with the ANC".

Yesterday he said that "after 1 September 1987", the police had made contact with "an officer of the South African Defence Force" about the publication.

'Sufficient'

Asked by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) what the result of the contact was, Mr Vlok referred to an earlier reply by the Minister of Defence "which I agree with and regard as sufficient".

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said the matter was still being investigated and Mr Soal would be furnished with a written reply "as soon as possible".

Mr Soal had asked whether the SADF was involved in the publication, its cost, who the printer was, the number of copies printed and where it was distributed.

In September, Mr Vlok said the publication may have contravened the Publications Act.

It was reported last year that the publication was printed by a Cape Town firm, Derek Butcher and Co.

In September this year, Mr Soal suggested he could help put the police in contact with those involved in the publication and said it was clear there was one law for right-wing and pro-government organizations and another for anti-apartheid organizations.

CME TIME 7/10/87

SADF questioned detained cleric

By BARRY STREEK

SIX members of the Defence Force interrogated the secretary-general of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, while he was in detention under the emergency regulations, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

The six Defence Force members were later charged with crimen-injuria but the charges were dropped against five of them after one paid a R200 admission-of-guilt fine.

Last month Mr Peter Soal (PFP MP Johannesburg North) read an affidavit by Father Mkhathshwa in Parliament in which he said he was left standing on the same spot for 30 hours, blindfolded and handcuffed.

Father Mkhathshwa also said his genitals and buttocks were exposed for 29 hours, a watery substance was smeared on his legs and thighs, two shots were fired behind him and "a creepy substance or instrument was fed into my backside".

Yesterday Mr Vlok said in reply to a question by Mr Jasper Walsh (PEP Pinelands) that the six accused were members of the Defence Force who in terms of the emergency regulations formed part of the security forces and "were as such, assisting the South African Police in the interrogation of emergency regulation detainees".

The police had not held an investigation into their actions "but the South Africa Defence Force held a Board of Inquiry".

In a statement, Mr Walsh said: "I was amazed and shocked to be told that six soldiers interrogated a senior Catholic priest, Father Mkhathshwa,

while he was being detained under the emergency regulations.

"Since when has this been the role of our Defence Force?"

"It has been the concern of the PFP that the Defence Force is being politicized and performing a police function instead of defending our borders and all our citizens ...

"There remain many unanswered questions in this affair. For instance, did the use of Defence Force personnel to interrogate detainees have the approval of the Minister of Defence?"

"What was the outcome of the board of inquiry into their behaviour? Have national servicemen been involved in this sort of activity?"

In reply to another question by Mr Walsh, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he had been informed that the matter was the subject of a civil suit.

Mr Walsh had asked what specific acts had been alleged, but Mr Coetsee said the contents of statements in police dockets were confidential and "should not be made public except in a court of law".

Asked on what basis the Attorney-General had decided that if one of the accused pay an admission-of-guilt fine, charges would be dropped against the other five, Mr Coetsee replied "Attorneys-General are not obliged to give reasons for such decisions".

"This is a sound convention because had they been required to do so they would in most cases have had to publish information that could be detrimental to individuals whilst that information had not been tested and weighed in a court of law."

- (a) The authority was granted on 23 July 1987
- (b) The number of the authority was 19/1987 (N)
- (c) The relevant conditions attached to the authority were
 - (a) The regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials (1985 Edition) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) must be complied with

(b) This authority must be returned to the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Limited, P O Box 582 Pretoria, 0001, promptly after shipment of the total quantity authorised herein has been completed or when no longer required for further use

(2) Since neither NUFOR nor the carrier were licensed in terms of section 30 of the Act no licence information was required to be displayed on the vehicle. However the IAEA regulations referred to earlier call for appropriate labelling of vehicles indicating that the material being transported is radioactive. The vehicle in question did carry placards indicating that the load was radioactive material.

(3) No formal inquiry was received by the AEC from any Fire Department. NUFOR also confirmed, on inquiry by the AEC, that they have also not received such inquiries.

However, the AEC maintains a National Emergency Team which was activated and which established monitoring stations at Charlestown and at the Fire Station in Newcastle. They were in continuous contact with the Town Clerk and the Chief Protection Services of Volksrust and the Traffic Department of Newcastle. Decontamination facilities were also established by the AEC at Volksrust and at the Fire Station in Newcastle

By the nature of these acts, personnel of the Fire Department in Newcastle were kept fully informed

However, a reporter of the Natal Witness did ask a member of the Emergency team what the ultimate destination of the uranium oxide was, and he correctly answered that such information was classified

(4) No, not at this stage

For written reply
General Affairs

Reply substituting reply to oral question 26 on Tuesday 8 September 1987 put by Mr S S van der Merwe (col 806)

Boschfontein 458-JQ

*26 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987 the six White owners of Portion 4 of Boschfontein 458-JQ have been bought out by the South African Development Trust Corporation, if not, when is it anticipated that the matter will be finalised, if so, when was the sale concluded,

(2) whether this land will be made available for sale to the 92 Black persons living on the land to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, if not, (a) why not and (b) to whom will this land be sold,

(3) whether, prior to this land being incorporated into Bophuthatswana, these Black persons will be consulted regarding their views on incorporation, if not, (a) why not and (b) who took the decision not to consult them, if so, (i) when, (ii) who will consult with these persons and (iii) what options will be offered to them in regard to the proposed incorporation?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) No Negotiations with some of the owners have not been completed as yet

(2) (a) and (b) No decision has so far been taken about the future disposal of the undivided shares that will be acquired by the South African Development Trust

(3) (a) and (b) The hon member is referred to paragraph 4 of the reply by the hon Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to Question No 229 on 21 August 1987. A decision on the incorporation of the area concerned was taken by Parliament of the Republic of South Africa by passing Act 112 of 1986

Tourism Board: employees

174 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

(1) What was the total number of persons employed in a full-time capacity by the South African Tourism Board

(3) (a) Applicable salary scales on 1 July 1987

- Executive Director R70 017 (Fixed)
- Chief Director R62 199 (Fixed)
- Director R54 954 (Fixed)
- Deputy Director R43 389 x 1 830 - R47 049
- Assistant Director R33 624 - 34 803 x 1 431 - R37 665
- Senior Accountant R25 371 x 1 179 - 30 087/33 624 - R34 803 x 1 431 - R37 665

Senior Tourism Promotion Officer and equivalent R25 371 x 1 179 - R30 087

Hotel Inspector R15 912 x 789 - 22 224/22 224 - 23 013 x 1 179 - 25 371/25 371 x 1 179 - R30 087

- (b) Benefits
 - Housing subsidy Pension fund
 - Group life insurance
 - Annual service bonus
 - Motor-car financing scheme (from rank of Director)
 - Entertainment allowance (from rank of Deputy Director)

[Handwritten signature]

End Conscriptio Campaign

249 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 30 on 16 June 1987, any possible charges are being investigated

[Handwritten number 254 in a circle]

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512 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

- (1) Whether his Department has made any funds available to a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, (a) what total amount, (b) when, (c) for what purpose and (d) what is the name of this company,
- (2) whether this company is still operating, if not, (a) when and (b) why did it cease operations,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (1) No
- (a) to (d) Not applicable
- (2) Yes, as far as I know

Handwritten: 254

- (a) and (b) Not applicable
- (3) No

Circulars

513 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) How many circulars were sent out by the South African Defence Force in each official language in each specified month in 1986 and 1987, respectively, to schools falling under each specified department of education,
- (2) whether he has received any representations from any of these departments of education or any groups of persons attached to any such departments regarding the failure of the Defence Force to send out any circulars in English, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what action did he take in response to these representations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

1986

Department	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cape Education Department	3A	4A	6A	5A	4A	5A	2A	5A	5A	2A	8A	8A
Transvaal Education Department	6E	3E	4E	3E	8E	3E	4E	9E	8E	4E	9E	28E
Orange Free State Education Department	11A	8A	4A	5A	10A	6A	5A	6A	2A	7A	10A	0
Education Department	2E	4E	2E	4E	6E	3E	2E	2E	0	3E	5E	0
Natal Education Department	7A	5A	9A	6A	0	3A	4A	0	3A	7A	4A	0
Education Department	4E	3E	4E	2E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Department	2A	2A	0	1E	0	0	0	1A	2A	1A	0	0
Note	A—Afrikaans E—English											

1987

Department	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Cape Education Department	3A	2A	5A	3A	23A	8A	2A	5A	1A
Education Department	1E	3E	2E	1E	0E	0	1E	2E	0

Handwritten: Funderel (254)

Education Department

Department	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Transvaal Education Department	11A	8A	4A	5A	10A	6A	5A	6A	2A
Orange Free State Education Department	2E	4E	2E	4E	6E	3E	2E	2E	0
Natal Education Department	7A	5A	9A	6A	0	3A	4A	0	3A
Education Department	4E	3E	4E	2E	0	0	0	0	0
Education Department	2A	2A	0	0	2A	0	0	1A	2A
Note	A—Afrikaans E—English								

Principal, Kolstad High School
Principal, Pretoria Boys' High School

26 June 1987
17 September 1987

- (c) In both cases an English letter was sent to the schools with an annexure in Afrikaans As soon as the annexure has been translated it will be forwarded to the schools

Ciskei. amounts paid

515 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) (a) What total amount was paid by South Africa to Ciskei in the 1986-87 financial year in terms of agreements between the two countries and (b) how was this amount made up,
- (2) whether any additional amounts have been paid to Ciskei in the form of (a) loans and/or (b) grants, if so, (i) how many, and (ii) what was the amount of the loan or grant, in each case,
- (3) whether any further (a) loans and/or (b) grants are envisaged in the 1987-88 financial year, if so, what loans or grants?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) R395 455 814

- (b) The amounts which were paid to Ciskei during the 1986-87 financial year fall into two main categories, namely

- A *Direct assistance*
- (i) An amount for budgetary

(iii) Loan Fund

Like any other friendly country Ciskei may apply for the financing of certain projects within the framework of the Economic Co-operation Promotion Loan

to the latest specified date for which information is available, (b) what are their names and (c) from which countries did they come,

- (2) whether these visitors were afforded the opportunity of meeting members of the official opposition in this House, if not, why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

- (1) (a) The Bureau for Information handles guests of the Department of Foreign Affairs on an agency basis 183 Guests of the Department of Foreign Affairs were received between 7 May 1987 and 30 September 1987 in this way by the Bureau

(b) It is not the policy of the Bureau to divulge the names of guests without their approval

(c) It is not in the interest of the RSA to name individual countries

- (2) It is practice to arrange interviews with members of political parties from all three Houses of Parliament from time to time appointments cannot be arranged with members of all political parties as the representative of a specific party is not available or the itinerary of the guest does not permit it

Aircraft on charter, maintenance

548 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether technical personnel of the South African Airways are responsible for the maintenance of Airways aircraft while they are on charter to other airlines or countries, if not, what steps are taken to ensure that such aircraft are returned in the condition in which they were when they were chartered out?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS.

The situation regarding the maintenance of leased aircraft varies from contract to contract

HoA

sences, and seasonal increases in work, they are remunerated at prescribed overtime rates. Situations arise, however, where officials perform extra duty of their own accord without expecting payment for the extra hours worked. During the debate on the Post Office budget earlier this year, I gave credit to the staff for their valuable contribution towards keeping operational expenditure as low as possible. It is impractical without an extensive and protracted investigation to determine the savings in terms of posts

Redundant naval vessels

551 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any redundant naval vessels are being scrapped or about to be scrapped, if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) how many,

(2) whether any consideration has been given to allocating these vessels to Citizen Force naval units, if not, why not, if so,

(3) whether the South African Defence Force have investigated the possibility of these vessels being used and maintained by Citizen Force naval units without any additional expense being incurred for the Defence Force, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) As a result of limited capital and running costs, and also manpower and especially logistic support capability, the battle order of the SA Navy has been reviewed and it was decided to dispose of redundant and obsolescent platforms

(b) Approval in principal was given on 4 December 1985. The disposal has already commenced but the phasing out will still take a considerable time

(c) Fourteen

HoA

- (2) No. As a result of the age and obsolete technology of the vessels continued logistical support would have been very problematical and in conflict with the decision to dispose of the vessels
- (3) Falls away

Pharmacies doctors, subsidization

552 Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether the State subsidizes (a) private pharmacies and (b) doctors in private practice in respect of (i) medicines supplied and (ii) medical services rendered to pensioners, if so, up to what amount, in each case, if not, why not,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) No

(b) (i) No

(ii) Doctors in private practice appointed as part-time District Surgeons attend *inter alia* to pensioners (all race groups) and are reimbursed for medicine supplied to above mentioned patients for *minor ailments*

The procedures followed in the 4 Provinces are basically very similar, but differ in detail only, for example

Transvaal
An amount of R4,50 for medicine is paid per consultation

Cape
An amount of R5,00 is paid for medicine per consultation

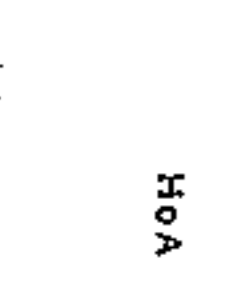
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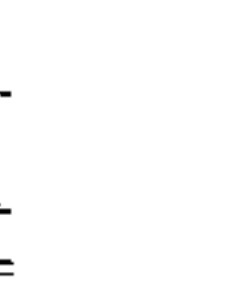


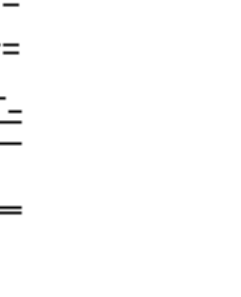












those concerned in the case of the latter Act

These Acts also provide for exemptions from the minimum wages and other conditions of employment, in wage regulating measures, which can be granted on the merits of each case.

Abortions

537 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether his Department or any body or person falling under his control has received any information, complaints and/or representations in regard to abortions allegedly performed at an East Rand hospital, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, what are the circumstances surrounding this matter,
- (2) whether the matter has been reported to the Transvaal Director of Hospital Services or any member of his personnel, if not why not, if so,
- (3) whether any action has been taken in this regard if so, what action, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No
- (2) The Transvaal Director of Hospital Services became aware of a possible excessive number of abortions at certain of the East Rand Hospitals, during routine inspections
- (3) The matter is being investigated

Members seconded to SWA

538 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any members of the South African Police Force have been seconded to the Government of South

Hon

1984 (Act no 111 of 1984) as amended

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away
- (2) No—term of service can within limits be extended consecutively. Where such terms are not extended, the Director General will retire on pension. The service conditions for Directors General do not make provision for contract appointments
- (3) No—Upon the expiry of their terms of service or any extension thereof

Employees' salary increases

540 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

- (1) Whether an agreement has been reached between the Post Office and a certain union, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to grant a salary increase to employees who recently participated in illegal strikes, if so, (a) what is the percentage of this increase, (b) why was it granted and (c) what is the name of the union concerned,
- (2) whether he intends increasing tariffs in order to finance this increase, if not, how does he intend financing the increase, if so, (a) which tariffs will be increased, (b) (i) by how much and (ii) with effect from what date will they be increased?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

- (1) Yes, but only in respect of those semi-skilled and unskilled employees on the two bottom notches of the applicable salary scales. The same increases apply to Whites, Coloureds and Indians
 - (a) 15% on average
 - (b) Research has shown that the salaries were no longer market related and an increase was contemplated. The increase which

Hon

the Department finally undertook to implement was considered justified, and

- (c) Post and Telecommunication Workers Association (POTWA)
- (2) No, the expenditure will amount to approximately R5 million for the current financial year and will be financed from the expected operating surplus of the financial year
 - (a) and (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

Members' Afrikaner-Broederbond

541 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether members of the South African Defence Force are permitted to be members of any organisations the proceedings of which are secret or confidential if so,
- (2) whether a certain organisation, the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is one of the organisations which have been approved for membership, if so, (a) why and (b) what is the name of this organisation,
- (3) whether any of these approved organisations call for an oath of allegiance by members to the organisation concerned and/or fellow-members of that organisation, if so, what are the implications regarding special treatment for fellow-members or conflict of interests concerning allegiance sworn to as members of the Defence Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes
 - (a) It is a non-violent cultural movement of which the aims and ideals are not in conflict with any laws of the country
 - (b) The Afrikaner-Broederbond

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Answered

(3) No For more details the hon member is referred to the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Secret Organisations, dated 12 December 1964, in which Judge of Appeal D H Botha replied in full to the questions now again posed by the hon member

Council support to terrorist movement

542 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether the South African Police are engaged in investigations to ascertain whether a certain council, the name of which has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, is lending financial or other support to terrorist movements, if/ not, why not, if so, (a) what is the name of this council, (b) to what terrorist movements is it lending support and (c) what progress has been made in these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No
(a) to (c) Fall away

Gold

543 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether the foreign exchange earned through the sale of gold and other minerals is repatriated to South Africa immediately, if not, (a) why not and (b) within what period is the foreign exchange so earned to be repatriated to South Africa,

(2) whether this period has led to speculation resulting in profits being made on foreign exchange dealings, if so, to what extent,

(3) whether he intends taking any steps in this regard if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when,
(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Exchange Control Regulations, Orders and Rules, 1961 determines that any person resident in the Republic to whom foreign currency accrues, inside or outside the Republic, must offer for sale such foreign currency to an authorised dealer within seven days after receipt. No person who is entitled to receive foreign currency may do or refrain from doing anything with a view to delay in whole or in part the receipt by him of such foreign currency or waiving such payment

(2) Within seven days the foreign currency proceeds have to be made available to an Authorised Dealer and if any interest was earned thereupon during the seven days, the interest together with the foreign currency have to be transferred to the RSA. Speculation is thus limited to a minimum and therefore no mention can be made of speculation profits within these seven days

(3) No steps are currently considered because under current circumstances it won't be practically feasible to shorten the period to less than seven days

(a) Falls away
(b) Falls away

(4) No

Pilots

545 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) (a) How many pilots left the service of the South African Airways in each calendar year from 1982 up to and including 1986, (b) what were the main reasons given for resignations and (c) how many of these pilots joined other airlines,

(2) whether the Airways are bound by salary regulations applicable to members of the International Air Transport Association, if not, how do the salary scales of Airways pilots differ

Answered

from those paid to pilots in countries to which the above regulations are applicable,
(3) whether Airways pilots are members of a recognised trade union, if not, why not, if so, of what trade union,
(4) whether this trade union is permitted to call a legal strike, if not, what recourse is open to Airways pilots to negotiate competitive salaries for themselves?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 1982 12
1983 19
1984 9
1985 14
1986 21
(b) The main reasons given were, inter alia starting own business, emigrated political, religious etc
(c) As far as can be ascertained, six

(2) No, the International Air Transport Association does not prescribe salary regulations for members
(3) Yes, SALSTAFF
(4) No Normal negotiating channels are available

Internal flights: delays
546 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs
(a) How many delays to internal South African Airways flights occurred during the months of (i) July, (ii) August and (iii) September in 1985, 1986 and 1987, respectively, and (b) what was the (i) cause and (ii) duration of each of these delays?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) (i) 1985 474
1986 341
1987 590
(ii) 1985 252
1986 293
1987 580
(iii) 1985 332
1986 305
1987 884
(b) (i) Information of this nature is not readily available and it will require much time and expense to gather. However, in respect of the three months in question for 1987 the majority of the delays resulted from technical problems and weather conditions. The upgrading of S A Airways' computer system also caused an unusual number of delays as particulars of passengers often had to be processed manually

(ii)	10-30 minutes	30-60 minutes	more than 60 minutes
July 1985	361	61	52
July 1986	258	42	41
July 1987	446	71	73
August 1985	175	39	38
August 1986	200	59	34
August 1987	437	81	62
September 1985	273	32	27
September 1986	234	49	22
September 1987	618	116	150

(1) (a) How many overseas visitors were the guests of the Bureau for Information during the period 7 May 1987 up

Overseas visitors

547 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Deputy Minister of Information

~~APU NEWS STOP~~
Troops must
withdraw
— Tutu

Staff Reporter 254

SOUTH AFRICA had "no business" in Angola and must withdraw its troops and military hardware from the area, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

In a message to an End Conscription Campaign meeting yesterday, Archbishop Tutu asked: "Where is the public outcry?"

"When I called for sanctions as a means of forcing the government to the negotiating table, many opposed it on the grounds that sanctions would cause suffering to black people.

"When some of those who are trying to end apartheid turn to violence, they are condemned by people claiming to be opposed to violence.

"Where are all these people now? South Africa has no business in Angola," he said.

ARGUS 8/10/87
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Senior officers on murder charge

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Six South African soldiers — three of them senior officers — have been charged with murder and public violence after the death of a Swapo member during a riot at a township rally here last year.

The accused all pleaded not guilty today and were remanded until December 8.

They are Colonel Johannes Hendrik Vorster, Colonel Willem Hendrik Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo and NCOs Eusebius Kashimbi and Steven Festus.

VIOLENT FRACAS

The court case arose out of a fracas at a Swapo rally on November 30 last year in which a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, was killed.

An inquest later found that Mr Shifidi's death was caused by unknown persons. But the court heard evidence that a number of soldiers from the 101 Owambo Battalion had been taken to Windhoek just before the rally.

After Mr Shifidi's death opposition leaders and Swapo claimed the soldiers, in civilian clothing, had instigated the violence.

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Cop to sue SADF after son's death

South 8-14/10/87

25

GRAHAMSTOWN - A Queenstown policeman is to take civil action against the SADF following the killing of his twelve-year-old son

A Queenstown inquest court this week found that the death of Sherlock Davids - shot dead at an SADF roadblock in October last year - was "attributable to acts amounting to an offence" on the parts of Corporal Randall Moore and Rifleman Christopher Butler

The boy's father, Warrant Officer Johnny Davids said after coming off duty at about 10pm on October 19 last year, he decided to return to the town's white commercial centre to buy cool drinks. His wife Dalene and their son were with him.

In Victoria Road, which separates Queenstown's "coloured" and African townships, the car went through an unlit roadblock manned by SADF personnel of the King William's Town-based Kaffrarian Rifles unit

Relieved

Acting on instructions by Moore, Butler fired three shots to stop the accelerating car

Sherlock was shot in the chest. The boy was certified dead on arrival at the Queenstown hospital and his mother sustained injuries.

Davids told the court he had passed along the road after coming off duty and shortly before the fatal return trip into town

He had seen a Buffel parked at the side of the road near a public toilet but was not stopped by soldiers

Davids said he had returned from a course in which he had received intensive instruction on the establishment of roadblocks. He would definitely have stopped if an attempt had been made to stop him

The inquest magistrate found that the actions of Moore and Butler were responsible for Sherlock's death

A relieved Mrs Davids said the family was happy with the inquest findings. "My husband always had doubts about whether he had acted correctly. But fortunately I was with him, so we can be certain about what happened.

Mrs Davids said a civil claim against the Minister of Defence arising from the death of her son was pending — Albany News Agency

11 in court after undertaker killed

PORT-ELIZABETH. - Eleven people appeared in the New Brighton Magistrates Court this week charged with the death of an undertaker.

Annette Nomawethu Kahla died last April days after the petrol bombing of her plush home, four cars - including two hearses — and her New Brighton funeral parlour.

Mncedisi Gawulane, 18, Justice Ficks, 20, Zwelinzima Mtshumpela, 27, Fundile Mazweni, 18, and six youths aged between 10 and 17 were charged with two counts of murder, arson and public violence. Thembeke Olive Ndikani was also burnt to death in that incident

On that day, four victims of a shooting incident were being buried when residents near the grave informed mourners that Kahla, 43, had been burying paupers without the knowledge or consent of the community.

Later that day seven unidentified burnt and mutilated bodies were exhumed. The "paupers" burial came at a time when members of the community had gone missing under mysterious circumstances

The accused all pleaded not guilty - Port Elizabeth News

Tutu wants SA out of Angola

SOUTH AFRICA should withdraw its troops and military hardware from Angola as it had "no business" in the country, the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Rt Rev Desmond Tutu, said yesterday.

In a message to an End Conscription Campaign meeting yesterday, Tutu said General Magnus Malan had confirmed that SA was in Angola "yet again".

"Where is the public outcry?" he asked in the message.

"When I called for sanctions as a means of forcing the government to the

Own Correspondent

negotiating table, many opposed it on the grounds that sanctions would cause suffering to black people.

"When some of those who are trying to end apartheid turn to violence, they are condemned by people claiming to be opposed to violence.

"Where are all these people now? South Africa has no business in Angola. It must withdraw its troops and military hardware from Angola," Tutu said.

B/day 8/10/87

Lead

Swapo murder: 6 plead not guilty

From JEAN SUTHERLAND

WINDHOEK. — Senior officers, including two colonels, were among six members of the South African Defence Force who yesterday pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and public violence in connection with the death of a veteran Swapo member

Appearing in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court were four commissioned officers Colonel Johan Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemoed, who is the commanding officer of the 101 Battalion (known as the "Owambo Battalion"), Commandant Antonie Botes and Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo, a non-commissioned officer, Corporal Eusebius Kashimbi, and a rifleman, Private Steven Festus

Two of the men are from the Bastion, the army headquarters in Windhoek, and the others are from the 101 Battalion, based in northern Namibia.

Immanuel Shifidi, a former Robben Island prisoner, was killed at an open-

air Swapo rally held last year in Katutura township to mark International Peace Year

He died after his arteries were severed with a sharp instrument

At an inquest hearing in July, a packed Magistrate's Court heard eyewitnesses give evidence that violence erupted at the November 30 gathering after "a group of thugs" waded into the crowd

A witness also testified that 50 armed men were driven from northern Namibia to the Katutura rally

One of the drivers who ferried the men gave evidence that he had recognized several soldiers from 101 Battalion among them

No evidence was led yesterday, and the court adjourned to December 8

The men faced as an alternative to the public-violence charge an alleged contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act, which covers inciting, instigating, commanding or provoking violence.

Police man to sue after soldiers shot dead his son

A QUEENSTOWN policeman is to sue the Minister of Defence for R60 000 following an inquest finding that two SADF soldiers were responsible for the death of his twelve-year-old son, and for injuries to his wife.

Sherlock Davids was killed and his mother Dalene Davids injured, after SADF personnel fired on their car as it approached an army roadblock. A Queenstown inquest court this week found that Davids' death in October last year, was "attributable to acts amounting to an offence" as insufficient attempt was made to stop the car.

Warrant Officer Johnny Davids, the boy's father who was driving the car, told the inquest court he drove into Queenstown's white commercial centre to buy a coldrink after coming off duty at about 10 pm.

Accompanied by his wife and son, he drove through an unlit SADF roadblock in Victoria Road, which separates Queenstown's "coloured" and black townships.

Acting on instructions issued by the officer in charge, Corporal Randall Moore, Rifleman Christopher Butler fired three shots at the accelerating car. Butler told the inquest that he "attempted to shoot at the wheels of the vehicle. At no stage did I attempt

Weekly Mail Reporter

to hurt anybody," he said.

Another soldier at the roadblock, Rifleman Deon Watkins, told the inquest that if Butler had not fired, he would have done so.

Sherlock Davids was shot in the chest and certified dead on arriving at Queenstown hospital. His mother was injured in the same incident.

Warrant Officer Davids told the court he had passed along the road shortly before the fatal trip into town. He had seen a buffel parked at the side of the road but was not stopped

by soldiers.

Davids said he had attended an intensive course on the establishment of roadblocks, and would definitely have stopped the car if an attempt had been made to halt him.

Inquest magistrate Mr Strydom found that Moore and Butler's actions were responsible for the boy's death, caused by a bullet wound in the chest.

Mrs Davids said her husband had had doubts about whether he was acting correctly. "But fortunately I was with him, so we can be certain about what happened," she said "It now

depends on them whether or not anybody is going to be punished. We are just very relieved it's all over."

She said a civil claim against the minister of defence for about R60 000 arising from the death of her son was pending.

A spokesman for SADF headquarters in Pretoria said the matter was still *sub judice* and refused to comment on the findings.

The matter has been referred to the Grahamstown attorney-general for a decision on whether or not anyone should be prosecuted. *Isral/Albany News Agency*

9-7/10/87 W/M Mail

Malan says why SA is in Angola

Defence Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA'S involvement in the present Angolan fighting is "supportive and defensive (and) very limited", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said at the Namaqualand capital of Springbok yesterday.

Opening the Springbok Show, he did not indicate how many South African or Namibian troops were involved in Angola, but emphasized that "we are temporarily there to prevent aggression from spilling over to our own borders; it is in South Africa's interest to take such action".

General Malan said South Africa was not seeking confrontation with the Angolan government, and "neither are we an enemy of the Angolan population".

He said although South Africa wanted peace and co-operation with Angola it would not tolerate the presence of "terrorists who are being trained there and then sent on missions of violence to South-West Africa and South Africa".

© Brigades to bolster Angolan forces — Page 5

Mr W Badenhorst prosecutor
C.M. T. 10/10/84

Indecent assault

probe continues

WINDHOEK. — A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said yesterday that progress had been made in a police investigation concerning allegations of indecent assault on civilians by soldiers near Oshigambo in northern Namibia on October 1.

Mr Philipus David said seven soldiers had arrived at his home and questioned him about Swapo movements.

He said his wife and two sons were assaulted by the soldiers, while his two teenage daughters were stripped naked and sexually abused.

The soldiers lit a large fire and made the two girls stand in the light while they shouted abuse and performed "indecent and unchristian actions". — Sana

UDF calls for SA withdrawal

THE Western Cape branch of the UDF has said the Defence Force must withdraw from Angola, and South Africa must stop supporting Jonas Savimbi and his murderous gangsters

The organization said it viewed the "invasion" of Angola by the SADF with "dismay and great shock, knowing what kind of destruction and death the strongest military might in Africa can sow"

Coloured soldier was not 1st class

By JOHANN VERSTER

A YOUNG soldier was kicked out of his first-class train compartment halfway through his journey — because he is not white

The coloured man's white companion — who also had a first-class ticket — was forced to join him in a second-class coach on the Trans-Karoo from Johannesburg to Cape Town. But both were allowed to have meals in the restaurant coach.

The two men boarded the train last Thursday at 09h00 and took up their first-class compartments for which they paid R230 each.

"All went well until shortly after the train left Kimberley, where a new conductor took over," the white soldier said this week.

"When he got to our compartment and saw that my travelling companion was coloured he ordered us out."

Both soldiers are members of the Military Police and went to Cape Town to escort a national serviceman — arrested for being absent without leave — back to the Reef.

The two, young Permanent Force members had to stand for more than an hour in the corridor before they were assigned a second-class compartment.

"The conductor only did his job. We don't have anything against him — it's the system that's wrong," they said.

Mr Jannie van Zyl, a SATS spokesman, said the conductor did what he was suppose to do. "Our trains are open for all races in all classes, but we do have whites-only coaches and open coaches," he said.

Asked how a repetition of this could be prevented, Mr van Zyl said when tickets were booked, mention should be made of the race of the passengers.



ITS

2/10/87

257

NR 603 13/10/04 (B)

256

SA's support for Unita in her own interest — Malan



Murder accused remanded

DURBAN — Mr Ian Forsythe, 24, who allegedly murdered his former girlfriend, 17-year-old Samantha Hardcastle, was again remanded when he appeared in court today. — Sapa

Sats theft: Man jailed 10 years

MARITZBURG — Gerald Peterson, 36, of Kokstad, has been jailed for an effective 10 years for the theft of R607 000 cash from the South African Transport Services. — The Argus Correspondent

Medicine price rise expected

JOHANNESBURG — The executive director and general manager of SA Druggist, Mr Syd Hurwitz, says he expects the price of medicines to increase by about 18 percent next year. — Sapa

Natal students fined R300

DURBAN — A group of Natal University students who attended an illegal gathering on May 7 have pleaded guilty to charges of contravening the Internal Security Act and fined R300 (or three months' imprisonment) suspended for five years. — Sapa

P K le Roux dam releasing water

PRETORIA — The P K le Roux dam in the Free State has been releasing water into the Orange River at the rate of 320 cubic metres a second for two weeks following good rains and run-off in the upper reaches of the river — Sapa

Hammer ace Barnard in car crash

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's greatest hammer thrower, Springbok Adam Barnard, is in Johannesburg Hospital recovering after a car accident in Benoni. — Sapa

Meningitis treatment for team

DURBAN — Manning Rangers Football Club players have received antibiotic treatment against meningitis following the death of Wayne Barlow, 23, of Bosmont Chelsea, who they played at the weekend — The Argus Correspondent

Back-to-work ultimatum

JOHANNESBURG — About 4 000 workers employed by Highveld Steel and Vanadium have been given until today to return to work or lose their jobs after the failure of a mediation meeting between the company and the National Union of Metalworkers — Sapa

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA would continue to give limited support to Unita to protect her own interests, said General Magnus Malan in a speech at Springbok.

South Africa could not tolerate the Russians using Angola as a springboard for domination of all of Southern Africa nor could it be tolerated that Angola could be used by the ANC and Swapo to launch attacks on South Africa

He said "We are prepared to co-operate again with the government of Angola, but co-operation means willingness must come from both sides.

"At this stage, the government of Angola does not appear to show any willingness to promote peace and stability in Southern Africa"

General Malan said that if called to do so South Africa would respond to the call to meet the Russian challenge where it occurred in Southern Africa

"This is precisely what is happening with Unita. Our links with them are open and known"

The support was moral and material and based on human considerations

"We do it because Unita is in our interests at the forefront of the battle against godless communism"

The assistance to Unita was supportive and defensive

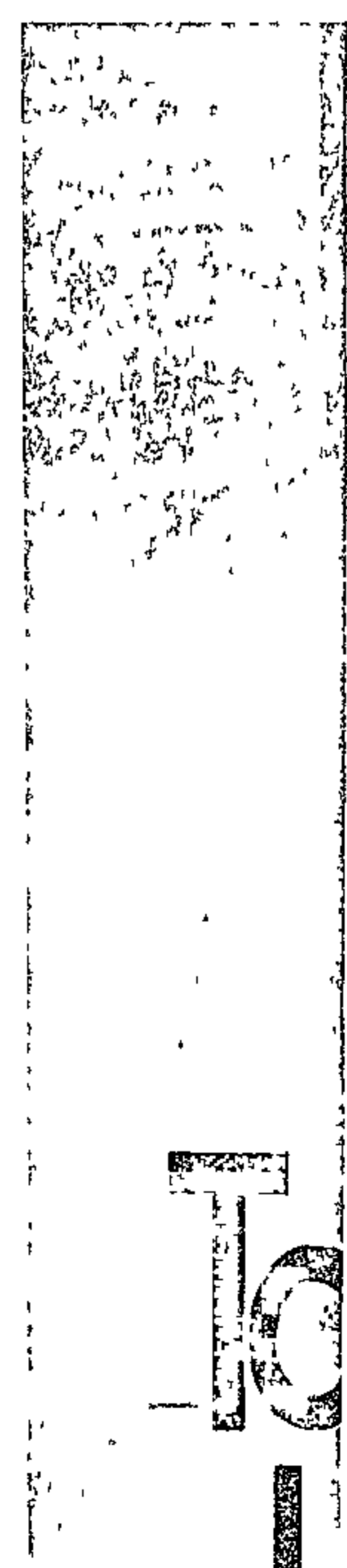
Helping ANC, Swapo

In this support, General Malan said South Africa was not seeking confrontation with Angola nor was she an enemy of the Angolan people

The government of Angola was, however, a prisoner of Moscow and Dr Jonas Savimbi wanted to break Moscow's grip

He said the Angolan government was providing assistance and protection to the ANC and Swapo

South Africa would not tolerate the export of violence and revolution



CAP 7.2/5 . 13/10/87 (182)
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Legal aid as national service?

JOHANNESBURG— The Cape of Good Hope Law Society is considering pressing for an “office of the public defender”, staffed by young attorneys and articled clerks, as part of their national service, to help the needy gain access to the law.

Addressing the society’s annual meeting in Transkei yesterday, the president, Mr Mervyn Smith, said: “The office we plan to set up to help indigent people should be totally divorced from the state and will provide legal representation for those who cannot afford it.

“The legal aid system has failed us. About 80% of all accused in criminal courts are unrepresented.”

Mr Smith said South Africa’s legal aid budget was “hopelessly inadequate” to meet the needs of the majority of the country’s population.

Comparing the South African legal aid budget with that of the UK, he said the figure budgeted by the government for the year ended March 31, 1987 was R9,57m, as opposed to the UK’s R1 400m.

“To stay within its budget, the Legal Aid Board has had to exclude from its programme all divorce cases and now assistance in the crucial area of disputes in the industrial courts.

“The Hoexter Commission drew attention to the shortcomings in the legal aid system to no avail. Matters have worsened since then,” Mr Smith said.

“If legal aid is not increased drastically we may find the very system of justice itself being undermined simply because there is no money available to help the needy gain their rightful access to the legal system.” — Sapa

1 9/10/85
14/10/85

Disclose 254
SADF role
in Angola,
says ECC

Staff Reporter

THE End Conscription Campaign, in a statement handed to military authorities at the Castle yesterday, has called for a full disclosure of the "nature and extent of South African involvement in Angola".

"As South Africans we are enraged that the SADF has again directly intervened in the Angolan civil war," the statement said

"That war has gone on for over a decade. It has been deliberately prolonged by the South African government through the aid which they have supplied to the Unita movement."

The statement said that the 1975-76 SADF invasion of Angola resulted in injury, maiming and death for young South Africans who were sent there "without choice"

The invasion went on to increase South Africa's international isolation and waste millions of rands of taxpayers' money, it said

"Once again we are not told the truth about what is happening to our sons, brothers and friends in Angola, or what they are doing to the Angolan people"

✓
**'Witdoeke' praises,
ECC protest at Castle**

Staff Reporter

ELEVEN o'clock yesterday morning was a bad time to go to the Castle with a protest against the Defence Force's presence in Angola — as members of an End Conscription Campaign deputation discovered

The SADF was otherwise engaged in being praised by a large group of singing, dancing "witdoeke" from Old Crossroads — among them several councillors recently deposed by the Supreme Court — for its presence in the townships during last year's conflict

The ECC deputation included ECC chairman Ms Paula Hathorn and Mr Jasper Walsh, PFP MP for Pinelands

After more than an hour's waiting, the deputation handed their signed statement to an orderly for transmission to a higher level

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Air threat to SA from neighbours 'growing rapidly'

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14/10/87
EWA/ST

PRETORIA — The air threat to South Africa from certain neighbouring states was growing rapidly and the SA Air Force would have to meet this threat, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said today

Opening the air force base at Louis Trichardt, he said the new Cheetah jet fighter would be stationed at the new base to counter the threat

He said the need for an air force base in the far Northern Transvaal had been foreseen in the 1970s

The new base would meet all the strategic and operational requirements for the defence of South African air space. Helicopters would also be stationed at the base to support ground operations in the area

"The build-up of the air capability of neighbouring states with Eastern bloc technology makes it imperative for the SAAF to stay one step ahead," he said

Referring to Mozambique, he said South Africa strove for peaceful interaction and to this end honoured the Nkomati Accord

"But the Frelimo Government never really stopped its support of the SACP-ANC alliance and still allows the ANC to operate in Mozambique," Gen Malan said

"Mozambique is still therefore directly or indirectly involved in the physical export of violence to South Africa" — Sapa

Air threat to SA escalating — Malan

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15/10/87

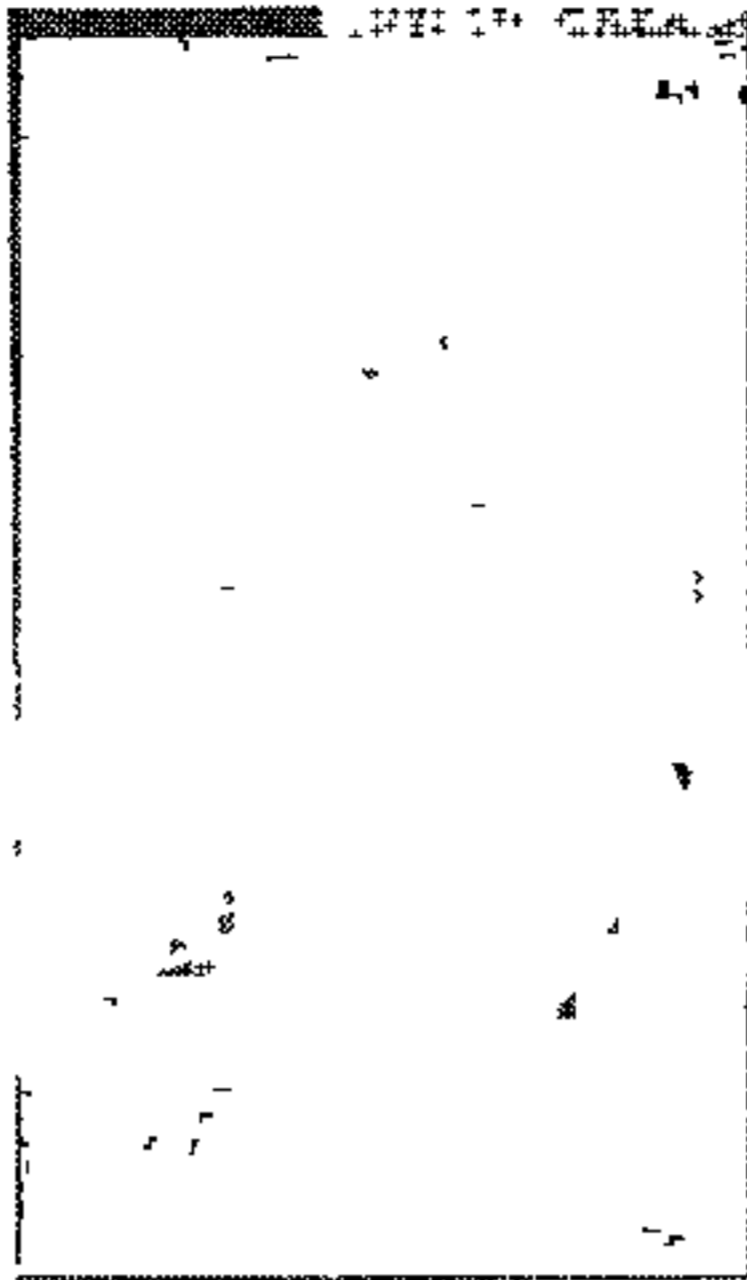
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"The build up of the



GENERAL MALAN

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Nkomati Accord

"But the Frelimo Government never really stopped its support of the SACP-ANC alliance and still allows the ANC to operate in Mozambique.

"Mozambique is still therefore directly or indirectly involved in the physical export of violence to South Africa."

He said Mozambique was waging a propaganda campaign against South Africa.

"Mozambique blames South Africa for every ailment in Southern Africa. We have no quarrel with the people of Mozambique or with any other country but the spreading of revolution has to be prevented. We expect President Chissano to pull his weight in this regard or we will have to take steps to neutralise terrorists in his country — Sapa

Camp Trans 15/10/87

New base ²⁵⁴ for air raids against ANC

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

THE Far Northern Transvaal's new Air Force Base Louis Trichardt might be used not only for air defence but as a launching-pad for sorties by helicopter-borne forces and Cheetah fighter-bombers against African National Congress bases and transit routes in Mozambique

Opening the base yesterday, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, made it clear that while Pretoria desired continuing good relations with Mozambique, the Chissano government was not in control of the country any more — and Russia was using it in its war against South Africa

General Malan's remarks came after a highly-placed official source told me the government had become impatient with ANC fighters using Mozambique for transit and sanctuary, and that unless this activity ceased within the next few months Pretoria would not hesitate to take direct steps against it

Opening the base yesterday, General Malan said the Mozambique government's ability to govern "is now virtually limited to Maputo"

Mozambique was in the grip of the Soviet Union, he added "I have no doubt that the USSR regards Mozambique as one of its instruments to achieve its ultimate aims in regard to the Republic of South Africa. In this context it uses the South African Com-

munist Party-African National Congress alliance as its main instrument"

General Malan said that although South Africa had adhered to the Nkomati Accord and increased financial aid to Mozambique, it was "very clear" the Chissano government "never really relinquished its support for, and accommodation of, the SACP-ANC alliance"

ANC members had acknowledged that the restrictions placed on Pretoria by the Nkomati Accord had given them freedom to move through Mozambique and continue planning of acts of terror against South Africans

If South Africa's rights and interests were threatened, "it is not acceptable that treaties and rules which are violated and ignored by others — in this case, Mozambique — should hamper its freedom of movement and action"

The base, under construction since 1983, will be manned from January by the re-activated 5 Squadron SAAF, operating the Mirage III-derived Cheetah aircraft suited to both aerial combat and ground attacks

In the "near future", according to the minister, helicopters would also be based at AFB Louis Trichardt, which was "ideally situated to provide the necessary support to security forces in their struggle against terrorism"

General Malan said yesterday that the air threat to South Africa from "certain neighbouring countries" was escalating rapidly. This was accompanied by a greater participation by Russians, Cubans and other members of East Bloc nations

fifth wife to

Conscription for all call turned down

Political Staff

AMANZIMTOTI — Conscription for other race groups could develop in an evolutionary way, as it had for whites, says Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach.

Mr Breytenbach was replying to demands made at the National Party Natal Congress that compulsory national service be extended to Indians, coloureds and "selected urban blacks"

Durban North delegate, Mrs Jo-Ann Allen, said the "brain drain" could be blamed on the system where whites were called up while jobs were taken by other race groups.

She said township violence could be controlled by calling up blacks and channelling their aggression to the borders.

Mr Breytenbach said conscription could not be introduced because adequate training facilities were not available.

Conscription for whites had been an evolutionary process, with whites volunteering first, then a draft ballot followed and only in 1977 was conscription introduced.

SPAK 15/10/87

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5/day 16/10/87

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IT IS A dark day in the Great War. A hospital ship, the British Llandoverly Castle, is torpedoed. This is a crime against the international laws of war.

Two lieutenants, part of the crew of a German U-boat which has sunk the vessel, give orders to fire on the lifeboats bearing sick, wounded and other survivors. The submarine's commander has ordered these two to act thus because he wants to leave no trace — for he fears the consequences.

Are these two junior officers entitled to the defence that they were merely carrying out orders? Can they shelter behind the contention that, had they disobeyed their superior officer, they would probably have been court-martialled for serious breach of discipline?

The German Supreme Court in Leipzig in 1921 answered these questions in the negative. It held that the commander's orders to leave no trace did not free the accused from guilt.

The court was applying the principle of the existing German Code of Military Law, which provided that the defence of "superior orders" would not excuse a soldier where he must have known with certainty that the order was illegal.

But for some decades there was considerable confusion in international legal circles as to the correct law on the subject.

The British Manual of Military Law of 1914 had stated that "members of the armed forces who commit such violations of the recognised rules of warfare as are ordered by their governments or their commander are not war criminals and cannot be punished by the enemy," though the "officials or commanders responsible for such orders may be punished if they fall into the enemy's hands."

However, this view was in due course rejected by leading writers on international law, like Oppenheim, and in 1944 the British and American Manuals of Military Law amended the rule and said that soldiers "cannot escape liability if, in obedience to a command, they commit acts which both violate the unchallenged rules of warfare and outrage the general sentiment of humanity." They are "bound to obey lawful orders only."

If the order is obviously unlawful the accused is guilty. The high degree of resolution, however, required for a subordinate to disobey his superior officer justifies the recognition that there were mitigating circumstances. This indeed was what the Leipzig court said.

It was also the line taken in the historic trial of the major war criminals of Germany held at Nuremberg from November 1945 to October 1946. The whole approach of the Allies in formulating the indictment against the 22 Nazi

'I was ordered to do it'

In a murder trial last month in Bellville, Cape, two policemen accused of shooting people during a period of unrest pleaded they had acted under "superior orders". They were acquitted when the two assessors overruled the judge. GERALD GORDON, QC, looks at the legal history of the "superior orders" defence.

leaders — including Goering, Von Ribbentrop, Keitel, Rosenberg, Streicher, Jodl — was that these men were to be prosecuted as individuals participating in what Judge Robert Jackson described in his opening address as "a plan and design to which all Nazis were fanatically committed, to annihilate all Jewish people."

In his concluding address he said "Germany became one vast torture chamber. Cries of its victims were heard round the world and brought shudders to civilised people everywhere."

It was apparently realised at the London Conference, where in mid-1945 the Allies met to draft the indictment "Crimes Against Peace," "War Crimes," and "Crimes Against Humanity," that the Nazi terror which so permeated the whole of Germany and later most of Europe could not be segmented into questions of separate "superior orders."

In the Charter of the International Military Tribunal which the "Four Powers" (Britain, America, Russia and France) produced, it was expressly provided that the tribunal was forbidden to entertain pleas based on the defence of superior orders — except as a mitigating factor. The plea of superior orders failed and 12 of the accused went to the gallows.

Adolf Eichmann, one of the principal Nazis implicated in effecting "The Final Solution of the Jewish People" — that is, by elimination — was charged in 1961 in Jerusalem to which he had been brought from his hide-out in the Argentine, with the killing of millions of Jews by gassing, burning and other means in the Auschwitz, Maidanek, Treblinka and other extermination camps.

His main defence was that at all times he was acting on orders from above, and his counsel, Dr Serva-

tus, cited the British Manual of 1914.

His own evidence, however, destroyed whatever possible reliance might have been placed on this defence, for he told the court "Your Honour, I must declare that I see in this murder, this extermination of the Jews, one of the gravest crimes in the history of humanity. I would ask the Jewish people for pardon. I am bowed down with shame at the thought of the iniquities committed against the Jews and the injustices done to them."

His own words were evidence of his guilty knowledge that this was no legal order.

And in the recent Cape case of *S v Villet and Kruger* (September 15, 1987) Mr Justice Howie cited Snyman's *Strafreg* "Our law, like most civilised systems, will not be prepared to excuse a soldier who on the command of an officer commits rape or, like the war criminal Eichmann, mass murder, solely on the ground that he was obeying the order of a superior."

Until last month the only reported local case on "superior orders" was *Rex v Smith* in the Cape courts in 1960 during the Anglo-Boer War. The accused, a private, was ordered by his captain to shoot a farm-hand dead if he did not hand over a bridle and saddle to the patrol which had occupied the farm. Upon the farm-hand's refusal, the accused did shoot and kill him.

The court laid down that a soldier is obliged to obey only an order which is not "manifestly illegal." On this basis it acquitted the accused.

In the *Villet and Kruger* case the evidence was that, during certain unrest in the Bellville area, the two accused policemen had, under orders from Captain O van Schalkwyk (a former riot squad commander), hidden themselves in

a garden at the corner of two streets. The police district commandant, Colonel Martinus Mans, and Van Schalkwyk were in the vicinity.

A crowd of about 50 had gathered and there was an order to arrest those who set up obstructions and set fire to them. Kruger said he had been ordered "to eliminate" those who again acted (against the police) (*hy het opdrag gekry om die wat weer sou kom optree, te elimineer*) and that the word "eliminate" was used by Van Schalkwyk.

Kruger interpreted this to mean that he was to do all in his power to arrest those who committed acts of unrest, and if necessary for this purpose, to shoot. They were to shoot those who made trouble (*die wat kak maak*).

Teargas was soon used, the crowd moved past the corner and some ran. Kruger said he decided what action was needed and instinctively shot at the crowd — in order to obey the command Van Schalkwyk had given him. The two accused fired seven shots with shotguns. The court found that from their own evidence it was clear they did not shoot in order to make arrests.

In consequence of the shooting a young woman, Miss Sarah van Wyk, was killed and three persons were wounded. The court was satisfied that the woman died through shooting by Kruger. When shot, she was less than six metres from him.

Mr Justice Howie sat with two assessors. In a court so constituted questions of law are for the judge alone, but questions of fact are for all three and any two can overrule the third. In the event this is what happened. The assessors overruled the judge and acquitted both accused.

"The pith of the question of the two accused's guilt," they said, "lay in the nature and contents of

the relevant command which, originating from Mans and spoken by Van Schalkwyk, was given to them, as well as the manner and spirit in which it was carried out."

The orders had to be seen against the background of the events of the day and the unrest which had prevailed. There was no room for discretion on the part of the two men and the congratulation of the accused by Mans immediately after the event left the assessors in no doubt that the accused did everything that evening just as they had been told to do,

However, the learned judge, who had analysed the authorities and, while citing conflicting views on the *Rex v Smith* decision, adopted it in broad terms and said he would have found Kruger guilty on the charge of murdering Miss Van Wyk and of attempting to murder the three wounded people. On the latter charge he would have likewise found Villet guilty, but not on the charge of murder.

He said the two men had been ordered to wound people with lethal weapons. This was not a lawful order. Killing of our fellowmen is always *prima facie* unlawful and the use of a firearm is a drastic operation.

While he agreed that the shooting could not be considered in isolation, this was a shooting not at people who were busy committing a crime but at a group of persons, some of whom had shown criminal intentions but in circumstances in which it was impossible to determine who they were. In his lordship's view the orders were manifestly illegal.

It is perhaps to be pondered whether, in the light of the considerable amount of juristic writing on the "superior orders" defence and the plethora of decisions in the forums of the world, the determination of a case like this does not turn fundamentally on a question of law and not of fact.

In this context one should notice that the issue as to whether it is a question of law or fact is itself a question of law to be decided only by the judge. If there is substance in this respectfully posed query, assessors in such cases could be debarred from contributing to the finding on the guilt or otherwise of the accused.

A concluding thought. If in any system the lawfulness of an order given in the armed or police forces cannot be questioned either at the lowest or highest or any other level, we would reach a state of government summed by that brilliant satirist of autocratic Rome in the first century of this era, Juvenal "*Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas*" ("I will have this done, so I order it done, let my will replace reasoned judgment").

A song and dance upstages Angola protests

WHEN an End Conscription Campaign delegation went to Western Province Command headquarters in Cape Town's historic Castle this week to demand the details of the SADF's involvement in Angola, they were upstaged by a song and dance routine.

Doing the singing and dancing were residents of Old Crossroads — some of them children recently taken by the South African Defence Force on a "youth camp" — led by Mama Alexandra Luke, a well-known supporter of the *witdoek* vigilante leader, Johnson Ngxobongwana.

Until a recent supreme court order declared it invalid, Luke served as a councillor on the Crossroads town committee, of which Ngxobongwana

By GAYE DAVIS,
Cape Town

was mayor

As the ECC delegation wanted to see the commanding officer, Luke made a speech in which she thanked "the soldiers" for "helping us with our problems last year".

This was a clear reference to the weeks during May and June when *witdoeke* vigilantes from Old Crossroads torched thousands of shacks, driving about 70 000 people off their land amid allegations that they enjoyed SADF and South African Police support

"We are so glad to join the *amazoni* (soldiers)," said Luke, adding that the *witdoeke* were "not killers".

As youths in the blue, orange and white uniform of the Castle Guard prepared to drill with fixed bayonets, the ECC delegation handed over its signed statement to be passed on to the commanding officer.

In it the ECC expressed outrage at the SADF's direct intervention in the Angolan conflict, after prolonging the decade-long war through aid for the Unita rebel movement

"Once again South Africa is interfering illegally in Angola's domestic affairs. Once again we are not told the truth about what is happening to our sons, brothers and friends in Angola — or what they are doing to the Angolan people," the statement said, calling for the SADF troops' withdrawal.

16-22/10/87

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17/10/87

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Change law to recognise objectors

Religion Reporter
NO one should be compelled to perform military service against the dictates of his conscience, according to a report before the Western Cape synod of the Ned Geref Kerk.

The report, compiled by the synodical commission for doctrine and current affairs, said that legislation should be amended to legal recognition applying not only to religious objectors but also to a broad category of conscientious objectors.

The report questioned the justification of the call by some South African churches to their members to refuse to perform military service.

However, the report recognised the responsibility of each individual to make this decision.

Consideration

The committee urged church members to consider positively in the present circumstances the Government's call to military service.

The report and their recommendations would be submitted to the next general synod for consideration.

They recommended that existing legislation be changed to extend the classification of religious objectors to include pacifists and those who for religious or moral reasons believed that a particular military conflict was unjustified and therefore could not in conscience perform military service.

● A motion declaring that there were no Biblical grounds to prevent women becoming preachers and governing elders was adopted but the synod said that further reflection on the practical implementation was needed.

4476 Times 17/10/87 (100)

NGK concern at Group Areas Act disruption

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THE Western Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk yesterday expressed concern at the disruption the Group Areas Act was causing mixed couples.

The synod called on the government to enact a law to protect the residential rights of racially-mixed couples but said it was thankful for the measures being taken at present.

● They recommended that the government amend the Defence Amendent Act to further accommodate religious objectors.

The preparedness of an objector to serve longer periods of alternative service should be the important criteria in determining whether a refusal to be conscripted was really a matter of conscience.

● A proposal that the synod charge its Inter-Church Commission for Education and Culture with the task of investigating, among other matters, the opening of all schools, was referred to the Temporary Commission for Study and Current Affairs.

Another issue which may be brought up for discussion by members of the Synod on the Inter-Church Commission is the opening of schools to all races to those who so wish it.

● The synod accepted a recommendation that the church, in its fight against communism, continuously guard and warn against all political and economic totalitarian tendencies in society.

I'm a psychopath, SADF man tells court

CP Correspondent

A NATIONAL serviceman, whose father is a major in the SADF, told the Port Elizabeth Regional Court on Monday that he was a psychopath.

Andre Lubbe Denysshen, 21, a Walvis Bay resident, pleaded not guilty to a spree of thefts on yachts in August this year.

Denysshen told the court that while he was with the SADF he went AWOL and travelled from Durban to Cape Town by way of Port Elizabeth and was arrested in Cape Town. - Pen.

18/10/87

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C/Press



New Angolan claims

'SA planes shot down'

CAC Tents 19/10/87
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Staff Reporter

CLAIMS by the Angolan Foreign Ministry that Angola had downed 16 South African aircraft, killed 32 South African troops and destroyed 12 armoured vehicles since mid-August were rejected by the SADF yesterday as "wild" and an attempt to "divert attention from Unita successes".

And reports from our London Bureau that air clashes between South African fighters and newly-deployed Soviet fighters had resulted in the downing of a South African Mirage jet and two helicopters over the past three weeks, were also rejected by the SADF.

The official Angolan news

agency, Angop, said the alleged South African air losses included seven Impala and Mirage jets, four helicopters and a small spotter plane.

Our London correspondent reports that yesterday's Sunday Telegraph reported that for the first time black African pilots have been taking on their South African counterparts in the air — pitting the advanced MiG 23s against the older and slower Mirages.

Two years ago, when Angolan pilots were flying MiG 21s, the South African pilots easily out-fought and outflew their opponents and shot down at least two Soviet fighters, the Telegraph report says.

Since then a sophisticated missile defence system, manned by black Angolans and their Cuban advisers, has been installed across the south of the country by the Angolan government's Soviet backers.

This advance system has presented considerable problems for the SADF, whose fighters fly

frequent ground-attack sorties against the Angolan army and Swapo bases in northern Namibia.

Now the Angolan military, under the direction of a Soviet general, has committed the new MiG 23s to battle for the first time.

Western diplomats in Pretoria say the South African air losses are modest, but they have led to a strategic rethink among South African military planners.

In London, a military analyst said this weekend: "Not only have the South Africans lost air superiority over southern Angola but they face a new threat to their bases in northern Namibia."

The SADF spokesman yesterday said there was "nothing new in these allegations".

"They are merely a rehash of old statements and yet again an attempt to divert attention away from the successes that Unita has

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From page 1

scored against the Russian- and Cuban-led offensives against them in south-east Angola. "In any event these allegations are so wild they do not warrant any further comment," he added.

Angola conceded "considerable losses in personnel and material" in a battle along the Lomba River on October 3.

Unita earlier claimed they cut in half four army brigades along the Lomba in counter-attacking a government offensive on Mavinga.

South Africa has acknowledged aiding Unita against the offensive that reportedly involves hundreds of Soviet-supplied tanks and armoured cars as well as several hundred Cuban and Soviet advisers.

"During the last few days, the South African invaders have increased their forces in occupied Angolan territory" to "escalate aggression" against Angola, Angop reported. It denied any direct involvement of Cuban and Soviet troops in the fighting.

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SADF in Alexandra 'supportive' role

By Dan Side 2/1/87

A military presence would remain in Alexandra until "normality" had returned to the Johannesburg township, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Roelf Meyer said yesterday after attending a meeting that marked the first anniversary of the Alexandra mini-joint-management system.

"To put it bluntly," he said, "I'm not going to play along with the radicals so that Alexandra can go down again."

The Defence Force had played a security

role when unrest disrupted the township, but its current job was to help the community.

"We now have a situation in which residents can lead normal lives, and that's the first stage in our objective," said Mr Meyer.

"The military are no longer needed for security purposes and are playing a supportive role to assist other Government departments towards the development of the township."

Mr Meyer said he was pleased with the progress of the R116 million Alexandra development programme.

ECC angered by 'death calls' link

The End Conscription Campaign has rejected any implication that it might have been involved in falsely notifying families of national servicemen of deaths in the operational area

ECC national secretary Ms Adele Kirsten said her organisation took strong exception to Defence Force spokesmen linking "underhand tactics of anti-conscription" organisations to the false notifications.

"The ECC is not directly mentioned, but as one of the only organisations which directly works for a change in the law with regard to compulsory military service, we must assume that the allegations refer to the activities of the ECC.

"At no point has our work been intended to break down the morale of the next of kin of serving soldiers. Rather, we have recognised the increasing dilemma faced by both the conscript and his family when faced with the choice of serving in the SADF"

SADF chaplains 'ought not to wear uniforms'

By Carina le Grange,
Religion Reporter

The annual Methodist conference, being held in Benoni this week, yesterday endorsed the decision that military chaplains no longer wear uniforms

It added it "cannot accept the attempt by the Department of Defence to rule on this matter"

Saying it was the "prerogative of the

church to decide how and under what conditions chaplains should minister to military personnel", the resolution proposed by the Rev Peter Storey said other mainline English-speaking churches would be invited to join the Methodists in conveying the decision to the Minister of Defence

The decision is a response to a letter to the Department of Defence questioning the wearing of uniforms by chaplains, to which the department had replied that chaplains would "continue to wear uniforms"

"At the heart of this is the assumption that the military will decide how the churches shall minister," Mr Storey said

He said the Methodist church's policy was to minister effectively to all in the military but to distance itself as far as possible from all structures of the military machine and to make sure none of its actions could be construed as approval of the military

The conference also expressed its dismay about the "severe restrictions" placed on universities, which had "blocked freedom of expression in a manner tantamount to blackmail"

The conference decided to write to all universities offering support

82/10/87 JPK

SADF staff can belong to the AB — Malan

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

MEMBERS of the SA Defence Force are also allowed to be members of the secret organisation, the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB), the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan has said.

In a written reply to questions asked in Parliament, General Malan said SADF members could belong to the AB because it was a "non-violent cultural movement of which the aims and ideals are not in conflict with any laws of the country".

General Malan was also asked by Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, indirectly-elected Conservative Party MP, if the AB called for an oath of allegiance by members to the AB itself and to fellow members.

"If so what are the implications regarding special treatment for fellow members or conflict of interests concerning allegiances sworn to as members of the Defence Force?"

General Malan replied that the secret organisation did not demand such an oath.

For more details he referred Mr Derby-Lewis to the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Secret Organisations of October 1964 in which D H Botha, of the Appellate Division, "replied in full" to the questions.

The Botha Commission provoked great controversy at the time because it broke completely with South African tradition by holding its inquiry in camera and by presenting its conclusions without reference to the secret evidence.

It absolved the AB of any of the charges laid against it in its terms of reference — but many critics said its terms of reference had been badly framed.

However Judge Botha did say that the AB required a "solemn pledge" from its members that they would not divulge their own membership — except in really urgent circumstances — and never the membership of others.

One of the judge's terms of reference was to find out if the AB was "guilty of nepotism or interference with appointments and promotions in the Public Service, the Defence Force or the Police Service so that persons are appointed or promoted for reasons other than merit".

Judge Botha said that he did hear evidence supporting this type of accusation, but rejected it.

Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, the Prime Minister who commissioned the Botha report and himself a Broeder, said in Bloemfontein in 1943 that the Afrikaner Broederbond must gain control of everything it can lay its hands on in every walk of life in South Africa.

LONDON. — Major Wynand du Toit was captured in Cabinda through information passed to Western intelligence by one of the double agents accused of plotting to kidnap leading ANC members in London, sources here revealed yesterday.

Mr Evan Dennis Evans, one of the men against whom charges of conspiracy to kidnap were dropped this week, was a former RAF officer and had for many years faithfully served MI6, British intelligence's foreign arm

Mr Evans, 53, Mr John Wheatley, 28 and the particularly shady Mr Frank Larsen, 53, were charged earlier this year with conspiracy to kidnap leading members of the ANC in London and bring them back to South Africa.

The charges were dropped this week amid protest that there had been a cover-up. All three were also mentioned in the unsuccessful coup attempt against the socialist government of Mr Albert Rene in the Seychelles

According to his own evidence, Mr Evans's last job was as quartermaster to the South African Recce Commando. He is quoted on record as saying that he helped plan the fatal raid on the Cabinda oilfields on May 21, 1985

Only survivor

However, it is claimed that Mr Evans informed London of the plan to strike at American oil installations in Cabinda, and London in turn informed Washington

The angry Americans then tipped off the Angolans. The usual Cuban guard was taken out of the sabotage zone and Major Du Toit and his sabotage team walked straight into the arms of an ambush set up by Fapla, the Angolan army.

The only survivor was Major Du Toit, who recently returned to South Africa in the spy swop involving Angola and Mozambique

Mr Evans returned hastily to his native Wales, where he set up a business in Anglesey in October 1985, after 15 years' service as an officer in the Rhodesian and South African forces

According to reports Mr Evans left in haste because he feared the revenge of the Recce Commando — and in particular he feared Mr Johann Niemoller, the Uppington businessman rumoured to be the mastermind of the plot to kidnap such leading members of the ANC as its London representative, Mr Solly Smith

After his arrest, Mr Evans's wife Judith admitted the family was terrified when Mr Niemoller suddenly arrived on their doorstep in late 1986

Her husband's sole wish, she said, was to put distance between himself and Mr Niemoller and to safeguard his family

She supported evidence given on Mr Evans's behalf in court that Mr Niemoller asked him to get involved in either "blowing up" the ANC offices or kidnapping its members, particularly former military wing leader Mr Joe Slovo

According to his statement, Mr Evans agreed to become involved in surveillance of the ANC offices but told them to "get lost" when they asked him to join the alleged kidnap plot

Mr Evans has since refused to discuss the case. But there is a glaringly obvious security screen around his house. Journalists who have made approaches have found themselves followed by plainclothes police

DU TOIT
DROPPED
MARGARET THATCHER

APR 1986
24/10/87
CARE TIPS

A storm of protest broke in England this week when the kidnap charges were dropped against the three on Wednesday

Britain's Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, yesterday defended the decision to drop the charges and also denied any government involvement

Sir Patrick told the House of Commons that the decision was reached by the Director of Public Prosecutions alone, without reference to Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher

He said there was "no connection whatsoever"

To page 2

P.T.O.

CMC trials 29/10/87
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Korean War hero in secret nuclear trial

Supreme Court Reporter
FLYING ace and arms dealer Brigadier Johann "Janne" Blaauw is facing trial behind closed doors on charges of attempted extortion, fraud, corruption and contravening the Nuclear Energy Act.

Such is the secrecy surrounding the Supreme Court trial that the press have been refused access to anything other than the brigadier's identity, a bald statement of the charges and the information that he has surrendered his passport and is on bail of R50 000.

It is known, however, that the list of state witnesses reads like an extract from a South African "Who's Who", including leading business and political figures

Brigadier Blaauw is being charged in terms of Section 70 of the Nuclear Energy Act which makes it an offence

— punishable by a fine of R20 000 or 20 years in prison or both — to receive any information about nuclear licences, sites or installations "knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe" that such information is communicated without the written permission of the Atomic Energy Corporation

Brigadier Blaauw was a hero of the Korean War, in which he commanded the South African Air Force's "Cheetah Squadron", winning a decoration for bravery from the United States Air Force and the Distinguished Flying Cross

The trial of Brigadier Blaauw is proceeding

Mr Justice G Friedman is presiding with two assessors Deputy Attorney General Mr F Kahn is prosecuting Mr M Hannon SC, instructed by Werksman of Johannesburg, is appearing for Mr Blaauw

Supply drops at Zambezi — claim

SA submarines 'helping rebels in Mozambique'

CARE TRIPS 28/10/87 (28) 254

There have also been MNR incursions into north-eastern Zimbabwe, with attacks on agricultural installations, hampering production on at least one state-owned tea estate

The stepped-up MNR pressure had led the late President Samora Machel to convene a meeting of leaders in the sub-continent, Mr Munangagwa said, and to attempt the installation of anti-aircraft missiles in the northern provinces. It was on the return flight home from this meeting that President Machel was killed

Asked for proof

Mr Munangagwa said the Zimbabwean army had then been sent into Mozambique and had now recaptured 14 towns, the rebels having fled the others. The Zimbabwean army was now patrolling the Zambezi. The situation had greatly improved

Asked to produce proof of his statements, Mr Munangagwa invited South African journalists to try to drive from Harare to the main ports of Mozambique and, if they were captured by MNR rebels, to ask them who was directing and supplying them. They would soon see for themselves where the supplies were coming from

Questioned about the Nkomati Accord and its effects, Mr Munangagwa said that there had at first been a lull in South African activity. MNR rebels who had been trained at a base camp at Phalaborwa, Northern Transvaal, were sent back over the border into Mozambique. The supply operation was subsequently resumed via the Comoros Islands — but now there were again direct flights into Mozambique air space

As recently as July-August South African submarines had made a supply drop near Nacala

Answering further questions, Mr Munangagwa said the MNR appeared to have no political policy, direction or programme. "I think their masters are still engaged in the task of causing the maximum devastation of economic targets," he said

South Africa was wholly responsible for the misery, devastation and starvation in Mozambique, Mr Munangagwa said

● SA 'wants to scrap Nkomati' — Page 2



Mr Emmerson Munangagwa

From GERALD SHAW

HARARE. — South African submarines are landing supplies of food and ammunition at the Zambezi River to aid the MNR insurgents in Mozambique, according to Zimbabwe's Minister of State (Security) in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa.

Speaking to a group of visiting South African journalists at Zimbabwe's security headquarters here, Mr Munangagwa said that South Africa was sending submarines to the Zambezi and loading supplies on motor launches which then made deliveries up the river at pre-arranged points

In a major stepping-up of South African aid, Hercules transport aircraft had flown into air strips cut out of the bush and lit with gas lamps, he said. Helicopters flew into the central provinces with supplies

Mr Munangagwa, himself a bush-war veteran who was imprisoned by the Smith government for blowing up a train near Fort Victoria, said the supply drops were going on all the time and increasing each month

He sees South African support of MNR (Renamo) activity as aimed ultimately at the economy of Zimbabwe and at its transport links to the sea through Mozambique. Units of the Zimbabwean army have been deployed to guard the Beira corridor railway and pipeline to Harare

The increased level of re-supply by South Africa dated from about May last year, Mr Munangagwa said, at the time when South Africa had launched raids into its neighbour states and aborted the EPG negotiations with Commonwealth representatives

The supply operation led to a massive resurgence of MNR activity in the Zambezia province of Mozambique, with the "bandits", as Mr Munangagwa described them, capturing control of 18 towns and taking over virtually the whole province by September last year, he said

Nothing new, says SADF

A South African Defence Force spokesman commented:

"There is nothing new in these allegations. South Africa's point of view in this regard is well known, and the SADF has no further comment"

— A (28)

Soldier dies in border shooting

PRETORIA — Defence Headquarters here have confirmed that a black South African soldier died in a shooting incident just inside the Swazi border yesterday

A SADF spokesman said the soldier, from the Eastern Transvaal, was trying to "apprehend three fleeing suspects" His name is being withheld till his next of kin had been informed

No details were given of the suspects

Earlier yesterday, a Swazi police spokesman in Mbabane confirmed the shooting and that an SADF soldier had died just inside its border with South Africa

According to reports, he was apparently shot dead when he tried to prevent suspected African National Congress men from crossing into Swaziland

Assistant Swazi Police Superintendent Azaria Ndzimandze said a "South African subject" was also found "critically" wounded in the buttocks inside Swaziland after the incident

He was found to be in possession of a 9mm pistol and was arrested by Swazi police

The SADF soldier's body was taken to a Swazi government mortuary, he said

Sources said Swazi police arrested two ANC men and a Swazi national after the incident

SAG Trips 29/10/87 (254) (3)

Uncompromising, arms dealer is a man of mystery

By CHRIS STEYN

BRIGADIER Jan Blaauw, Korean air ace, arms dealer — and at present the accused in a top-secret Supreme Court trial on charges of attempted extortion, fraud, corruption and contravening the Nuclear Energy Act — is a man of mystery.

He never speaks to the press. Secrecy surrounds his every move, although in the past few years he has not been able to avoid publicity, thanks to a series of controversial court cases in which he has been involved.

He adopts such a low profile that this week a reporter covering the start of the trial — which is taking place behind closed doors in the Supreme Court, Cape Town — had to identify the grey-haired, goateed accused from old photographs taken in less hush-hush times.

The only facts supplied to the press at the start of the current trial were Brigadier Blaauw's identity, a statement on the charges and the information that he has surrendered his passport and is on bail of R50 000.

However, it is known that police investigations into the activities of Brigadier Blaauw and Mr Frans Whelpton, former private secretary of Mr Fanie Botha (former Minister of Manpower) and an associate of the brigadier's, began in November 1983.

Because the matter is *sub judice*, little can be revealed about the trial at this stage, except that leading business and political figures are among the state witnesses.

Brigadier Blaauw attracted public notice as far back as January 1985,

Squadron, the "Flying Cheetahs", and was decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross.

One of the stories still told about him is that he stopped a proposed South African invasion of Rhodesia dead in its tracks by informing the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, of the plans afoot in military circles. Mr P W Botha, who was then Minister of Defence, dismissed these claims as "nonsense".

Described by close associates as "proud, arrogant and uncompromising", very active and still super-fit, although in his mid-sixties, he is a very private man.

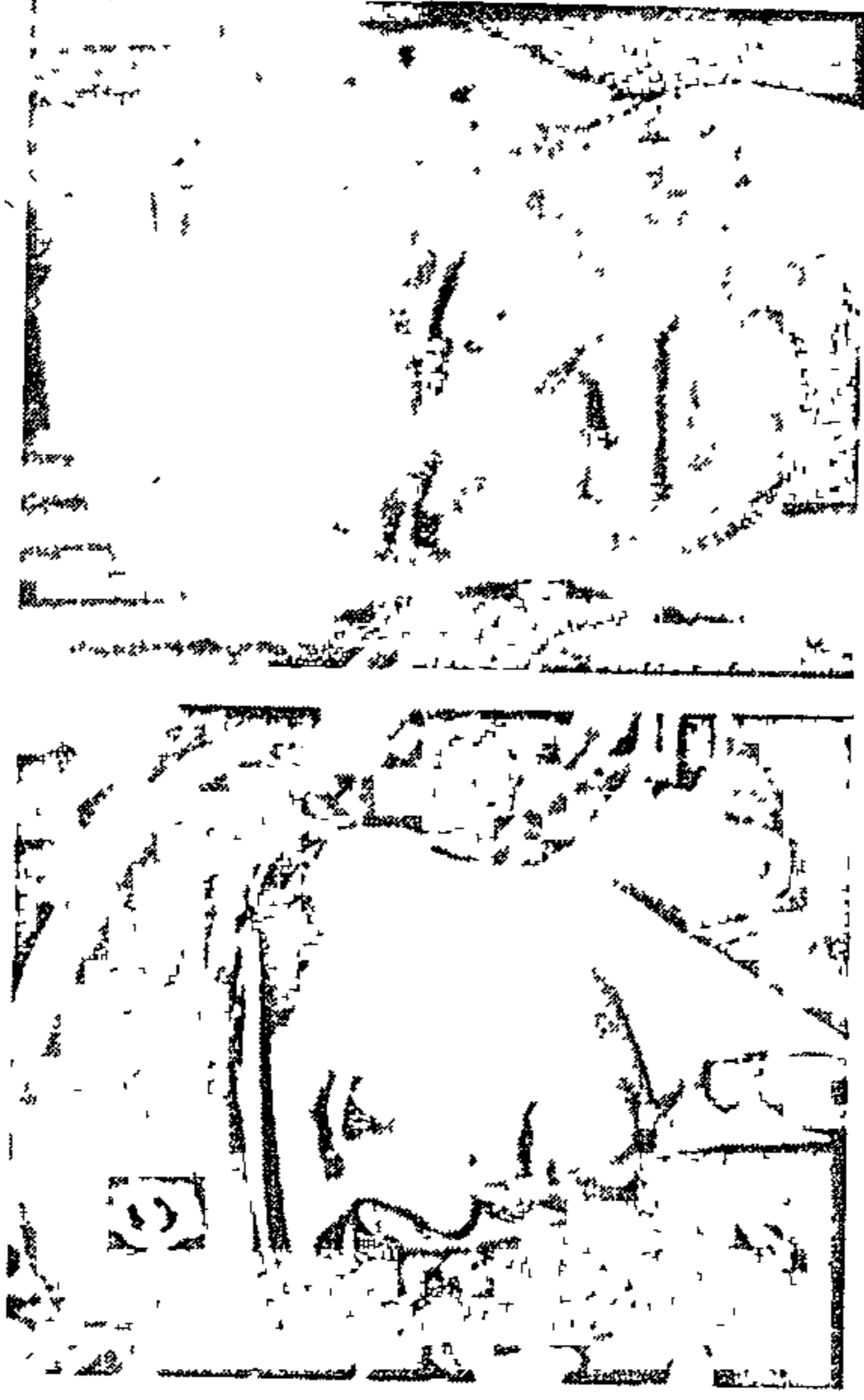
His high-powered business activities have brought him into the limelight on several occasions.

In March the following year Brigadier Blaauw — as a member of an international syndicate — sued Sasol and other parties in one of the biggest lawsuits in South African history.

Among the defendants in the case, in which more than R270m was at stake, were the Strategic Fuel Fund Association and the honorary Peruvian consul-general in Cape Town, Mr H Storch-Nielsen.

The case was brought by Brigadier Blaauw and a mysterious British businessman, Mr Maurice Sellier, who had close connections with Ms Susan Guinness, member of a prominent titled British family.

In March of 1985 Brigadier Blaauw launched a Supreme Court action against the state over West Coast diamond concessions which he claimed were granted to his company, Ondombo Beleggings (Pty), by Mr Fanie Botha.



Brigadier Blaauw . . . At the time of the Korean War (left) and, years later, in 1983.

when the then Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed police had been tapping his telephone as part of a 13-month investigation concerning national security.

The national security probe was brought into the open when a police officer, Captain Dirk Coetzee, was suddenly suspended from duty after making an affidavit in which he alleged that the police were tapping telephone lines illegally in investigations unrelated to national security.

Captain Coetzee was subsequently suspended without pay and as far as is known his claims were not taken any further. Brigadier Blaauw was a legendary figure in the South African Air Force during service which spanned World War II and Korea, where he commanded the SAAF's famed 2

Following the trail



SA's alleged acts of destabilisation are a popular talking point in Zimbabwe. And no one is more convinced of them than Minister of State for Security Emmerson Munangagwa. The *FM* and other SA journalists questioned him

FM: Are you aware of any white Zimbabweans working as agents for SA?

Munangagwa: There are still a few white Zimbabweans working for SA. We have also arrested some blacks. There are two categories: individuals recruited to work against their country because of greed, and those who have been trained by SA to commit acts of banditry. These people are invariably from Matabeleland, where most people are members of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party. South Africans are very active there, trying to recruit people in an area where they know there is political opposition to the ruling party.

How many arrests have there been?

From 1983 to the present not a single year has passed without people being tried who have been trained by SA and arrested here. **Have you spoken to SA on an unofficial level about these problems?**

We have had contact on defence and security levels, initially at the highest possible level. Meetings between army and security officials took place either here, in SA or on the border.

But early on May 19 last year they launched a raid. We had a meeting scheduled with South Africans here at 11 o'clock, at 9 o'clock they called from Pretoria to cancel it. We asked for the reason and they said they had some problems. But we know that they had attacked us in the early hours. After that we stopped the talks.

We continue to have border contacts. South African commandos and our army meet to sort out criminal activities and things like cattle crossings.

Have you personally had contacts at ministe-

rial level with SA?

Yes, two or three years ago, there was a minister called Louw (Eli Louw) in the president's office, responsible for the Budget. He visited us and spent some time here. I met him.

Was that not going against your policy of not meeting South African Cabinet members at ministerial level?

Well, he was not here officially. But he could not sneak in without me knowing. He knew Dennis Norman, our minister of agriculture. I'm a farmer and that's how we met. But that was the only time I had contact with a South African minister.

Do you believe that since the Nkomati agreement the South African government has stopped supporting Renamo?

I don't have to believe. Every month I talk to people we have captured. There is evidence that they drop food and ammunition. Everything is there to see.

Recently SA admitted, I think, that while they signed Nkomati they were supplying Renamo from Phalaborwa. Recently there was a case where they came by submarine and when they reached the Zambesi, used speedboats on the river to supply Renamo. So we decided to patrol the Zambesi from September last year.

On one occasion, in July or August, a South African submarine had the cheek to stop a Mozambique frigate offshore from Nkala, silenced its radio communications, and spent two hours off-loading. The Mozambicans could see the lights on the shore where the bandits were receiving supplies. **So drops are made from the sea?**

Both by sea and by air. After Nkomati they stopped using Mozambique airspace and for some time flew from the Comores Islands. Now they fly in directly from SA, I think Hoedspruit. Sometimes they come by helicopter.

So far they have occupied two runways in Mozambique where they cleared the bush and used gas lights. We occupy those runways now.

In your view, could SA be held largely or partly responsible for supplying Renamo in

Mozambique?

Not partly responsible — in our view, totally responsible for the devastation in Mozambique. They provide all the ammunition, training and back-up.

Is there no difference between before and after Nkomati?

There was a lull after Nkomati. It resumed, I think, with a major offensive in May last year. By September last year they had almost entirely taken over the Zambesi province and Mutatara bridge. On September 30 1986 when Botswana celebrated its 20th anniversary I attended with President Samora Machel. We spent that night discussing the invasion of Mutatara where the MNR had taken over 18 towns. This was about 18 days before Samora died. It was because of that bridge he went to see President Kenneth Kaunda.

Then we decided to remove the MNR. Zimbabwean troops went to those provinces and took over 14 towns. The situation has improved tremendously.

What do you think the MNR hopes to achieve?

From what I've heard from captured people, they don't have a political programme. I think their masters are still engaged with the idea of causing maximum devastation on economic targets. They are narrow-minded, they think only of Mozambique and don't know how their actions are affecting the whole region.

What pattern do you see in incidents like the recent bomb in Avondale, Harare, and in Matabeleland?

After the white-only elections (in SA) went more to the right, one can expect the hawks, the lovers of violence, to take the upper hand. With that I believe will come more violence in the region and Zimbabwe.

We found that the funds allocated to South African intelligence services have doubled. Our intelligence sources say that NIS's (National Intelligence Service) have remained the same but funds for CSI (Chief of Staff Intelligence) have increased.

Are you well informed?

I will lose my job if I'm not

SADF tries to be 'people's champ'

The Defence Force had its faults but it was doing its utmost to be a "champion of the people", the Chief of the SADF, General Jan Geldenhuys, said yesterday

Speaking at a function at Defence Headquarters where University of Pretoria student leaders presented him with a declaration of support for the SADF, signed by nearly 5,000 students, he said the Defence Force received criticism from many quarters.

One of the main criticisms was the army's presence in the black townships to quell unrest, but there was not a country in the world which did not use its soldiers —

including those in the West — to deal with internal unrest.

The law provided for use of the Defence Force to counter internal unrest,

"We are trying hard to serve South Africa and all its people... to be a champion of the people.

"We do not consider ourselves involved in any civil war... We are protecting the rights of the ordinary people to go about their daily lives"

The declaration also condemned the activities of "anti-national service organisations like the End Conscription Campaign". — Sapa.

Find helicopter: ECC 256

Staff Reporter *Archie 30/10/87*

THE End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has urged police to step up efforts to find those responsible for dropping anti-ECC pamphlets from a helicopter during an ECC fair in Kenilworth on May 23

Press officer Miss Tracey Clayton said the ECC had given police a photograph of the helicopter showing its registration number

The organisation was reacting to a statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, that the helicopter had been at an aviation company for a service at the time

Paul Nash's father in US arms case

CAP TAP'S
31/10/87
JSL

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — A top South African businessman, Mr John Nash, father of the athlete Paul Nash, has been indicted by a grand jury in Miami in connection with smuggling aircraft parts to South Africa in contravention of the United States arms embargo.

Miami Customs claim Mr Nash is at the centre of a multi-million-dollar arms-smuggling racket.

Mr Nash, believed to be in Johannesburg, faces arrest on serious charges that could lead to lengthy imprisonment if he sets foot in the United States.

Customs suspect the operation they uncovered with the help of the Lockheed Aircraft Company is the tip of the iceberg.

A Customs spokesman in Miami said Mr Nash represented two companies, Aviatech Pty Ltd of Johannesburg and Adastral AG of Geneva.

Mr Nash is accused of central involvement in export from the US of \$2 376 000 (R4 752 000) worth of radar equipment and Hercules C130 aircraft parts for South Africa and \$3 230 000 (R6 460 000) in parts for fighter aircraft for Iran.

A Customs spokesman said a London "middleman company", CAS Aviation and Marine International, was used to give the appearance the military equipment was being sent to countries like Hong Kong.

He said two men had been arrested in Miami: Mr Norman Steckler, 57, president of Hercair International Limited of Dania, South Florida, and Mr Robert Helmut, the company's vice-president.

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U.S. arms-ban

SOUTH African businessman John Nash was this week named as a kingpin in a multi-million-rand "scam" to smuggle military aircraft spares out of the United States in defiance of the American government's arms embargo against South Africa.

A Miami federal grand jury has declared the Johannesburg entrepreneur and aircraft broker a fugitive from justice in the United States, but Mr Nash yesterday strenuously denied any involvement in the transactions

The indictment alleges that he acted as an agent for the SAAF using two companies, Adastral in Switzerland and Avitech (Pty) Ltd in Johannesburg, to channel the parts to South Africa

Three of the four counts on the charge sheet allege that four people named as his accomplices in the deals used a network of companies round the world to supply US equipment to Pretoria and Teheran.

The supply of US military equipment to Iran is viewed particularly seriously in the US after the debacle which followed the Irangate scandal, in which arms were being channelled to Iran, by White House officials and the profits diverted to the Nicaraguan Contras

Jo'burg man is labelled a fugitive from justice

By JOHN JEFFRIES

ately obscured through interlocking companies in Switzerland, the US, Hong Kong, Britain and Iran to disguise their true destinations and to make them appear to be civilian spares

In fact, according to the Miami court indictment, many of the parts, valued at R4.9-million, were earmarked for Hercules C-130 aircraft in South Africa, and the Teheran transactions worth R6.5-million were for equipping the Iranian Air Force's sophisticated American-built F-4 and F-14 jet-fighters

Yesterday Mr Nash confirmed that he had referred Mr Steckler and Mr Helmuth (who had worked in South Africa on secondment from

the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Atlanta, Georgia, which manufactures the C-130 transports) to a business associate in Europe after they had asked him if he knew whom they should approach for equipment purchases

A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria this week that the SAAF was aware of the trial in the US and was "watching its progress", but he would not comment on allegations being made by prosecutor Leon Keller

A Lockheed spokesman in Atlanta said yesterday that the men had worked for the corporation in the '50s and '60s as "field officers"

Mr Nash said "There's most certainly another side to this story.

"I think the Americans are being incredibly stupid and trying to unload the thing on me

"In fact, I retired from the aviation division of my companies five years ago."

The Miami prosecutor told the grand jury "They disguised the parts as civilian aircraft components and passed them through an intricate network of intermediaries in Hong Kong, Britain and Switzerland from 1980 to 1987

"Nash was making the orders on behalf of the SAAF, and they generally came to Hercaire (Hercaire International Inc in Florida) from Adastral in Switzerland"

Athlete

US customs agent George Ulckas said that 90 percent of Hercaire's business came from South Africa and Iran, and that the company had conducted business with both countries until a shipment was seized in 1985

According to the indictment, Mr Nash was "active in obtaining embargoed items from the US between 1978 and March 1 1987"

Mr Nash, father of former Springbok athlete Paul Nash, is careful about maintaining a low profile in his business dealings

booster!

★ SUNDAY TIMES, November 1 1987

11

Obscured

Only two of the men named in the Miami indictment, Mr Norman Steckler and Mr Robert Helmuth, both Americans, were present to face the charges of smuggling 228 shipments of spares worth R11.4-million through a complex round-the-world paper-chase

The three others have been declared fugitives.

They are Mr Nash, American Mr J C Smith and Briton Mr Leo Nelson.

Allegedly the equipment transactions were deliber-

I'm no

An SA Navy strikecraft shadows a Soviet destroyer off the Cape.

ARGUS 2/11/87
254
By **ARNOLD KIRKBY**
Defence Reporter

Soviets calm as journalists 'attack'

THEIR ships armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons and sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles and guns, the sailors on board three Soviet destroyers watched calmly as we circled, shooting at them with everything we had

But a contingent of journalists flying in antiquated Dakota aircraft did not pose much of a threat to the ultra-modern Udaloy-class warships sailing about 85 miles due west of Cape Town

After leaving Ysterplaat air base early yesterday, we flew close to the grey Soviet ships with their red decks which

were bristling with 100mm cannon, SAM 8 and 9 surface-to-air-missiles and tactical nuclear weapon pods

Two of the 8 000-ton ships sailed in line astern, with the third close to starboard

● See page 13.

The South African Navy's 450-ton Minister Class strikecraft SAS Jan Smuts looked minute sailing close to port of the leading ship.

None of the journalists could read Russian so it was not possible identify the ships from their names painted in gold

The Russians, some stripped to the waist enjoying the warm sunshine, stood on deck watch-

ing us, obviously amused to see the old "gooney birds" buzzing by with cameramen crowding the doorways to get as many pictures as possible

Then a conning tower suddenly popped out of the blue depths about three miles astern of the ships. Excitement mounted as we speculated whether it was ours or one of theirs. We roared in low and identified the sub as SAS Maria van Riebeeck, a Daphne Class hunter/killer submarine carrying out manoeuvres

The journalists were told on returning to Ysterplaat that the Navy carried out such exercises — "within the rules of the game" — to see what reaction, if any, could be evoked from the Soviets

SADF

death

toll rises to 12

Names of 12 SADF men killed in action

The 12 who died in the attack were Captain Andries Rade-meyer (27), formerly of Port Elizabeth; Second-Lieutenant Dean Botes (20) of Malmesbury; Second-Lieutenant Dylan Cobbold (20) of Winterton; Corporal Nico Olivier (19) of Brooklyn, Pretoria; Lance-Corporal Raymond Light (21) of Pinetown; Rifleman Dirk van Rooyen (20) of Phalaborwa; Rifleman Wayne Ewels (21) of East London; Rifleman Hugues de Rose (21) of Harrismith; Sapper Erasmus Steyn (19) of Bloemfontein; Rifleman Jean Mark Schuurman (20) of Randburg; Rifleman W Abrahams (25) of Ondangwa and Rifleman V Petrus (21).

The South African death toll in the attack on a Swapo base in southern Angola at the weekend rose to 12 today when the SADF announced the death from wounds of Rifleman Jean Mark Schuurman (20) of Randburg.

The SADF said Swapo had lost more than 150 men in the attack "on Saturday October 31".

Rifleman Schuurman died on Sunday

The fighting was among the bloodiest in the 20-year-old bush war and the security forces suffered their highest losses in five years in the intensive ground battle at the Swapo base

The attack was a pre-emptive offensive aimed at disrupting the annual Swapo infiltration into Namibia during the rainy season, said SADF headquarters in Pretoria

The Swapo toll of 150 is the third highest in a single battle since the war began in 1978 at Casinga 300 Swapo members died and during Operation Super in 1982 another 203 Swapo members were killed. The security forces lost three men in that encounter

No information has been released on the number of SADF/SWATF members wounded in this weekend's attack and no mention has been made of civilian casualties

Though the exact location of the base is not known, it is believed to be in the vicinity of Cuvelai, where SADF forces destroyed a major Swapo base during Operation Askari in late 1983 and early 1984

'No connection'

An SADF spokesman said there was no connection between the SADF/SWATF losses and Unita rebel action against the Marxist Angolan forces in south-east Angola, which was far from the scene of Saturday's fighting

Informed sources said the attack on the Swapo base could relieve the pressure against Unita's flank because Swapo has in the past assisted Angolan government troops against the rebels

The SADF said this weekend's day-long operation was aimed at Swapo elements preparing for "their seasonal infiltration of Namibia and ensuing terrorist activities against the inhabitants"

Swapo launches an offensive into Namibia every year in the rainy season because wet conditions make it more difficult for counter-insurgency forces to track them down

Claims denied

In London, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, currently on a tour of Britain and Ireland, has denied the claims that 150 Swapo fighters were killed

Earlier in his visit he said Namibians were now being "oppressed as never before"

● The Angolan authorities have remained silent about the SADF claims

Radio Angola, monitored in Johannesburg last night, also made no mention of the SADF communique that said 11 of its soldiers had died

However, at the weekend the Angolan authorities said nine soldiers of "Boer origin" had been killed since the beginning of September — Staff Reporters: The Star Bureau, London, and The Star's Africa News Service

Bloody battlefield

Death toll after conflict in Angola rises as troopie dies

Ms 3/11/87 254

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — At least 12 South African Defence Force/South West Africa Territorial Force troops and 150 Swapo members have been killed in one of the bloodiest battles in the more than 20-year war in SWA/Namibia

A SADF spokesman has confirmed that the 12 soldiers were killed in an attack on a Swapo base 150km north of Owamboland on Saturday

Swapo lost 150 members in the battle, he said

Eleven soldiers were reported yesterday to have been killed, but the SADF announced today that Rifleman Jean Mark Schuurman, 20, had died of his wounds, raising the death toll to 12

Military observers said the South African casualties were the result of a bloody and intense fire-fight as SADF/SWATF forces launched an all-out assault on a Swapo base in southern Angola

Ground battle

It was reported to be a ground battle. The SADF rejected claims that a helicopter was shot down

Although the exact location of the base is not known, it is believed to be in the vicinity of Cuvelai, where SADF forces destroyed a major Swapo base during Operation Askari in late 1983

The battle was said not to be related to the defeat of a Cuban-led Fapla force by Unita rebels

An officer from Malmesbury who died in the battle had survived war wounds earlier this year and returned to the operational area

Second Lieutenant Dean Botes, 20, was wounded in a skirmish on July 25, said his mother, Mrs Ena Botes of Malmesbury

"He went back to 101 Battalion at the end of September and was there for 14 days before he came home for his last pass," said Mrs Botes

"We put him on a plane on October 23 and he was killed seven days later"

Lieutenant Botes knew what was waiting for him when he reported back for duty after his pass

"He was told that he had to go into Angola," said Mrs Botes. She and Mr Danie Botes, who works for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, have two other sons.

"Outdoor type"

Lieutenant Botes turned 20 on October 21. He went into the army straight from Swartland Hoërskool, where he played for the first rugby team and for Boland schools. His ambition was to become a nature conservationist and he had planned to study in Cape Town next year.

"He was keen to go, he was an outdoor type of person. He was genuine and was just marvellous. His death is a terrible shock," said Mrs Botes

Another victim of the battle, Sapper Erasmus Albertus Steyn, 19, was one of seven children of Hans and Louise Steyn of Bloemfontein

"The Lord lent me my son and He has now taken him back," Mrs Steyn said

Mr Steyn was treated for shock at the news of his son's death

Sapper Steyn was to have finished his national service at the end of the year, but he had not formulated plans for next year

The mother of Rifleman Hugues de Rose, 21, said she had last seen her son on her 50th birthday in September

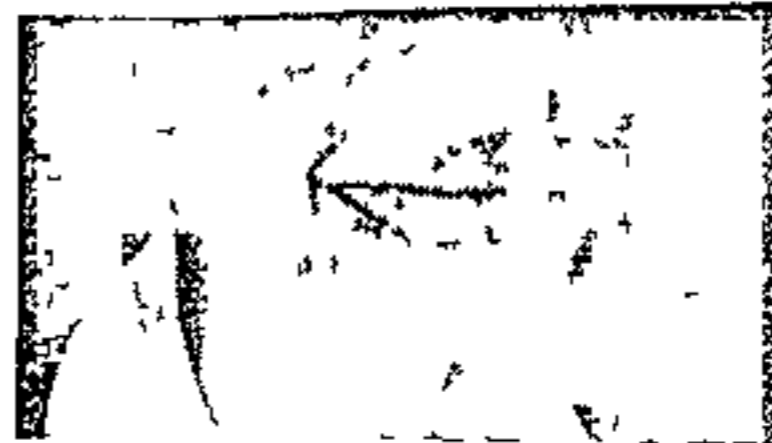
Mrs Therese de Rose said her son was a paratrooper and had spent most of his national service on the border. He was also due to finish his service next month. Rifleman de Rose is survived by his parents, who live in Harrismith, a brother and a sister

"It is a terrible thing, he was such a lovely boy. They told us there were quite a few injured," said Mrs de Rose

Mr R Cobbold said he was in no condition to speak about his son, Second Lieutenant Dylan Cobbold, 20, who was also killed in the battle

The death of Rifleman Wayne Ewels, 21, was the second blow for the Ewels family of East London in three days

(Turn to page 3, col 1)



Lt Dean Botes

10 SADF men

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — The SADF men who died in the battle were

Captain Andries Hercules Rademeyer, 27, who is survived by two brothers and a sister

Second Lieutenant Dean Botes, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs DJ Botes of Malmesbury.

Second Lieutenant Dylan Chevallier Cobbold, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R G Cobbold of Winterton, Natal

Corporal Nico Smith Olivier, 19, who is survived by his parents, Professor and Mrs LR Olivier of Pretoria

Lance Corporal Raymond Mark Light, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs RH Light of Pinetown

Rifleman Dirk Wilhelm van Rooyen, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs DW van Rooyen of Phalaborwa

Rifleman Wayne Vallentine Ewels, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs GR Ewels of East London

Rifleman Hugues Norbert de Rose, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs A de Rose of Harrismith

Sapper Erasmus Albert Steyn, 19, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs HJ Steyn of Bloemfontein

Rifleman Jean Mark Schuurman, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr PH Schuurman of Randburg and his mother, Mrs J Janisch of Johannesburg

Bloody battlefield

(Continued from page 1)

reports Sapa

His younger brother, Rifleman Robert Ewels, 19, was injured in the operational area last Thursday when the bakkie he and three other soldiers were travelling in was hit by a train. All four soldiers sustained injuries

A third brother, Mr Tony Ewels said today Wayne had been a perfect gentleman and keen sportsman

He was educated at Lilyfontein Primary School and Port Rex Technical High, East London, where he obtained school colours for rugby. He was also a keen fisherman and hunter

"When Wayne went for something, he really went for it. He wanted to join the parabats," Mr Tony Ewels said

Rifleman Ewels is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs GR Ewels, of Vincent, East London, his two brothers and a sister

Meanwhile, The Argus Foreign Service reports that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, on a tour of Britain and Ireland, has rejected the SADF claims that 150 Swapo fighters had been killed

Mr Nujoma said the claim was another of the lies "that Pretoria always tells when it wants to cover its military aggression against Angola"

"If South Africa has killed people inside Angola, they must be Angolan victims of its aggression," Mr Nujoma said

Earlier in his visit he said the people of Namibia were being "oppressed as never before". He accused South African troops of committing atrocities against civilians in Namibia and southern Angola

Our correspondent in Lisbon says Southern Africa observers in the Portuguese capital are sceptical of Pretoria's announcement that it lost a dozen men in the strike. They suggest the report aims to cover up South Africa's involvement and losses in the two-month thrust in aid of Unita

Several sources underlined Angola's claim, made more than a fortnight ago, that nine South African soldiers had been killed during the Fapla offensive in south-eastern Cuando Cubango province

Luanda has yet to publicly present any evidence of these claims

A recent traveller to Luanda said he witnessed the arrival at the defence ministry compound of two allegedly captured South African "armoured cars" transported from the southern battle front

ternal (cross border) operation into southern Angola, Operation Askari, which lasted from December 1983 to January 1984

News of the operation was held back till last night to enable next-of-kin to be contacted

In an announcement that gave no indication of where the action had taken place, Defence Headquarters said yesterday

"A pre-emptive attack was carried out on a Swapo terrorist base north of Ovamboland, South West Africa, on Saturday, October 31, 1987

"More than 150 Swapo terrorists were killed in this operation, which was aimed at Swapo elements preparing for their seasonal infiltration of South West Africa, and the ensuing terrorist activities against the inhabitants"

Military sources were yesterday emphatic that the casualties had been incurred in an action totally divorced from the recent Lomba River fighting, and a military spokesman stated categorically: "There is no connection between the Unita action in south-east Angola and this operation"

Tony Weaver reports that Swapo spokesmen in New York, London and Harare last night expressed surprise at the SADF statement and said all they knew was what they had heard from journalists making inquiries

In New York Swapo's spokesman at the United Nations, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said "This is news to us — I only know what journalists told me an hour ago"

In London, Mr Peter Manning said "I only know what the Reuters (news agency) reporter told me — I am trying to get some clarity on the situation"

that Mr Sam Nujoma, who is currently in Dublin on a week-long tour of Britain and Ireland, has denied the claims that 150 Swapo fighters were killed

Swapo said in a statement "In truth, nothing like this has happened. This is the same kind of deceit and lies that Pretoria always tells whenever it wants to cover up its military aggression against Angola"

Mr Nujoma said that if South Africa had killed people inside Angola, "then they must be Angolan victims of its aggression"

● Unita advances on Cuito Cuanavale — Page 3

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last night said that those who were harbouring guerillas had to remember South Africa was prepared to pay the high price of freedom in the interests of its people and its territorial integrity.

In a statement released to Sapa in Pretoria, General Malan expressed his deepest sympathy with the next-of-kin of the members of the SADF and SWATF who were killed in the operation

"The price of freedom is always high and this is the reality which brings safety for South Africa

"Terrorists are conducting an undeclared war against SWA/Namibia and South Africa but the ultimate objective is South Africa," General Malan said.

"For this reason South Africa will

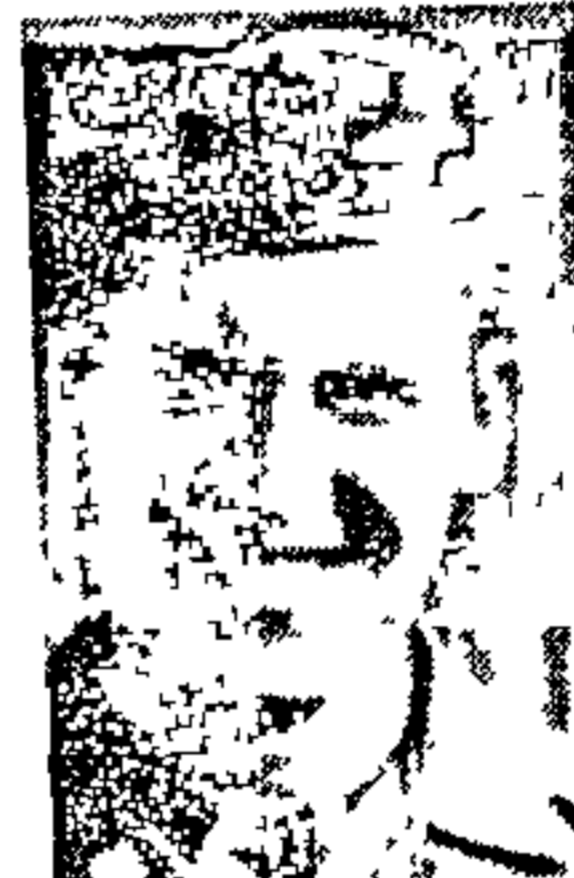
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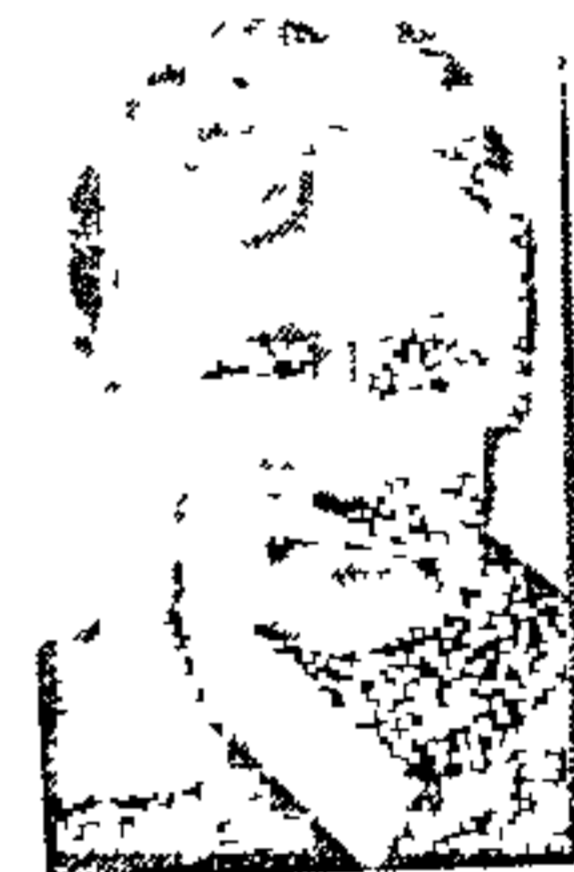
Capt Andries Rademeyer



Second-Lt Deon Botes



LCpl Raymond Light



Rfn Wayne Ewels

Families grieve their dead

By RONNIE MORRIS

THE last time the parents of Second Lieutenant Deon Botes saw him was on October 23 this year, two days after his 20th birthday

Lt Botes, who was due to complete his call-up in December, was one of 11 SA soldiers who died during a clash with Swapo guerillas in southern Angola on Saturday.

Speaking at the Botes' Malmesbury home last night, Mr D J Botes said his son had been a gentle, humble person with good leadership qualities.

Mrs Botes said he matriculated in 1985 and after doing his basic training, he was sent to 1 SA Infantry battalion in Bloemfontein. He then completed an officers course at Oudsthoorn and went on to Ondangwa

He played under-19 rugby while at school and also played in the Craven Week.

Lt Botes had applied to the Cape Technikon for registration as a nature conservation officer, Mr Botes said.

He is survived by his parents and his elder brother Anton, 22, and his younger brother Andre, 14.

● Just six weeks before their wedding, Captain Andries Hercules Rademeyer, the fiance of 21-year-old Miss Tania Steyn of Port Elizabeth, was killed in the operational area.

Capt Rademeyer, 27, is originally from Humansdorp and survived by two brothers and a sister.

● Rifleman Wayne Ewels, 21, who died in action at the weekend, was a keen sportsman and a perfect gentleman, his brother, Mr Tony Ewels, said yesterday.

Rifleman Ewels is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs G R Ewels, of Vincent, East London, his two brothers and a sister.

● Two Natal men were among the 11 soldiers killed at the weekend.

The two Natal men were Lance-Corporal Raymond Light, 21, of Pinetown, and Second Lieutenant Dylan Chevalier Cobbold, 20, of Winterton

From page 1

never hesitate to strike terrorists in their hideouts wherever they might be

"This is how South Africa serves the interests of all its peoples," General

Malan said

The Swapo base's location is not known, but according to local observers there are two possibilities

● It was in the so-called "Dova Triangle," the area between the towns of Ewale, Nehone and Dova, about 60km from the Angola-Namibian border, which for years has been used as a Swapo forward assembly area where last-minute training is carried out before southward infiltration

Almost exactly two years ago, in September of 1985, a number of SWATF "romeo mikes" (vehicle-mounted reaction-force teams) crip-

pled the November-December short rainy season infiltration by hitting and totally dispersing several hundred Swapo members gathered in the Dova Triangle for retraining

● It was in the area immediately south and south-west of Cassinga, a former mining town about 250km inside Angola, which suffered a parachute attack in 1978 in the first large-scale South African "external operations"

However, the observers added, it was unlikely SADF and SWATF forces would operate that far into Angola, especially at the start of the rainy season

One commented "The fact that our losses were the heaviest this year does not necessarily mean it was the biggest battle. If they were to hit a troop carrier, for example, they could kill that many with one rocket."

The nine members of the SADF and two of the SWATF who died in Saturday's attack are:

● Captain Andries Hercules Rademeyer, 27, who is survived by two brothers and a sister.

● Second Lieutenant Deon Botes, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D J Botes, of 4 West Street, Malmesbury

● Second Lieutenant Dylan Chevalier Cobbold, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R G Cobbold, of Long Reach, Winterton

● Corporal Nico Smith Olivier, 19, who is survived by his parents, Professor and Mrs L R Olivier, of 155 Anderson Street, Brooklyn, Pretoria

● Lance-Corporal Raymond Mark Light, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R H Light, of 13 Tracy Watts' Road, Pinetown

● Rifleman Dirk Wilhelm van Rooyen, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D W van Rooyen, of 21 President van Rensburg, Phalaborwa

● Rifleman Wayne Vallentine Ewels, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs G R Ewels, of 6 Epsom Road, Stirling, East London.

● Rifleman Hugues Norbert de Rose, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs R de Rose, of 11 Smith Street, Wiger Park, Harrismith.

● Sapper Erasmus Albertus Steyn, 19, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs H J Steyn, of Plot 118, 5 Orange Street, Bloemfontein

● Rifleman W Abrahams, 25, of Oyamboland

● Rifleman B Petrus, 21, of Oyamboland

Capt TINKS 3/11/87

Bolsheviks were broken people who wanted to labour have to...

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Blaming South Africa 'is part of the game'

AS4
5/11/87

Allegations that South Africa is waging an international destabilisation campaign are once again under the spotlight

The accusations range from South Africa using her economic muscle, to supplying the MNR from submarines penetrating the Zambezi, to involvement in the mass murders in Mozambican villages

Old and new claims were made to senior South Africa journalists on a trip to Zimbabwe last week. The Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, alleged that South Africa was responsible for everything from the problems in Matabeleland to the devastation of Mozambique

South Africa has repeatedly denied that it deliberately destabilises its neighbours, but the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, firmly made the point in an interview that South Africa would retaliate when its interests were affected.

In simple language, he implied, it was a matter of you leave us alone and we will help you with development — but undermine us and you suffer the consequences

However, he limited the options to overt border crossings and counter-propaganda

Credibility hit

The basic problem, Mr Breytenbach said, was how to prevent armed ANC and PAC members crossing the border

Military destabilisation such as support of the MNR is clearly unacceptable internationally and in the past South Africa has denied such links. Critics have repeatedly pointed out however there is overwhelming evidence that there were firm links with the MNR even after Nkomati, which has dramatically decreased South Africa's credibility

And economic squeezes such as those applied on Lesotho, and intermittently on Zimbabwe, are seen as nothing but destabilisation no matter what the South African Government chooses to call them.

This, diplomats say, has done little for the credibility of South Africa spokesmen and assists neighbouring propagandists when they make exaggerated and often ludicrous claims.

Mr Breytenbach said the root cause of the problem was a great divide in southern Africa on how the

The Government's stance on allegations of destabilisation is recorded by Bruce Cameron of The Star's political staff in Cape Town.



Breytenbach . . . treaties wanted.

neighbouring states perceived each other. South Africa wanted to see development and friendly relations, the Frontline states wanted the destruction of the "racist Pretoria regime"

That South Africa is a regional power was now being widely recognised. South Africa had to consider regional interests and had commitments within these interests

The two basic interests, Mr Breytenbach said, were stability and development, particularly the quality of life. South Africa had set down her own rules of the game in dealing with these interests. These were

- Acknowledgement of the sovereignty of neighbouring states
- Acceptance of differences in ideology, such as in Angola and Mozambique
- Firm rejection of the idea that certain neighbouring countries can export revolution
- The reservation of the right to counter revolutionary violence with everything at the country's disposal.

Mr Breytenbach would like to see properly operating treaties such as the Nkomati Accord in place with all the country's neighbours

But he conceded that the Nkomati Accord had not succeeded. This he ascribed to the attitude of the Frontline states to Pretoria. The campaign was being waged against South Africa on two fronts — by propaganda and physically. And he had no doubt

that Mozambique was a willing participant in the strategy

He pointed to the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, which he said made repeated claims against South Africa, without supporting evidence.

A prime example was the Homoine massacre, north of Maputo, earlier this year. South Africa was still waiting for evidence to back the claim. Instead further, similar claims had been made last week

"Every possible ill or ailment is blamed on South Africa. It is part of the game. South Africa has got to be projected as the bad guy"

At the same time the ANC was the symbol and carrier of the revolution against Pretoria

Against this dual campaign, Mr Breytenbach said, South Africa had shown its bona fides in attempting to keep the Nkomati Accord alive. Development aid to Mozambique had topped R12 million

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party foreign affairs spokesman, said there was little doubt over some of the claims against South Africa.

He ascribed part of the problem to differences between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence — something Mr Breytenbach rejected as yet another manoeuvre by those states opposed to South Africa

Anti-tank blast killed five in Angola attack

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Five South African soldiers were killed when a troop carrier was hit by an anti-tank missile during an attack on an established Swapo base in Angola, a Defence Force statement has confirmed

In all, 12 members of a combined South African Defence Force/SWA Territorial Force attack group and more than 150 Swapo fighters died during heavy fighting between 1pm and 8pm on Saturday, the statement said

In another incident some troops were wounded when a mortar bomb exploded while they were deploying from a combat vehicle

The Swapo fortifications were extremely well hidden in a difficult, densely wooded terrain, the statement said

The latest engagement brings Swapo's death toll this year to 726

The remnants of the Swapo force have broken up into small groups and are trying to link up with other established Swapo bases in the area

"Although it is not possible to account for each and every terrorist in such difficult terrain it has been confirmed that Swapo suffered heavy casualties, including more than 150 dead and hundreds wounded," the statement said.


The success of the pre-emptive strike has crippled Swapo's annual rainy season infiltration of SWA/Namibia and it remains to be seen to what extent Swapo can reorganise, it added

●The Unita rebel movement in Angola has claimed that it attacked retreating government troops in southern Cuando-Cubango province, killing 25 MPLA Angolan army regulars

In a statement in Lisbon yesterday Unita also claimed that its units captured two Cuban army officers a week ago and took them to its bush headquarters at Jamba — Sapa-AP

The Argus ATKINSON'S TOYOTA

Stick-a-Pic



HERE is today's piece of the picture puzzle in The Argus/Atkinson's Stick-a-Pic competition Cut it out and paste it on the space on your entry form marked with the number corresponding to the one published alongside today

The first correct entry to be drawn early in December will win a Toyota Hi-Ace Super 10 minibus retailing at more than R33 000 There are also five consolation prizes of R1 000 each

If you miss any of the series, back copies of The Argus are on sale in the foyer of Newspaper House at 122 St George's Street, Cape Town

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Transplanted kidney a killer

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK — When Kenneth Kolator had a kidney transplant he thought the organ had saved his life But the kidney was cancerous and killed him.

Now his widow, Mrs Rae Ann Kolator, is suing for R7-million, claiming that the cancer in the transplanted kidney spread almost immediately to his brain, causing him an agonising death

The kidney donor had died of multiple brain tumours Mrs Kolator claims that the Downtown Medical Centre in Brooklyn failed to examine the kidney properly or to monitor her husband for signs of cancer.

The hospital denies any negligence and claims there is no proof that the kidney was cancerous.



Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey

'Swapo losses include hundreds hurt'

SADF describes battle in Angola

Handwritten notes: 274, 6/22/87, 4/11/87

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The SADF's preemptive strike into southern Angola last week had broken up a Swapo group at an established base north of the Angolan border, Defence Headquarters said last night.

Nine SADF and two SWATF members were killed in the attack — and it was confirmed yesterday that another has since died.

An SADF spokesman said Swapo had suffered heavy casualties. Apart from the 150 killed, hundreds had been wounded. The Swapo group had now broken up into smaller groups which were trying to link up with other Swapo bases.

Describing Saturday's operation, the spokesman said the base's fortifications had been well hidden in difficult, densely wooded terrain. Some of the SADF casualties had been incurred during heavy

fighting in the area from 1pm to 8pm.

In one incident, a troop carrier had been hit by an anti-tank weapon and five soldiers had died. In another, a number of soldiers had been wounded when a mortar bomb exploded among them as they were getting out of their combat vehicle. There was no evidence of support for Swapo by Angolan troops.

Although it was not possible to account for every terrorist in such difficult terrain, it had been confirmed that Swapo had suffered heavy casualties.

"In the light of the success of this operation, during which the security forces acquitted themselves excellently, it is expected Swapo's annual rainy-season infiltration of South West Africa will be seriously hindered."

... of ...

CAE TMS 4/11/87 (254)
Poor man's war

THE fact that each Angolan anti-Unita offensive of the recent past seems to have been planned and led by Russians and/or Cubans might be interesting to students of the total-onslaught concept, but it certainly does not seem to have done the Angolans much good

My impression, now that the third successive Angolan thrust appears to have failed, is that these gentlemen do not seem to know what they are about — or maybe I should say they are trying to fight Russian-style in Africa, a sly old continent which has long specialized in making fools out of raw whites

In Africa God is not necessarily with the big battalions, more than is the case elsewhere, the successful commander must know his enemy, his terrain and, above all, his own troops.

I believe this was not fully borne in mind by the expatriates, and they were sunk by their typically Russian obsession with rigid steam-roller tactics, employing large forces and enormous fire-power. In addition, they seem to have suffered from poor logistics — a vital aspect, given the feeble communications network — and to have failed to take account of the weather.

That is bad news in Africa, the place of the poor man's war, based on mobility, fairly small forces, good logistics and plain old-fashioned cunning

As a result their much-vaunted thrust appears to have been a bloody fiasco. I can quite believe reports that South African aid to Unita was selective rather than large given the circumstances, no more was required

Perhaps the Angolans should award their "advisers" the Order of the Boot, First Class, and run their own show

Lomba River slenter?

IS THE SADF pulling a slenter by disguising Lomba River fatalities as the result of a mythical or partly mythical attack on a Swapo base hundreds of kilometres away? I fear that the first impulse of many people would be to say "probably", thanks to the general distrust of all official pronouncements and the paucity of information released about the latest military activities

After making some roundabout inquiries I am satisfied the SADF statement in this regard was accurate. However, let us look at how these things work

SADF's standing policy is to inform the next of kin as soon as possible, although public announcements might be frozen for several days till the operation in question is completed or largely completed.

I have never known this policy to

be deviated from, and in fact purely practical reasons would make such a deviation extremely difficult.

If yesterday's announcement was a slenter, it means the SADF may have withheld news of at least some casualties for a month or more, which (to say the least) appears highly unlikely

It is true Angola has been claiming substantial South African casualties for a long time. But this is no criterion, the Angolans have been doing so for years and have been proved wrong every time

It is regrettable that so few details have been released, past experience has proved time and again that this is not the best *modus operandi*

However, if normal procedures are followed it is likely that within the next few days an extensive press conference will be held at Oshakati or elsewhere. But a few early crumbs usually go down better than a whole loaf later on

Missile killed SA soldiers

CAPC 7/11/87
254

Defence Correspondent and UPI
SEVEN HOURS of fighting in densely wooded southern Angolan terrain preceded the capture of the Swapo base in which more than 150 insurgents and 12 South African soldiers died on Saturday — five of them when their vehicle was hit by an anti-tank projectile, military spokesmen said yesterday.

A statement from Defence Headquarters gave details for the first time about the way in which the security force men died and claimed that "hundreds" of Swapo had been wounded — and, presumably, captured

At no stage were the Angolan armed forces involved in the attack, the statement said

It was expected that Swapo infiltration into northern Namibia during the November-December short rainy season would be "seriously hindered"

The South African losses were the worst in a single engagement since January 1984 when 17 soldiers died in one battle. Unlike in previous strikes, the Swapo base was not identified. The reported attack takes the Swapo toll to 726 this year

The full statement from Defence headquarters reads as follows

"Defence headquarters confirms that the attack was launched on an established Swapo terrorist base north of the Ovamboland/Angola border

"This fortification was extremely well hidden in difficult, densely-wooded terrain. Some of the Defence Force's casualties were incurred during heavy fighting in this area from 13h00 to 20h00 on Saturday.

Mortar exploded

"In one incident a troop carrier was struck by an anti-tank weapon and five soldiers died

"In another incident, a number of soldiers were wounded when a mortar bomb exploded among them as they were getting out of their combat vehicle.

"There was no interference or support to Swapo from the Angolan armed forces during this operation

"Although it is not possible to account for each and every terrorist in such difficult terrain, it has been confirmed that Swapo suffered heavy casualties, including more than 150 dead, and hundreds wounded

"They have now broken up into small groups and are trying to link up with other established Swapo bases in the area

However, yesterday senior Swapo sources in offices in Africa and Europe stuck to earlier assertions that the SADF figures were "from battles they have fought with (Angolan) Fapla troops, not with our combatants"

Swapo leader Dr Sam Nujoma told reporters in Ireland, where he was on an unofficial visit, that no Swapo guerillas were killed. He said Pretoria made up the report to account for soldiers killed in clandestine action to support the anti-Marxist Unita movement.

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Dr Nujoma has had talks in London with British Foreign Office Minister of State, Mrs Lynda Chalker, who said in a written parliamentary reply that she had expressed to the Swapo leader British concern about alleged human-rights abuses by the organization

Meanwhile the Unita claim that they had beaten back a combined Soviet, Cuban, East German and Angolan assault on its bush headquarters at Jamba unaided, was disputed by American and European intelligence sources which reported that the victory was achieved with the help of American Stinger and Tow missiles, and South African artillery, bombers and fighter aircraft

Pretoria so far has declined to confirm or deny a major role in the successful Unita counter-attack and has not announced any casualties in the south eastern region around Jamba

Western diplomats in Lisbon also alleged on Monday that Pretoria "fabricated" the story to account for losses against Angola's Soviet-backed army

However, local military observers suggested that Swapo's continuing denial that any attack had taken place had to be seen against the background of heavy losses by its military wing, Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia), since 1983

● Meanwhile, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said in a statement released by press officer, Ms Tracy Clayton, that "the deaths of these young conscripts is the price paid for the military aggression of the Nationalist government"

● From Lisbon, Unita claimed yesterday that its forces attacked retreating government troops in southern Cuando-Cubango province on Monday, killing 25 Angolan army regulars and destroying 15 military vehicles, including two tanks

They said the army was in full retreat from "free Angola"

To page 3

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Smitum

SADF death toll 12

THE South African death toll in the attack on a Swapo base in southern Angola at the weekend rose to 12 yesterday when the SADF announced the

death from wounds of rifleman, Jean Mark Schuurman (20), of Randburg. The SADF said that Swapo had lost more than 150 men in the attack "on Saturday, October 31" Rifleman Schuurman died on Sunday. The fighting was

among the bloodiest in the 20-year-old bush war, and the security forces suffered their highest losses in five years in the intensive ground battle at the Swapo base.

The attack was a pre-emptive offensive aimed at disturbing the annual Swapo infiltration into Namibia during the rainy season, said SADF headquarters in Pretoria. The Swapo toll of 150 is the third highest in a single battle since the war began. In 1978 at Casinga, 300 Swapo members died, and during Operation Super in 1982 another 203 Swapo members were killed. The security forces lost three in that encounter.

No information has been released on the number of SADF/SWA- TF members wounded in this weekend's attack, and no mention has been made of civilian casualties.

Though the exact location of the bases is not known, it is believed to be in the vicinity of Cuvela, where SADF forces destroyed a major Swapo base during Operation Askari in late 1983 and early 1984. A SADF spokesman said there was no connection between the SADF/SWATF losses and Unita rebel action against the Angolan forces in south-east Angola, which was far from the scene of Saturday's fighting. Informed sources said the attack on the Swapo base could relieve the pressure against Unita's flank.

SA ^{can't deny} gov't ^{5/11/87} shares blame for carnage

DEVELOPMENTS in Mozambique led to an inescapable conclusion that the SA government shared responsibility for the carnage there, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

"Developments in Mozambique are forcing more and more rational observers to the inescapable conclusion that the South African government shares responsibility for the dreadful carnage in that country," Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop said in a statement.

"The latest response from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to allegations of South African complicity in the violence in Mozambique is to take the 'strongest exception' to them."

But the government's outraged protests cut no ice, he said.

"For myself, I cannot believe that the bandits of Renamo could be operating in Mozambique without — at the very least — having the use of South African airfields.

"If the South African government disputes my conclusion, then let it reveal some of the information to demonstrate from where and how, Renamo is getting its logistical support." — Sapa

By KURT SWART

THE Department of Education and Culture has sacked a school committee following a three-day class boycott

The stayaway followed the transfer to a primary school of a teacher popular among the pupils — and alleged racist remarks by two white teachers

The department confirmed this week that the school committee had been dissolved but spokesperson Mr Thmus Dempsey could not give reasons

The committee — at the Fanne van der Merwe Senior Secondary School in the north-western Cape town of Calvinia — is now seeking legal advice to have the sacking set aside, according to the chairperson. Donnee A J

Committee sacked

Louw

The committee had decided to close the school after threats from police to act against boycotting pupils. "We wanted to protect our pupils and avoid a repeat of 1985 when innocent children were injured or choked up," Louw said

However, police this week denied warning the school principal, Mr W N Williams, that they would act

The events that rocked Calvinia began at the end of July after a teacher, Miss C Jooste, was asked to leave and her post was

given to a white teacher, Mrs H L Botha, according to Louw

Botha had been filling in on a temporary basis for a teacher on leave. Jooste was apparently asked to leave because she was "less qualified" than

Botha

Racist remarks

An SRC petition was circulated calling on pupils to boycott classes. Pupils were asked to attend school but to leave their books at home. They felt that Jooste had been unfairly treated by Williams

The SRC praised Jooste

and criticised the "racist remarks" of Botha and another white teacher, Mrs E E Odendaal

According to the pupils, Botha was always "race conscious" and Odendaal made derogatory comments about "brown skin in a needlework class"

Both teachers denied these charges

Odendaal, according to a school committee minute, claimed that during a lesson in skin care, had pointed out brown flecks on her hand as an example of skin not well looked after

She had inquired

whether this also applied to "anderkleuriges" and had not meant to offend anybody

On Monday August 3 the class boycott began with pupils being asked to submit their grievances in writing

Louw said he was told by security police on August 5 that his committee was taking too long to resolve the matter and that the police would "invade" the school the next day

Exonerated

"Our committee felt the situation was explosive with the presence of security police and their threats to act"

Under the Education Act, the committee had to see to the welfare of the school and decided to close the school to ensure the pupils' safety

Late that night Louw was asked by the circuit inspector, Mr J G Spangenberg, to explain his

committee's decision and the next day Spangenberg told the pupils the committee could not close the school

He said he would try to resolve the Jooste-Botha affair

Later, he informed pupils that a post at the school had been created for Jooste and she did not have to leave

The committee then took a decision on the "racism charges" and exonerated Botha and Odendaal

The next day, according to Louw, the principal announced that head office had retracted Jooste's appointment and had offered her a post at a primary school. She refused the post

Louw also claimed the principal told the pupils the committee had left them in the lurch and he had to clean up the mess

The pupils called off the boycott and returned to classes

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Louw said Capt Van Lall of the security branch called him on August 16 to thank him and the committee for their cooperation

The committee had had several disagreements with the principal for expelling pupils without following the regulations, Louw said.

He alleged that his son had been caned and he had laid a charge of assault

He also claimed the principal walked out of a committee meeting saying he could not deal with "dom nense" and that he had contacted a chief inspector to say Louw was undermining his authority and should be replaced

Slander

On October 26 the committee was informed by the department that it had been disbanded and that a new committee would be formed

Williams, the principal, confirmed that the committee had been disbanded and that Jooste had left the school. He refused to comment on whether he had asked for Louw to be replaced

He denied he had assaulted Louw's son. "All I can say is the boy tried to pull a fast one on me. I don't want to slander Louw, but when the truth comes out you will find he is lying. I have no further comment."

No details of SADF role released

(SAP) 6/11/87

Army called in to help police in Maritzburg

MARITZBURG — The SADF has been called in to assist the police in Maritzburg's troubled townships; where more than 140 people are said to have been killed this year.

Police spokesman Captain Pieter Kitching said the army and the SAP would "form a joint security force to maintain law and order".

No details of SADF involvement were released

Last week, extra police reaction units moved into the Edendale area. They are being assisted by a police helicopter.

Meanwhile, Maritzburg township violence has claimed another three lives, bringing the death toll in the past six weeks to 65.

Police in Pretoria yesterday reported three fatal stabbings in the township of Ashdown.

According to the SAP's daily unrest report, a 16-year-old youth was attacked and stabbed to death by a group of blacks.

Own Correspondent

Another group stoned two private dwellings, entered one and stabbed the owner, a 30-year-old black man, to death.

The body of a man, apparently stabbed to death, was found in Ashdown after police dispersed a large group of blacks with teargas.

At Sweetwaters, a 17-year-old youth was attacked by a group of blacks armed with knives and seriously injured, police said. Two youths were arrested in connection with this incident.

□ In unrest at Khutsong township near Oberholzer, black pupils threw stones at the classrooms of a local school. A black woman was struck in the eye by glass fragments.

At Zamdela township near Sasolburg, shots were fired at police from a crowd of blacks surrounding a minibus. Police said they returned fire and two black men were slightly wounded.

ANGOLA

Magnus rules OK

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The latest clash between the SA Defence Force (SADF) and Swapo — with a body count of more than 162 — underlines the importance of the balance of military power-play in the region, rather than quiet diplomacy as may be practised by Pik Botha's Department of Foreign Affairs

Much as Botha's diplomats may be talking to their US counterparts behind the closed doors of Union Buildings, State Department or even embassy walls, it is Magnus Malan's troops who determine the future of Namibia And, for that matter, Angola

The SA Institute of International Affairs' André du Pisanie says outright that the SADF is intent on destroying Swapo "I am not convinced that the overriding factor in the latest clash was to force Swapo to the negotiating table"

If the operation, in which SA lost 12 men (at going to press), had been calculated to weaken Swapo to get them to negotiate it served a purpose, says Du Pisanie

"But I think the SADF is wrong if it thinks that Swapo losses will translate into a political setback for it in Namibia Swapo's appeal in Namibia is still very strong and will not be affected by these losses."

Professor Mike Hough of the University of Pretoria's Institute for Strategic Studies also sees SA's action as a preventive strategic move rather than anything else

"I am not optimistic that the latest operation will enhance the negotiating process. There are still quite a few hindrances before the parties reach that stage. Apart from the Cuban presence, questions like Swapo's insistence that Walvis Bay be incorporated into Namibia will prolong the process"

But Hough does not fully agree with Du Pisanie's view that the recent bloody battle will not harm Swapo's political image. "If you accept that Swapo only uses about 1 500 men from its 8 000-strong force as part of its insurgency team in Namibia, the organisation has been hurt.

"I agree however that a revolutionary organisation relies on its visibility And Swapo has been been accentuating its political image in Namibia during the past few months"

From army sources it also becomes clear that the SADF regarded this latest operation more as a pre-emptive strike than retaliation The sources say the rainy season is on hand and a setback to Swapo at this stage will seriously hamper its future strategic plans.

Both Du Pisanie and Hough reject rumours that SA's losses were due to helping Unita during the recent battle of Mavinga against Soviet-backed Angolan troops. The SADF has several times denied involvement.

Du Pisanie says the latest confrontation is



Malan... still showing the way

a classic example of Swapo being caught in a base camp He says that because of territorial competition with Unita, Swapo forces have moved closer to the Namibian border

"Swapo has a sizeable ground presence in Angola, as well as an extensive defence system It has been using newly established transit bases to give access to Ovamboland," says Du Pisanie

He does not however doubt SA's strong military assistance to Unita in other areas

"Unita receives, according to US intelligence sources, about R400m annually from SA. That includes joint ventures, training, intelligence gathering and assessment, air and logistical support. And there is a strong bond with the Unita leadership"

So far overseas sources are having great difficulty in getting substantiated reports from Angola on the latest clash Usually well-informed sources in London tell the *FM* that there has been some astonishment in the

British capital about the recent claims of a big Unita victory at Mavinga

The sources say that Angola has not yet responded to these claims It did however state that it has been subjected to long-range bombardment — which commentators accept as further proof that SA's G5 guns were used in the skirmishes

SADF claims that 150 Swapo troops have been killed were denied in a statement by Swapo leader Sam Nujoma in Dublin, Ireland He says if anyone was killed, it could only have been Angolan citizens

The London sources say rumours have been surfacing of a new diplomatic deal between Angola and the US Against that background they see SA's latest attack on Swapo as similar to the attack on Botswana during the visit of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to Pretoria

All in all, it does look as if Du Pisanie is correct a negotiated settlement in Namibia is still but a dream ■

SPECTRUM

Malan seen as big sum in line for presidency

PATRICK LAURENCE

When observations from outside began to converge with perceptions in South Africa, it is time to take them seriously.

In a recent assessment of the political situation in South Africa, Mr Carlos Cardoso, of the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, named General Magnus Malan as a front-runner jostling for advantage in the discreet but intense succession struggle in the ranks of the governing National Party.



HEAD OF DEFENCE and tipped to be a strong contender to succeed President Botha

Mr Cardoso's thesis coincided with an increasing tendency by political analysts in South Africa to identify General Malan as a serious contender to succeed President Botha.

As political head of the South African Defence Force, General Malan (57) clearly looms large in the lives of Mr Cardoso and his fellow Mozambicans: the SADF has twice openly rallied Maputo in January 1981 and again in May 1983, and, according to AIM, has been involved in a covert campaign to destabilise the Frelimo government of President Joaquim Chissano.

On the home front General Malan has assumed greater prominence in the past year, with his hawkish public speeches interpretable as salutes to a steady campaign to advance his chances of taking over from Mr Botha.

As Minister of Defence, General Malan clearly occupies a key portfolio, one which has assumed an increasingly pivotal role in the life of all South Africa as it reaches out to every nook and cranny of public life via the "total

strategy" concept and the national security management system.

Indicators of the centrality of the SADF in South African life are well known. To cite a few: annual expenditure for the latest financial year is R6,68 billion; young white men are conscripted into the SADF for two years full-time training and are then liable to serve for another 720 days spread over 12 years; troops patrol the black townships as well as the borders; and 11 of the 12 chairmen of the National Security Council's regional joint management centres are SADF officers.

General Malan has risen as a politician since his appointment to the Cabinet by Mr Botha in October 1980. The most important milestone was perhaps his election last year as one of three vice-

chairmen of the Transvaal National Party.

It placed him on a par with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, both of whom have been mentioned as runners in the succession race.

Since then the two leading contenders, Mr Chris Heunis and Mr F W de Klerk, have suffered setbacks in the May 6 general election, a course of events which did no harm to General Malan.

Mr Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, suffered a near-fatal blow when he nearly lost his seat to Dr Denis Worrall, a former ambassador to Britain.

As Transvaal leader of the NP, Mr de Klerk, found that his candidacy was not helped, when the Conservative Party won all of its 22 seats in the Transvaal, reducing the tally of Transvaal National Party MPs to one fewer than that of the Cape NP.

In recent months, General Malan has made pronouncements which, *prima facie*, are statements which impinge on foreign policy and thus implicitly challenge the prerogative of Mr Pik Botha.

In July he warned that South Africa might have to consider giving assistance to "pro-Western groups that are combating Soviet expansionism that do not have the ability to survive on their own".

His statement was seen by the Afrikaans press as foreshadowing support for MNR rebels in Mozambique and Umla fighters in Angola. It was perhaps a sign of "suspected" SADF disengagement with the Nkomati Accord of

March 1984 between South Africa and Mozambique.

General Malan returned to that theme again last month. Opening a strategically situated new Air Force base at Louis Trichardt, he pointedly noted that the outlawed African National Congress admitted that the constraints that the Nkomati Accord placed on South Africa gave its men greater mobility.

He concluded, "Mozambique is thus still, directly or indirectly, involved in the physical exporting of violence to South Africa."

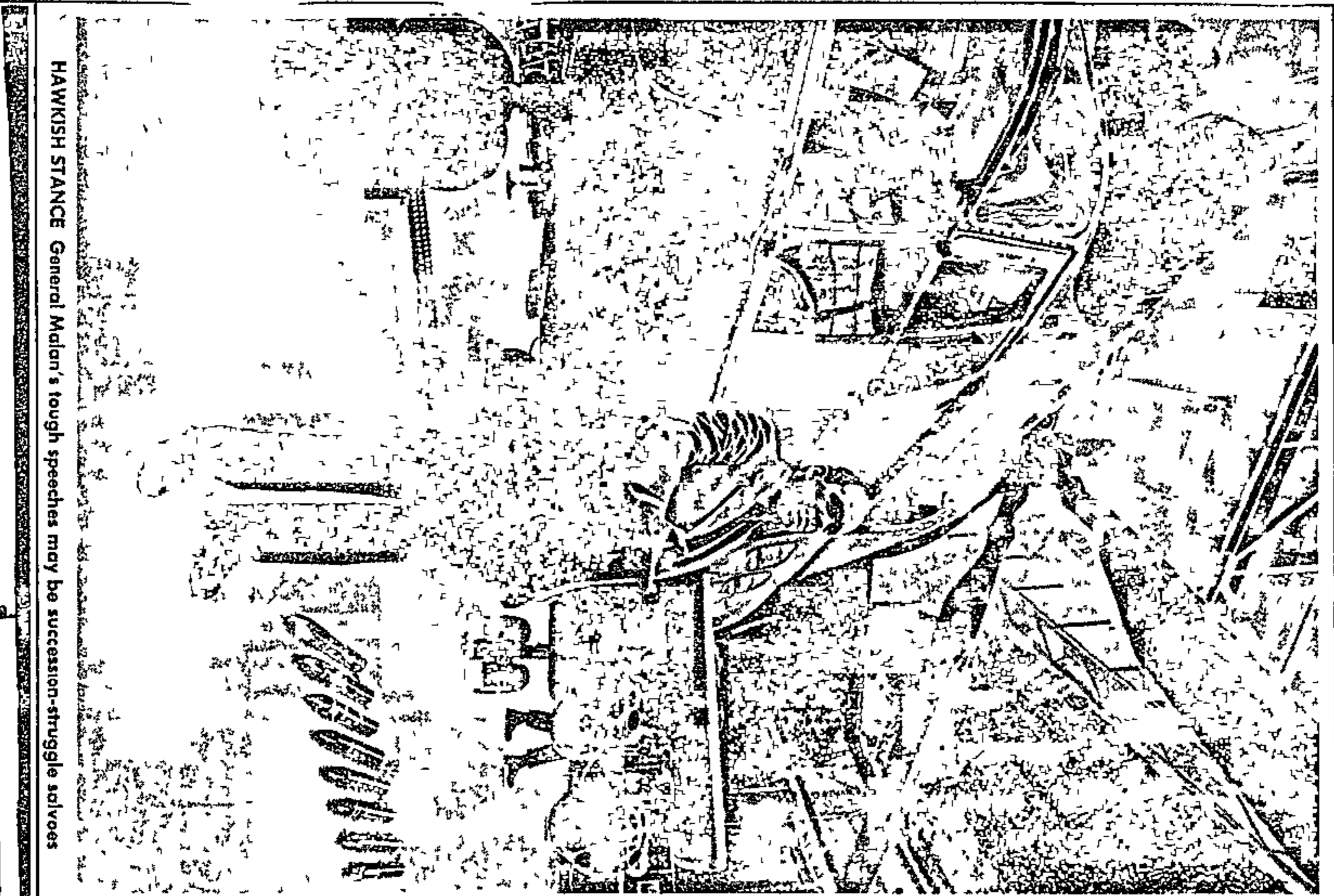
General Malan has one clear advantage over his rivals in the succession struggle. He has worked closely with Mr Botha for more than a decade, having served as Chief of the Defence Force when Mr Botha was still Minister of Defence, and then having been specifically chosen by Mr Botha to take over as Minister of Defence.

General Malan may lack the platform eloquence of Mr Pik Botha and the intellectual sophistication of Dr Viljoen.

But he has been a leader rather than a follower nearly all his life, having served as South Africa's youngest Chief of the Army in the mid-1970s before becoming Chief of the Defence Force and then Minister of Defence.

Concededly — or, some would say, significantly — General Malan is a graduate of Fort Leiyenworth, the military academy of many South African officers who have led military coups in that troubled continent.

HAWKISH STANCE General Malan's tough speeches may be succession-struggle salutes



SADF move into strife-torn Maritzburg townships

South African Defence Force armoured vehicles rolled into the strife-torn Maritzburg townships for the first time yesterday in a move to strengthen the security force presence in the area, according to local sources.

Police liaison officer for the region, Captain Pieter Kitching, confirmed that the army and police had formed "a joint security force to maintain law and order" in the area.

More than 140 people have died in the region this year in conflict between Inkatha and the United Democratic Front/Cosatu grouping.

Large numbers of unaligned individuals have also been murdered and hurt, with the death toll climbing rapidly in the last two months during which about 80 people have lost their lives.

Captain Kitching said the three deaths reported in the day's unrest report were not exceptional and "the average daily death toll is still around three".

DEATHS

A week ago the police reaction unit for the area was enlarged. Captain Kitching declined to say how many policemen were presently deployed in the area. The force comprised South African Police and the kwaZulu Police.

Captain Kitching would not disclose whether the SADF would be stationed in the sprawling complex of townships and villages, or in town.

Police headquarters in Pretoria could not comment on the strength of the army presence but said "a unit" had been moved into the area.

Among the latest victims of conflict in the area was a 16-year-old boy. He was stabbed to death on Wednesday by a group in the Ashdown township, according to yesterday's police unrest report.

In a nearby area, police said that they had dispersed a crowd with teargas and had subsequently found the body of a man who had been stabbed.

Another group stabbed a 30-year-old man to death after stoning his home, police said.

And in a separate attack, a 17-year-old was seriously wounded after being stabbed by a group of youths, police said.

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Natal fighting: Army moves in

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — The SADF has been called in to help police in the troubled townships here where more than 60 people have died in the past six weeks

A police spokesman said the SADF and the police would form a joint security force to maintain law and order

Last week extra police units moved into the Edendale area and are being helped by a police helicopter

Meanwhile, township violence here has claimed another three lives, bringing the death roll in the past six weeks to 65

Police yesterday reported three fatal stabbings in the city's township of Ashdown. One of those killed was a 16-year-old youth

A group stoned two homes, entered one and stabbed to death the owner, a 30-year-old man

The body of a man, apparently stabbed to death, was found in Ashdown after police dispersed a large group with teargas

At Sweetwaters, also near Maritzburg, police said a 17-year-old youth was attacked by a group armed with knives and seriously injured. Two youths were arrested in connection with this incident

● Sapa reports that, according to the Sowetan yesterday, an Atteridgeville, Pretoria, couple escaped death on Wednesday when four petrol bombs were hurled into their house

Mr Marcus Lekgoro and his wife Mary, of Ditodi Street, escaped unhurt when one of the petrol bombs was thrown into their bedroom about 1am, their sons told the Sowetan

Their three children — all political activists — also escaped uninjured when three other petrol bombs were hurled into the lounge. Damage to the rooms is estimated at R7 000

The three activists are Mr Kgaugelo Lekgoro, publicity secretary of the Southern Transvaal Youth Congress, Mr Mpho Lekgoro, secretary of the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organization, and Mr Nathaniel Lekgoro, a member of the local branch of the Detainees Parents Support Committee

All these organizations are affiliates of the United Democratic Front

Mr Mpho Lekgoro told the Sowetan neighbours informed them that the petrol bombs were thrown by three men who were wearing balaclavas and were seen running away from the scene

The petrol-bomb attack on the Lekgoro house is the third in two years

The attack has raised fears among local activists that there is a violent crackdown on them again, similar to attacks that erupted in 1985

The black Michaelhouses of downtown scrape for funds

THE Department of Education and Training's delay in registering the black schools which sprang up in Johannesburg's city centre this year is stalling their plans for expansion.

As it is illegal for unregistered schools to raise funds, several schools canvassed said they rely on high fees and skimp on facilities to get by. However, at least one school is flouting the law and receiving funds in the stated interests of alleviating the education crisis.

The Department of Education and Training said it received numerous requests for schools to be registered. Each case had to be investigated individually by the regional department.

In March this year, *Weekly Mail* surveyed five of the cash colleges which had mushroomed in the city after three years of disrupted education in the black townships. It found some of the schools charged high fees but were ill-equipped and staffed by unqualified teachers.

Last week a *Weekly Mail* team revisited the five schools. One, Uwezo College in Nugget Street, had disap-

Sandwiched between shops in downtown Johannesburg are a crop of small private colleges with grand ambitions to provide Michaelhouse educations to refugees from black state schools. But they face some snags. The state won't register them. They can't canvass for money. Fees are high and amenities sparse. JO-ANN BEKKER reports

peared and efforts to contact the People's Culture Project which started the school proved fruitless. HS Malebye, principal of another black school in the city, Tswelopele Secondary School in Commissioner Street, said the school's parents committee had instructed him not to allow any newspaper investigation of his school.

But the heads of the Institute for Progress in Education Excellence, or Ipede, in De Villiers Street, Robin

Hood College in Krus Street and St Micheck High School in Market Street agreed to lengthy interviews.

The March investigation into these schools was undertaken before formal teaching began.

Today, with the end of the schooling year in sight, one of the most telling indications of the schools' progress is a comparison between the beginning and end of year enrolment figures.

Ipede says all but three of the 62 matric students who began the year are writing exams. St Micheck's enrolment began at 382 students and is now 368. While Robin Hood, more vague on the actual number of students, said enrolment at the beginning of the year was between 500 and 530 students and is presently at 500 and 520. However, 17 of the pupils in Std 8 and 16 of the 120 matrics at Robin Hood failed to pay the fees for the external examinations.

All three schools claimed to have a staff of qualified teachers.

But the acid test of the schools' achievements will lie in the results achieved by their matrics currently writing their National Senior Certificate examinations as private candi-

dates in Crown Mines. They were registered as such at the beginning of the year to overcome the hurdle of being unregistered schools.

Ipede plans to remain a small school. It will increase its total enrolment from 62 to a mere 150 students when it begins classes for Std 8 and Std 9 as well as matrics next year.

The principal of Robin Hood dreams of creating a prestigious private school like Michaelhouse or Rhodan for black students. While the head of St Micheck plans to develop the school into a business to supply the country with chartered accountants.

But the schools' future could be a precarious one. The DET has taken up to eight months to consider their applications for registration.

The three schools are already largely carrying out the requirements for registration as outlined by Job Schoeman, chief of the DET's public relations department. But the certificates of registration which would free the schools to apply for funds have to date been withheld.



Uwezo College was bustling with students earlier this year. Today the school in downtown Johannesburg has vanished. Picture: ISSY LAGARDIEN

Rules? Ipede hasn't the time to wait

THE Institute for Progress in Educational Excellence is unrepentant about canvassing for funds before it received the required state registration.

"If the law was broken in the process, hard luck," said Ipede representative Elaine Folscher. "Our task is to try and undo a whole lifetime of traumatic schooling."

The Department of Education and Training said last week it had no knowledge of the institute, but subsequently acknowledged that the school had applied for registration and that the matter was receiving attention.

But Folscher said Ipede could not wait for registration before giving "62 education-thirsty black children" a sound education.

The school, which caters for matriculants this year, was started in March with an enrolment of 6 black pupils between the ages of 16 and 26, from Alexandra township, Katlehong, Nigel, Soweto and Tembisa. A total of 59 pupils are currently sitting for their National Senior Certificate exams, three dropped out — one because she fell pregnant, another was detained and a third because of financial problems.

She said the school received funding from mostly South African-based foreign companies which subscribe to the Sullivan Code of Conduct. Ipede is housed in the Red Cross Building in De Villiers Street and the South African Red Cross provides support in the form of premises, furniture and equipment. AECI Ltd donated a computer system.

The initial R40 000 donation, plus school fees, covered teachers and school secretary's salaries, text-

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

books, exam registration fees, stationery and administration costs.

Folscher said 16 students' school fees were also subsidised by the funding.

Fees paid by parents — R160 a month — were used to buy textbooks, calculators, exercise books and teaching notes, as well as for examination registration fees.

At present, Ipede offers tuition in English, Afrikaans, mathematics and history. "Because of our limited funds, we chose to teach subjects which were problematic in black schools," said principal Rika van der Merwe.

There are only four teachers at the school, but all are experienced and three hold post-graduate qualifications.

Student enthusiasm, they said, could be attributed to the 13-to-one pupil-teacher ratio, the high qualifications and experience of the teachers and the longer periods spent on each subject.

According to Van der Merwe, includes additional subjects such as physical science, biology, business economics, African languages, economics and Biblical studies.

She said pupils were eager to be groomed for the more demanding Joint Matriculation Board examination or the General Certificate of Education.

This would take place once enrolment for Std 8 and Std 9 commenced next year.

The plans include the establishment of a library and resource centre, ex-

tra-curricular activities.

Also planned are an enrichment programme encompassing social, cultural and academic awareness, a supervised homework/study period after school hours and a more formal entrance examination.

The number of students would be increased to 150 while the staff would be nine instead of the present four teachers.

The projected budget for 1988 is R683 200 with a per annum cost for one child of R4 555. School fees per child would be R1 400.

Van der Merwe said a level of trust had been established between students and staff. Due to the political situation in the townships a formal student consultative council "did not appear viable", but a non-formal system had evolved whereby open discussions were held between staff and students.

Training up tomorrow's black executives

THE principal of a school sandwiched between cluttered clothes shops in east Market Street, Johannesburg, plans to turn out future chartered accountants.

"There are very few black chartered accountants in South Africa," says St Micheck High School's founding principal, MM Thusini. "We can only produce them by providing relevant subjects leading to qualifications."

This year the young school offered general courses such as science, history and mathematics to matriculants as well as commercial subjects. But in two years time it plans to offer only accountancy, economics, busi-

ness economics and mathematics.

Thusini has his eye on an empty school in Mayfair, formerly for white children, as the venue to establish his commercial college. The six storey high building St Micheck rents at present has no grounds, and the only extra-mural activities the school organises are debating and drama clubs.

The most severe brake on Thusini's plans is the Department of Education and Training's refusal so far to register St Micheck, even though a DET official — in a letter dated September 15 — found the running of the school "up to standard and smooth". Thusini said the fees, R137 for ad-

mission and R65 a month, were too little. "We had to get financial assistance from other people. Anglo American gave us sealed capital at the beginning, but they said 'come back to us after you are registered'."

The school's 368 pupils come from Soweto, Alexandra and the East Rand. About 45 percent, Thusini says, come from well-to-do families.

The school has made arrangements with Putco for three buses to leave from Soweto for the school every day, but students from the other areas have to make their own arrangements.

Behind the security door, nature's children at work

By JO-ANN BEKKER

GILLIAN KATZ speaks earnestly about the education upheaval which, she says, led to 2 500 black parents insisting she set up a high school in town. "The problem is a break between child and nature," she concludes.

"The African children are children of nature. We have deprived them of their natural instincts. I want them to join boy scouts and cubs next year. To have more physical exercise."

The principal of Robin Hood College, which opened its doors to 500-odd students on April 8 this year, has a more short-term aim as well. "We are trying to settle the children down to education, to teach them how to behave in a sophisticated business society."

It's a task which, Katz says, "proved a tougher experience than I expected."

To illustrate one of the problems, she produces a steel rod intertwined with coated wire. "I found this on the floor of one of the classrooms. This is an instrument to rob a car."

Katz, who insisted on being interviewed with five of her teaching staff present, attributes these problems to the "break between child and nature."

A teacher blames the problems on blacks' "transition to Western culture and trouble in the townships." She adds "A lot of students do not get guidance at home, so we try to instill moral and spiritual values in them."

Other teachers stress there is a good relationship between staff and pupils, some as old as 23. Most classes have a teacher/pupil ratio of 25-30 pupils. There are five Std 10 groups, three groups in Standards 7-10.

According to Katz pupils showed a 40 percent improvement in the mid-year exams, but she judged 17 percent of students "not capable of making good progress."

Robin Hood College grew out of the Gillian Katz Studio which offered extra-mural classes at the Central Methodist Church and Carlton Hotel.

At the studio's end of year function in the Carlton Hotel last year, Katz said she had decided to name the high school after the English outlaw who harassed the rich to help the poor.

She told the assembled parents and children "The point is that it is essential for a society to have rich people

. Their strength is like the branches of a great tree spreading protection and shade from the scorching sun."

But so far it is the pupils' parents and not wealthy patrons who have been called on to finance the school.

Robin Hood's application for registration with DET has yet to be approved. She says the fees of R375 a term for a four term school year do not cover expenses.

In addition, she complains many fees have not been paid. She estimates about R30 000 is outstanding from the Std 8 classes alone.

Katz said 16 of the 120 matrics and 17 pupils in Std 8 did not pay their fees for their external examinations, and thus did not qualify to write.

Next year, Katz intends charging deposits to cover outstanding payments on fees and books.

There has been a high turnover of teachers at the school. Of the 40 qualified teachers, only 12 have been there from the beginning of the year.

Katz concedes that staff salaries are lower than at most schools.

"The teachers are here because they really believe in the project, they are dedicated, it is not a question of money," a loyal staff member adds.

Carefully groomed and dressed in a fuchsia pink blouse with matching headscarf and trousers, Katz sweeps through the three floors of her school — which she rents in the Krus Street building down the road from the Rand Supreme Court — with a sense of propriety.

She waves her hand and a security guard, armed with rubber baton, leaps to unlock doors. The tight security makes the school appear more like a correction college.

"It will always be necessary for the school to be centrally situated. But my dreams are of a college with its own grounds, own tennis courts and swimming pools. There is no need for black students to go to Kearsney College, Michaelhouse or Rhodan. We can have our own black high school of the same standard."

Katz said the school was "a non-political college for education only".

It remained open during the week-long June stayaway, but boycotting students were not penalised.

School body sacked

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Nov 5-11 1987

By KURT SWART

IN A SHOCK move, the Department of Education and Culture has sacked a school committee following a three-day class boycott

The stayaway at the Fame van der Merwe Senior Secondary School in Calvina, about 300 km north of Cape Town, followed the transfer to a primary school of a teacher popular among the pupils — and alleged racist remarks by two white teachers

The high-handed sacking of the committee came after the matter apparently had been resolved. The committee was even thanked by the police for its co-operation, according to its chairperson, Dominee A J Louw

The committee is now seeking legal advice to have the sacking set aside.

The department confirmed this week that the school committee had been dissolved

The committee had decided to close the school after threats from police to act against boycotting pupils. "We wanted to protect our pupils and avoid a repeat of 1985 when innocent children were injured or locked up," Louw said

• For full story see Page 2

Time to discuss SADF's role in sub-continent

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THE loss in action of 10 South African servicemen beyond our borders in Angola, which was disclosed to the public this week, has raised urgent questions about our interventionist military role in the sub-continent



Political Survey
By GERALD SHAW

White public opinion has tended to accept that General Magnus Malan and his advisers know what they are about in their strikes across our borders, clandestine or otherwise

The tax-paying public has been happy enough to cough up huge sums for the defence budget

year after year, having been persuaded that there is a "total onslaught" to be repelled and the menace of communist expansionism to be kept at bay

But there are other perspectives — and there are signs that the whole issue of regional defence strategy is becoming ripe for public debate. Some would argue that the real priority is a political settlement at home

The recent military losses were apparently incurred in operations against Swapo, which, operating from Angolan bases, maintains an increasingly fitful and sporadic guerilla insurgency against South African rule in Namibia, which the Republic agreed to relinquish in Mr John Vorster's time nearly a decade ago

So what is South Africa still doing in Namibia? Why have we dragged our heels in getting out?

There is also some reason to believe that the SADF is now also directly involved beyond our borders in the Angolan civil war — on the side of Dr Savimbi's Unita rebels, as well as backing Unita with supplies and armaments

MNR rebels

South African assistance has transformed Unita into a military threat to Luanda of an order which has prompted the MPLA government to call for and receive massive Soviet assistance in expertise and sophisticated weaponry

Then there is also the clandestine assistance which we have given to the Renamo (MNR) reb-

els of Ian Smith's intelligence chief, Ken Flower*, are published, as they have been recently, and a whole new perspective on events opens up

Flower, who died just before his book came out in Britain, recalled receiving a high-powered military delegation from Pretoria in March, 1979, headed by General Magnus Malan, then chief of SADF. Mr P W Botha had taken over as premier the previous year

As Flower noted at the time, it was plain from what the South Africans said that Vorster's diplomatic "detente" was out and that military influence would henceforth dominate Pretoria's domestic and foreign policies

No compromise

There would be no further compromise over Namibia, where South Africa expected to be in control for at least another decade. It would suit the South Africans to keep southern Angola destabilized, helping Unita and further hindering Swapo, as Flower told his government. The South Africans expected Mozambique to become an active ANC base and so would respond accordingly

It is well known what happened a year or so later, with the MNR scourge being unleashed by Pretoria on a already tottering Mozambique

Flower, a police officer in his early career, who was very much in the British tradition of non-partisan service to the government of the day, was retained by Mr Robert Mugabe after the latter's 1980 election victory as noted in this col-

MNR rebels

South African assistance has transformed Unita into a military threat to Luanda of an order which has prompted the MPLA government to call for and receive massive Soviet assistance in expertise and sophisticated weaponry

Then there is also the clandestine assistance which we have given to the Renamo (MNR) rebels who are laying waste Mozambique on the other side of the continent and cutting off Zimbabwe from its outlets to the sea, while carrying out massacres of innocent civilians on a scale which must give pause to even the most callous of observers

Yet General Malan does not agree that we are "destabilizing" these countries. He tells us that it is the Soviet Union that is destabilizing the sub-continent. Many, perhaps a majority of white South Africans are still inclined to accept this

There are other views, however. Some analysts in the West, such as Dr Chester Crocker, take the view that it is precisely South Africa's aggressive military posture in the region which is drawing the Soviet Union into the sub-continent. Mr Gorbachev would much rather use his resources more productively at home and has a common interest with the West in maintaining the stability of the region

Delaying

If it was not for South Africa's role in keeping Unita's insurgency on the boil, we may conclude, Luanda would have been able to scale down its praetorian guard of Cuban protectors long ago or may even have been able to dispense with them entirely

South Africa, as part of its delaying tactics, has made a Namibian settlement conditional on the withdrawal of the Cubans. At the same time it is able to ensure the Cubans remain by continuing and increasing aid to Unita!

What ultimate goal is the SADF trying to achieve? With the limited information available to us it is not easy to form a balanced judgment

Yet occasional flashes of illuminating information penetrate the fog of evasion and disinformation, as when the mem-

cordingly

It is well known what happened a year or so later, with the MNR scourge being unleashed by Pretoria on a already tottering Mozambique

Flower, a police officer in his early career, who was very much in the British tradition of non-partisan service to the government of the day, was retained by Mr Robert Mugabe after the latter's 1980 election victory, as noted in this column recently

He immediately told Mugabe that he had handed over control of the MNR organization to South Africa. But he got one thing badly wrong, he related in his memoirs, in advising the new prime minister that South Africa "would not be so stupid or so short-sighted" as to pursue a policy of destabilization of Zimbabwe

Motive

Flower, admitting this major error of judgment, ultimately concluded that Pretoria believed it had an interest in wrecking the economy of its neighbours to ensure the failure of black government — and so confirm the superiority of white government.

Is this really the underlying motive for destabilization?

Obviously, there are other considerations — including the discouragement of our neighbours from allowing the ANC to use their territory as military bases against South Africa. But Mugabe's Zimbabwe has never allowed such bases and Mozambique sent the ANC packing at the time of Nkomati

In the remote border and bush conditions of southern Africa, furthermore, movements of guerillas back and forth will continue to some extent, whatever the official attitude of neighbouring governments and whether or not Pretoria is intent on destabilization

So let us hear the case for destabilization, openly and honestly stated. And let us hear the case against it

It is time for a vigorous public debate about the SADF's regional role, and some discussion of alternative political and diplomatic strategies which would be less calculated to sow mayhem and misery around us

* *Serving Secretly* by Ken Flower (John Murray)

Five years ago last week Corporal Andries Johan Strauss was dropped 50km from his base camp in the operational area with orders to complete a "punishment march" and disappeared off the face of the earth. The Argus Correspondent reports. Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

What happened to Corporal Andries Strauss?

Argus 2/11/82 254

WHEN Mr Wietz Strauss waved goodbye to his son at Bloemfontein Station in October, 1982, he did not realise it would be the last time he would see his son alive

Five years ago last week Corporal Andries Johan Strauss was dropped 50km from his base camp in the operational area with orders to complete a "punishment march" and disappeared off the face of the earth

Officially the saga ended in the Pretoria Supreme Court when Corporal Strauss was formally declared dead, though no trace of his body was ever found

Mr Justice McCreath ordered that it is assumed Corporal Strauss died on November 7 1982. The Minister of Defence brought an application asking for the order to be granted

Mr Strauss said he did not want to talk about his son's disappearance as he had a "secret agreement with General Magnus Malan" not to discuss the circumstances surrounding his eldest son

Mr Strauss has found it impossible to forget his son

Even now, five years after his

son's disappearance, Mr Strauss still finds it difficult to talk about Andries

According to the sons, Mr Strauss keeps a photo of Andries in his Bible and a photo album at work

Mr Strauss said "I am heart-broken and very upset

The Strauss family seem to have accepted the death of Andries, but the episode has left each of them emotionally scarred

Jacques, who is busy writing a matric at the moment, said he would not be going to the SADF "I will do my two years national service in the South African Police I think it would be better for me"

He said he missed his brother terribly

His brother had finished Std 9 at the Hoerskool Aliwal North. He then went straight into the armed forces

According to his brother, Andries was a fitness fanatic who did not drink and who rarely smoked

Wietz junior, the youngest member of the family, has a mental block surrounding his brother

He says he can't remember a

thing about him. He says he was "very small" when his brother went into uniform and he can't remember much

His sister Poli refused to talk about her brother's disappearance

According to evidence presented to the Pretoria Supreme Court Corporal Strauss, 21, who was attached to 201 Battalion, went missing on November 7. He was dropped 50km west of the base camp Omega in Western Caprivi, with three one litre water bottles, two tins of meat, his weapon and ammunition. He was dressed in uniform and a bush hat and instructed to walk back to camp on the "Old Golden Highway"

It emerged during a court martial in Windhoek in 1983 that Sergeant Andrew Bath ordered the punishment march because Corporal Strauss had allegedly disobeyed several camp orders

An extensive search was launched and a Defence Force spokesman, at the time, said Corporal Strauss was regarded as having gone "absent without leave (Awol)"

His family believed he may have been taken by Swapo insurgents or fallen prey to wild ani-

mals and months of mental hell and anguish followed as they waited hopefully for news of his whereabouts

The court martial exonerated Sergeant Bath from blame for Corporal Strauss's disappearance. He was acquitted on a charge in terms of Article 46 of the Military Disciplinary Code which claimed he had neglected to keep proper control over Corporal Strauss during his punishment march and he had not reported the disappearance immediately

General Meyer said it was discovered the next day that Corporal Strauss had not made it back to camp and Sergeant Bath went to look for him, using three trackers

They followed his tracks where he turned off the road into the veld, but it began to rain and the search party lost the tracks

A full search party was sent out to fire shots into the air every 500m and use flares after dark. The area where he was dropped was fine-combed and the area from the Angolan border south of the Botswana border was searched

Earlier reports on SADF policy

regarding punishment were that the SADF had strict instructions against dumping servicemen away from base and forcing them to return alone on foot

An SADF spokesman for the director of public relations in Pretoria replied

"The SADF does not condone, tolerate or justify maltreatment or abuse of its members. Where such cases are brought to light, they are thoroughly investigated and suitable action is taken where necessary. In this case, Corporal Strauss's disappearance was thoroughly investigated

"As a result of the investigation a non-commissioned officer was brought before a court martial and charged but was acquitted. In addition, a number of administrative steps were ordered to be taken at the unit. For example, the 35km route march to qualify for the crowd badge was stopped"

Corporal Strauss's next of kin will receive R10 000 from the compulsory SADF group life insurance scheme and any other money due to him will be paid into his estate

The search for Corporal Strauss was called off on November 12, 1982

2549/11/87

FOR SUBSCRIPTION INQUIRIES — TELEPHONE EAST, LONDON 26141

Malan: African conflict not one between races

DURBAN — The conflict that was being decided on the African sub-continent was not one between black and white, although there were many who portrayed it as such, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here.

Addressing the Durban Club, he said the fight was for freedom and civilisation.

"If the communist powers and the Western world are really so concerned about the free-

"If people who believe in democracy, freedom and civilisation are really concerned about black Africans enjoying these values, how is it possible they can turn their backs on Jonas Savimbi (leader of Unita in Angola)?"

Dr Savimbi was "a true democrat a man committed to freedom for his people a man who upholds Christian democracy and va-

lues a man who is one of Africa's few real statesmen

"Why is this Christian democrat not helped when he calls for the liberation of his people from tyranny when he calls for democracy, freedom and civilisation?"

"That is why we from South Africa answer his call when it comes," Gen Malan said

In doing so, the government was serving its

own interests in the great contest between East and West

No amount of propaganda and disinformation by South Africa's enemies could argue away the fact that the country was a "bastion of freedom and Western civilisation," that its minerals were indispensable to the future well-being of the West, and that the Cape sea route was vital to Western freedom — Sapa

MR603 9/11/87 (254)

SA soldiers hit by troops, air force — claim

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Angolan troops with fighter support attacked withdrawing South African troops during last week's bloody clash in Angola, it is claimed here

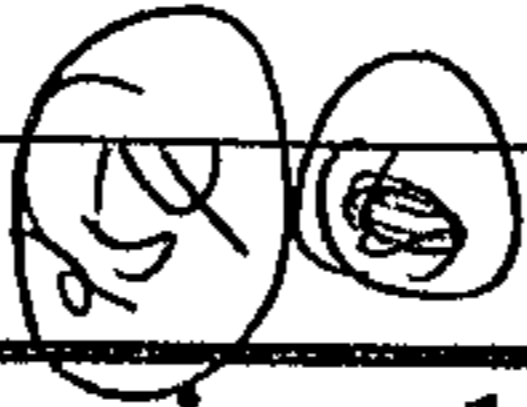
Four South African soldiers were wounded in the clash, which followed an attack on a Swapo base. They were caught by a cluster bomb dropped by an Angolan MiG-23, says Simon O'Dwyer-Russell of the Sunday Telegraph

Angola's reaction to the raid has alarmed senior South African officers who see Angola's willingness to intervene with air strikes as an ominous sign in the war against Swapo

"Chastened South African commanders realise that in any future across-the-border actions they risk heavy casualties and the loss of irreplaceable equipment, facing fighters flown by Angola's 'Top Gun' pilots, combat-trained by Soviet instructors and spoiling for a fight," he said.

O'Dwyer-Russell also claims South Africa lost two Mirage fighters in recent clashes — one in air combat over Cuito Cuanavale three weeks ago and the other hit by ground fire over Mavinga. The pilot was killed when he crash-landed

The Angolan Air Force's 55 MiG-23s and 73 Mig-21s, combined with a sophisticated air defence system, have made South African pilots realise they face a price for intervention, he says



UK press report dismissed as 'absurd'

Angolan air raid 'alarms SADF'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Angolan troops with fighter support attacked withdrawing South African troops during last week's clash at a Swapo base in Angola, says a report published in London.

Four South African soldiers wounded in the clash, which followed an attack on a Swapo base, were caught by a cluster bomb dropped by an Angolan MiG-23, says Simon O'Dwyer-Russell, of the *Sunday Telegraph*, reporting from the Angolan border.

He says Angola's reaction to the raid has alarmed senior South African officers. They see Angola's wil-

lingness to intervene with air strikes as an ominous sign for the future in the war against Swapo.

"Chastened South African commanders realise that, in any future across-the-border actions, they risk heavy casualties and the loss of irreplaceable equipment, facing fighters flown by Angola's 'Top Gun' pilots, combat-trained by Soviet instructors and spoiling for a fight."

O'Dwyer-Russell also claims that South Africa lost two Mirage fighters in recent clashes — one in air combat over Cuito Cuanavale three weeks ago and the other hit by ground fire over Mavinga. A pilot was killed when he crash-landed in Namibia.

The Angolan Air Force's 55 MiG-23s and 73 MiG-21s, combined with a sophisticated air-defence system, have made South African pilots realise they face a price for any future intervention in Angola, he says. "An SADF spokesman said last night that the report was absurd."

"No journalists accompanied the SA forces during the attack on a Swapo base last weekend nor on any other so-called operations in Angola."

"This report is a hodge-podge of official statements, discredited Angolan allegations, speculative reports in newspapers and other inaccuracies."

"It is in fact so far-fetched that the SADF is surprised it is given any credibility at all," said the spokesman.

He referred to an earlier SADF statement in which it was said there was no interference or support for Swapo by the Angolan armed forces during the recent operation.

Call Toms 9/11/87

Ivan Toms rejects ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ his call-up

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Dr Ivan Toms said here he faced a call-up for November 12, but chose to be jailed rather than attend the army camp.

"I hope my stand will contribute to the pressure on the government to introduce constructive alternative national service for all conscripts," Dr Toms said.

At the meeting, organized by the Port Elizabeth branch of the End Conscription Campaign and held at the St John's Methodist Church, Dr Toms said he would willingly serve as a non-combatant medical doctor (the status he held during his two years' national service) if the SADF truly protected the rights and property of all South Africans.

"Since October 1984 troops have been used to control the black townships of South Africa and to suppress resistance to apartheid."

At least R850m will be required to eliminate the backlog in the provision of classrooms for Africans, according to research conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations. This amount could reach as much as R3,98bn if larger amounts are spent per classroom.

These estimates are made in the Institute's latest *Social and Economic Update* for the third quarter of 1987 which was released today. The figures include the "independent" and "non-independent" homelands. They are based on a classroom shortage for Africans of 38 641. The shortage of classrooms for coloured people is estimated at 5 400 and for Indians at 587. There is a surplus of 3 840 classrooms in white schools, representing 153 637 empty places.

The huge amount required to meet the backlog in African classrooms is based on estimates of the Department of Education & Training (DET) that it costs between R95 000 and R103 000 to build a classroom at a new secondary school, and between R22 000 and R30 000 to build one at an existing secondary school. Comparable figures for primary schools are R60 000 at a new school and between R22 000 and R30 000 at an existing one. *Social and Economic Update* noted that the DET had built 435 new classrooms last year at existing schools and 1 361 at new ones. Of the classrooms at new schools, 823 were provided at 28 new secondary schools and 538 at 25 new primary schools.



BLACK schools suffer from poor facilities and overcrowding. Billions will have to be spent to rectify the situation and to prepare for the future.

R850-m needed for classrooms

The publication also reported on the per capita spending in 1986 on education. An amount of R2 746 was spent for whites, R1 952 for Indians, R1 330 for coloured people, and R395 for Africans.

Analysis of the education budgets for the current financial year illustrate that state spending on separate racial departments has increased by 8,77 percent for whites, 16,1 percent for coloured people, 10,46 percent for Indians, and 25 percent for Africans outside the homelands.

Increases for non-independent and independent homelands (which may include tertiary education) show



even better improvements. Among the "non-independent" homelands, Gazankulu shows an increase of 65 percent, and QwaQwa 43,43 percent. Figures for three of the "independent" homelands are Bophuthatswana 5,49 percent, Ciskei 38 percent and Venda 22,27 percent. Figures for the Transkei were unobtainable.

Increases

Social and Economic Update says that the trend noted in previous quarters — an increase in Government resources for black education — continued in the third quarter for 1987.

Further analysis of this year's education budgets also suggests that priority is being given to homelands, most of whose education budgets rose far more sharply than that of the DET. The Government's commitment to upgrade farm schools also suggests that improvements in African education in white-designated rural areas may be on the way. Outside the homeland, the DET appears to be making limited but

steady progress in reducing backlogs. There was evidence that the Government was cutting back on white education resources.

But it remained highly doubtful that racial parity in education could be achieved in the foreseeable future. Vast disparities remained in per capita spending on each race and in key indicators such as teacher/pupil ratios, teacher qualifications, and classroom shortages.

"As in previous quarters, a key constraint is still the Government's unwillingness to allow unused white facilities to be used by other races," *Social and Economic Update* conceded that there was some flexibility on this issue, but pointed out that it was limited.

"For example, the Government has retreated from an earlier willingness to allow unused schools to re-open as private, non-racial institutions. It now appears that some unused white facilities might be opened to blacks only — but only if they are outside white

residential areas, a stipulation which sharply limits this concession."

The Institute says that a key test of Government intentions will be its decision on the future of white teacher-training colleges earmarked for closure. It notes that some Government planners have been urging that these be re-opened as black colleges.

The Institute notes that despite Government policy enforcing segregation in state schools, schools controlled by the Houses of Representatives and Delegates have admitted pupils of other races. At the beginning of March this year, 7 094 African, white, and coloured pupils had been admitted to Indian schools. Eighteen of these pupils were white.



THE *Sowetan* today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention: • Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the *New Nation*, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 311 days, • Mxolisi Jackson Fuzale, *Veritas News Agency*, who has been detained under the



Conscientious objector may go to prison

PRETORIA — One of the "Cape Town 23" — a group of conscientious objectors who have refused to serve in the SADF — faces call-up on November 12 and may be sent to prison

In August, Dr Ivan Toms and 22 others publicly declared they refused to serve

Yesterday Bishop Reginald Orsmond, vice-president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference

(SACBC) administrative board, said "We repeat our call to the authorities to alter the law concerning compulsory military service, to allow conscripts to object to doing military service not only on religious grounds, but also on conscientious grounds"

The SACBC has also called for a law change which would allow conscientious objectors to do alternative community service for a period equal

to the period of military service

"Such an alteration in the law would allow the medical work which Dr Toms is doing in the poorest squatter areas in Cape Town to qualify as national service," Bishop Orsmond said

"The universal church has always defended the right and duty of all people in all situations, while acting in good faith, to follow their consciences" — Sapa

254 Bldg 10/11/87

and the doctor told me I was wrong. That physical shock cured me — I was

'Reds to blame for destabilisation'

Propaganda against SA 'a blatant lie'

284
SMC
11/18/87

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — It was a blatant lie that South Africa pursued a policy of active destabilisation in southern Africa, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said today.

He was addressing the Don McAlvany group of visiting American businessmen and investors at a hotel here.

General Malan said it was the in thing to accuse South Africa of the so-called policy of destabilisation. This was readily believed in the West and even by some in South Africa.

He said: "The editor of our largest daily newspaper went to Zimbabwe last month and when he came back to South Africa he wrote two articles in his newspaper about what he was told in Zimbabwe."

He wrote that although it was not wholly true that South Africa was to blame for the mess in southern Africa, there appears to be enough truth to make it stick. He also said that mankind would remember South Africa's

role as a 'sinister one'.

"Well, if a South African newspaper editor can be taken in by blatant propaganda and disinformation put out for his benefit in a hostile country, is it any wonder that in more distant countries, such as your own, South Africa is seen as being a 'threat' to world peace?"

The blame for widespread destabilisation in Southern Africa must be laid firmly and squarely on the policies and actions of the governments concerned.

"The destabilisation had been exploited and aggravated by external destabilisation — specifically by the destabilisation strategy of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries.

"South Africa's policy in southern Africa is geared specifically to generate development and promote stability." However, he added, as the regional power, South Africa insisted on the right to help formulate the ground rules for interaction in the region.

These included mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and a prohibition on the export of revolution.

11/11/87
Dr Ivan Toms, nicknamed the "Crossroads Doctor", faces 3 1/2 months in jail if he does not comply with a 20-day military camp call-up. He spoke to Staff Reporter, DALE LAUTENBACH, about his feelings on the issue. *AKS*

Objector willing to serve in 'just war'²⁵⁴

IF the 20-day military camp call-up served on End Conscription Campaign supporter Dr Ivan Toms is not cancelled by tomorrow, he faces a maximum 3 1/2-month jail sentence and the Sacla Health Project in Khayelitsha faces the loss of one of its two doctors.

"The irony is that what I'm doing now I consider real national service," says Dr Toms, who intends reporting on the given date, November 12, but refusing to serve.

New legislation determining the treatment of conscientious objectors means his jail term will be calculated at 1 1/2 times the amount of time he still owes the SADF. His lawyers have calculated that the maximum number of months he could owe is 21 but there is some uncertainty as to whether a camp for which he was not called up would be included in this figure. There is also no legal precedent as Dr Toms's case is now subject to new legislation passed in Parliament this year.

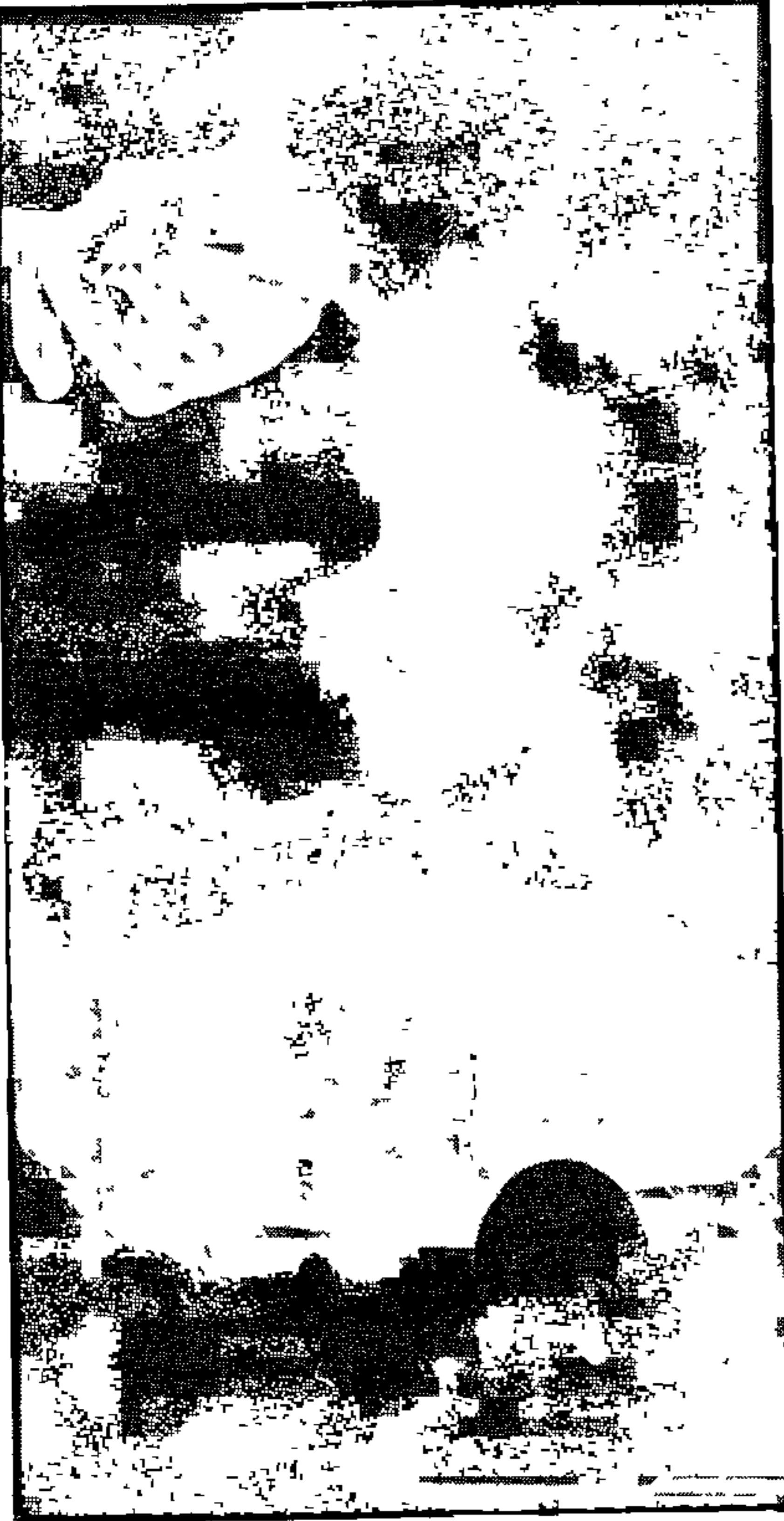
Dr Toms is a committed and practising Christian but he does not qualify for religious objector status because he is not a pacifist and would be willing to serve as a non-combatant in a "just war", he says.

On two previous occasions he prepared himself for the jail term that seemed inevitable and on both occasions his call-up was cancelled.

In May 1984 it was withdrawn 10 days before he was due to report and earlier this year he was told five days before his July 1 reporting date that his camp had been rescheduled because "there were enough doctors".

Now, with the crucial date of November 12 looming, he still doesn't know what lies ahead - another cancellation or the jail term for which he has prepared himself all over again.

"It's very disruptive, practically and psychologically. I'm 35 years old



and I know what I'm doing. I have thought hard and prayed about my decision and it is not something I'm doing lightly - nor do I consider myself a martyr."

Crucial to the stand he is taking is the hope that his actions will contribute to putting pressure on the government to consider constructive forms of alternative service for conscientious objectors. At least some interim relief could be provided if duty in the townships and in Namibia was made optional for those conscripts who face a particular crisis of conscience in respect of these two areas, says Dr Toms.

Dr Toms, whose rank is lieutenant and who served his basic two-year period as a doctor with non-combatant status, earned the name Crossroads Doctor for the work he did in setting up a Sacla Clinic in that community in 1980. The Crossroads clinic was taken over by the SADF on June 16 last year and staffed by military doctors.

He moved on to set up the Sacla Health Project in Khayelitsha and it is this particular community that will miss him if he is imprisoned on November 12. He runs the project with just one other doctor, Dr Di Hewitson, and the emphasis is on preventive health service.

To this end community health workers elected by the community they will serve are trained in the basic skills of medical care and with their own expanding knowledge gained from ongoing work with Dr Toms and Dr Hewitson they begin educating their community in health care.

"For example, a simple sugar-salt solution stops kids with gastro-enteritis dying of dehydration," says Dr Toms. "These are the sort of things the community must learn to be empowered to help itself in health."

Preventive training is the main

thrust of the Health Project but Dr Toms also runs curative medicine clinics and takes care of the fund-raising and administration of the project.

He has done this sort of work for the past seven years - what he calls "true national service". It is work which has won him the respect of a community which has conferred on him the title "Crossroads Doctor".

The people are fully supportive of the position he has taken in respect of the SADF, he says even if it means they will be without his services for the period of his imprisonment.

And yes, he does believe he would encounter some hostility from them if he accepted the call-up and returned as a doctor in uniform.

● A spokesman for the SADF said it would be hypothetical to comment at this stage.

'Devastating spiral of violence'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The costly regional conflict in southern Africa — the only area of the continent south of the Sahara where defence spending is increasing — is compounded by South Africa's active destabilisation policies, the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies says in its latest global military review.

It says South Africa's "intransigent position", and the absence of movement towards resolving other conflicts in the area, are discouraging.

The institute says that in a region where economic performance "continues to disappoint", the continuing military and civil disorders have had disastrous effects on the Mozambican and Angolan economies, and have forced Zimbabwe to adopt a substantially increased defence budget.

The report says "South Africa defence expenditure also continues to increase, but there are no indications that such economic sanctions as have been applied to the Republic have significantly increased the difficulty of meeting the defence burden."

"Defence expenditure in

South Africa continues to rise in the face of undiminished internal and external opposition to the apartheid regime.

"Zimbabwe's defence budget went up by more than 40 per cent in 1986/87 which may partially indicate the costs of its operations to protect rail and oil lines in Mozambique from attacks by South African-backed MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) guerrillas.

"The MNR campaign has had disastrous consequences on the Mozambican economy, threatening up to one quarter

of the population with starvation.

Defence was the largest single item in the 1987 Mozambique budget, at around 43 per cent of the total.

The effect of the war on Angola is described as disastrous. "Its agriculture has been devastated and its trade and transport network disrupted."

The report says that in Namibia security forces "continue to maintain control".

"Swapo has suffered severe casualties, and although incursions continue to be attempted, they have little effect."

Regional wars take

High toll

Tensions in southern Africa boost spending on defence

LONDON — Defence spending in most of Africa south of the Sahara is declining but southern Africa is the exception.

The total sub-Saharan defence outlay, the International Institute for Strategic Studies' military review for 1987/88 reveals, is about R16 billion.

The total sum for South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique is around R8 billion — the result of "considerable increases as intrastate tensions continue to mount".

The defence budgets and troop quotas (including opposition troops) of southern Africa are:

SOUTH AFRICA — R658 billion

Total armed forces 97 000 active personnel (including 67 000 national servicemen) and 325 000 reserves.

South West Africa Territory Force 22 000

Para military commandos 130 000

Air commandos 20 000

SA Police 50 000

OPPOSITION: South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) about 8 900

African National Congress (ANC) about 10 000 trained up to 3 000 based in Angola

ZIMBABWE R779.2 million

Total armed forces: 47 000

Police 15 000
Police support unit 3 000
National militia 20 000

OPPOSITION: Zimbabwe National Freedom Movement (ZNFM) about 1 500 based in Mozambique

ANGOLA R2 billion

Total armed forces 53 000 (including about 10 000 guerrillas and 24 000 conscripts)

Para military reserves militia totalling 50 000

Border guard 7 900

Swapo 8 900

FOREIGN TROOPS: Cuba 28 000 (plus 8 000 civilian instructors and advisers)

East Germany 500 intelligence and security advisers

North Korea 4 000 reported

Portugal: About 100 including combat pilots and technicians on contract

Soviet Union 950 advisers and technicians

ANC about 1 000

OPPOSITION: Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) about 26 000 regulars and 34 000 militia

National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) claims about 5 000, but actual strength reported to be 250

Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC) 300 to 300

MOZAMBIQUE R293 million

Total armed forces 31 700 (including about 10 500 conscripts)

Para military border guards 9 500

Militias of unknown sizes at provincial and local level

Foreign troops.

Cuba 600*

Soviet Union 850

North Korea 60

East Germany 500 security advisers.

Zimbabwe 6 000 to 12 000

Tanzania 650

Malawi 400

OPPOSITION: Renamo (MNR) 18 000

BOTSWANA R54.58 million

Total armed forces 3 250

Police 1 000

ZAMBIA. Defence budget not known

Total armed forces 16 200

Police mobile unit 700

Police para military unit 500

MALAWI R41.30 million

Total armed forces 5 250 active and 1 000 reserves

Police 1 000

TANZANIA. R446.8 million

Total armed forces 40 000 active and 10 000 reserves.

Police 1 500

Citizen's militias 100 000 — The Star Bureau

Objector Toms does 'true national service'

ARGU^s
11/11/87

Staff Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Dr Ivan Toms got three standing ovations from about 500 people at an End Conscription Campaign meeting last night called to support his refusal to serve in the SADF

Dr Toms is to report for a 20-day camp tomorrow. He will refuse to serve and faces anything up to a 31½-month term of imprisonment.

"It just wouldn't be right for Ivan to be up there on a Casspir and in a brown uniform," said Mrs Kelly Mbamgata, health worker with Dr Toms at the Sacla Crossroads Clinic he ran until last year and at the Khayelitsha Health Project he now runs.



Dr Ivan Toms at the meeting last night

Speaking at the meeting in Claremont Civic Centre last night she praised the work of Dr Toms in the community and said she could not see him "on the other side".

Dr Toms said he considered his work in Crossroads in the past and in Khayelitsha now his true national service. His decision to face prison rather than serve in the SADF should not be seen as an

individual stand, he added.

"We are all struggling in our small ways for a new South Africa. I unfortunately just often get pushed to the front, but we are all part of that growing group."

Dr Toms called for a constructive alternative to military conscription which would be available to everyone, for the same period as national service and could be served in church, welfare or community organisations.

Dr Toms's stand was saluted by Mr Dullah Omar, Western Cape chairman of the United Democratic Front and by Claremont independent MP Mr Jan van Eck.

There will be a service for Dr Toms at 7.15am tomorrow in St George's Cathedral to pray for him before he reports at 8am at Goodwood military base.

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, addressing a group of visiting American businessmen and investors, told them South Africa was promoting stability in this part of the Continent and refuted accusations to the contrary, reports DAVID BRAUN of the Political Staff.

Destabilisation: 'A blatant lie'

It was a blatant lie that South Africa pursued a policy of active destabilisation in Southern Africa, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said today.

He was addressing the Don McAlivany group of visiting American businessmen and investors at a hotel in Cape Town.

General Malan said it was the in thing to accuse South Africa of the so-called policy of destabilisation. This was readily believed in the West and even by some in South Africa.

"The editor of our largest daily newspaper went to Zimbabwe last month and when he came back to South Africa he wrote two articles in his newspaper about what he was told in Zimbabwe

"Sinister role"

"He wrote that although it was not wholly true that South Africa was to blame for the mess in southern Africa, there 'appears to be enough truth to make it stick'. He also said that mankind would remember South Africa's role as a 'sinister one'.

"Well, if a South African newspaper editor can be taken in by blatant propaganda and disinformation put out for his benefit in a hostile country, is it any wonder that in more distant countries such as your own, South Africa is seen as being a 'threat to world peace'?"

General Malan said there was widespread destabilisation throughout Southern Africa and the blame for this

must be laid firmly and squarely on the policies and actions of the governments concerned.

The destabilisation had been exploited and aggravated by external destabilisation — specifically by the destabilisation strategy of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries.

"Promote stability"

"Let me say quite clearly South Africa does not have a policy of destabilisation. South Africa is not responsible for the destabilisation of Southern Africa.

"On the contrary, South Africa's policy in Southern Africa is geared specifically to generate development and promote stability."

General Malan said South Africa structured its relationships with its neighbours in Southern Africa from a position of strength. But it did not seek to use its strength for aggressive war-like purposes.

"We do not seek confrontation and conflict in Southern Africa. We are committed to assist Southern Africa and to promote the economic progress of the sub-continent and to improve the quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa," he said.

However he added, as the regional power, South Africa insisted on the right to help formulate the ground rules for interaction in the region.

These included mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and a prohibition on the export of revolution.



General Malan

By MICHAEL MORRIS
The Argus Foreign Service
Dateline LONDON

THE costly regional conflict in Southern Africa — the only region south of the Sahara where defence spending is increasing — is compounded by South Africa's active destabilisation policies, the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies says in its latest global military review.

It says South Africa's "in-

The cost of arming Africa

Force 22 000 Para-military commandos. 130 000 Air commandos. 20 000 SA police 55 000

Opposition, South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) about 8 900 African National Congress (ANC) about 10 000 trained, up to 3 000 based in Angola

Zimbabwe 389,6 million US dollars Total armed forces 47 000 Police 15 000 National Congress (ANC) Police support unit. 3 000 National militia 20 000

Opposition Zimbabwe National Freedom Movement (ZNFM) about 1 500, based in Mozambique

Angola 1-billion US dollars Total armed forces 53 000 (including about 10 000 guerrillas and 24 000 conscripts) Para-military reserves militia of 50 000 Border guard 7 000 Swapo 8 900 Foreign troops Cuba 28 000 (plus 8 000 civilian instructors and advisors) East Germany 500 intelligence and security

Opposition Renamo (MNR) 18 000

advisors North Korea 4 000 reported Portugal About 100, including combat pilots and technicians on contract Soviet Union. 950 advisors and technicians ANC about 1 000

Opposition Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) about 26 000 regulars and 34 000 militia National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLG) claims about 5 000, but actual strength reported to be 250 Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave (FLEC) 200 to 300

Mozambique 146,5-million US dollars Total armed forces 31 700 (including about 10 500 conscripts) Para-military border guards 9 500 Militias of unknown sizes at provincial and local level Foreign troops Cuba 600? Soviet Union 850 North Korea 60 East Germany 500 security advisors Zimbabwe 6 000 to 12 000 Tanzania 650 Malawi 400

Opposition Renamo (MNR) 18 000

SA blamed for costly conflict

However, The Military Balance 1987-1988, notes "South African defence expenditure also continues to increase, but there are no indications that such economic sanctions as have been applied to the Republic have significantly increased the difficulty of meeting the defence burden."

The institute argues that South Africa's increased defence spending "may provide an increased capability for destabilising activities directed against its neighbours."

Zimbabwe's defence budget went up by just over 40 percent in nominal terms in the 1986/87 financial year, which may partially indicate the costs of its operations to protect rail and oil lines in Mozambique from attacks by South African-backed Renamo guerrillas.

Insurgents

Renamo's campaign has had disastrous consequences on the Mozambican economy, threatening up to one quarter of the population with starvation because of disruptions to agriculture and the transport network."

The institute says Renamo continues to be able to assert at least local control within the northern provinces.

Troops from Malawi and Tanzania have also been deployed to assist the Mozambican forces which had hitherto been unable to make a significant impact on the insurgents.

Although the report described Renamo as "South Af-

rican-backed", it adds "Renamo has no significant outside source of major military supplies, relying for the most part on material captured during its raids."

With the continuation of the Angolan civil war to the west, the institute reports that the Luanda government has received additional French Dauphin and Gazelle helicopters and Soviet Su-22 ground attack aircraft.

Hit and run tactics

"This will improve the government's interdiction and air defence capabilities, but will probably not seriously impact Unita's hit and run tactics, particularly if reported deliveries of US Stinger SAM missiles are correct."

The effect of the war on Angola is described as disastrous. "Its agriculture has been devastated and its trade and transport network disrupted."

The institute notes that Angola is reported to have received up to 2-billion US dollars in Soviet military material between 1983 and 1986.

South of Angola, in Namibia security forces "continue to maintain control", the report says.

Swapo has suffered severe casualties, and although incursions continue to be attempted, they have little effect.

In South Africa itself, the institute says, unrest continues, but the police "remain able to deal with it without requiring military support."

PW's hint: SA to build submarines

Comp. Teunis 12/11/87

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Defence Correspondent

SAS DRAKENSBERG, South Africa's latest naval vessel, was taken into service yesterday amid pomp, ceremony, expressions of defiance against world hostility and predictions that the Republic could become a leader in maritime technology in the next 10 years

Addressing a large number of civic and military dignitaries and other invited guests at the commissioning ceremony, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said he hoped to live to see the first submarine built in South Africa, and "this ship is proof that we can do it"

"Boycotts, sanctions and other punitive measures may harm certain sectors of our country and people, this is particularly true with regard to members of our black community

"However, these threats and actions will not lessen our resolve to stand firm against foreign interference in our affairs, nor to do what we believe is right and just for our country and her peoples

"We are too strong and proud a nation to weaken in the face of such futile acts against us"

Mr Botha's address followed an impressive commissioning ceremony in a huge Victoria Basin goods shed, next to which the Drakensberg was tied up. The ceremony started with the arrival of Mr Botha and his wife, Elize, and the inspection of a Marine guard of honour in summer whites

This was followed by a religious service, in which traditional seafarers' hymns like "Eternal Father, strong to save" were sung and lessons were read from the Old and New Testaments by the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe, and SAS Drakensberg's commanding officer, Captain Nic Smit

Captain Smit led the ship's company through the responses of a call from the "Gaelic Blessing" of 1589

Admiral Syndercombe read from an ornate scroll held by a Swan lieutenant, formally charging Captain Smit to "perform your duties with zeal and diligence and set a good example to those placed under your command I hereby order you to commission SAS Drakensberg"

SA recognises consequences of fighting Reds — Malan

Geldenhuys explains incursion

Pretoria Correspondent

South Africa's decision to act in Angola against the Russian- and Cuban-controlled offensive against Unita was taken "in the full knowledge of and with recognition of the responsibility involved in respect of the sacrifices that would be required", Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said today

"The price of peace is high but cannot be compared with the price of permanent domination of our part of the world by Russian and other alien powers

"It is thus imperative for South Africa to protect, in its own national interests, the security and values of its citizens," he said

In a statement issued in Pretoria General Malan said South Africa had been expecting the assault for some time

The statement also re-affirmed South African support for Unita

Russia had been placed in the dilemma of having to stand by and witness the defeat of the

MPLA forces or become actively involved

"The present Cuban-Russian offensive indicates that it opted for the latter course

"This, in turn, forced South Africa into a clear-cut decision accept the defeat of Dr Savimbi or halt Russian aggression"

A Unita defeat would lead to the borders of Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia being "thrown wide open"

OVERWHELMED

These countries would then be overwhelmed by Russian-Cuban aggression. The whole of southern Africa would be destabilised and subjected to Russian domination

Such moves would also give Swapo more freedom

"South Africa identifies itself with Africa. The progressive development of the sub-continent, and of the continent as a whole is of the utmost importance to South Africa

"South Africa is accordingly committed to stability and progress in the region and to

the enhancement of the quality of life of its peoples

"If Dr Savimbi were to fall, the door would be opened to further impoverishment and enslavement — the result of Russian penetration. The suffering of Africa would be intensified"

General Malan said Dr Savimbi cherished the same values as South Africa and that the action taken by South Africa was consequently in its own national and security interests. It had to be seen against the background of South Africa's position as a regional power committed to countering destabilisation

It also had to be seen as a warning to those who continued to accommodate terrorists

"South Africa's commitment is such that it cannot stand idly by while countries allow their territory to be used or exploited for terrorist and criminal onslaughts against our people and our future," General Malan added

The following is a statement by General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the South African Defence Force, who says action in Angola is in the interests of South Africa

"In recent days elements of the SADF and the SWA Territory Force were compelled to take limited action against surrogate forces which intervened in the battle between Unita and the Angolan forces, FAPLA, in south-east Angola.

"This intervention is further evidence of active destabilisation in Angola which started in mid-1975

"At that time Cuban troops assisted the MPLA to abrogate the Alvor Agreement which provided for free elections and a democratically elected government in Angola

"Russians and Cubans using tanks, sophisticated ground-to-air missiles, fighter aircraft including MIG-23s and attack helicopters entered the battle after FAPLA was badly beaten by Unita and suffered serious setbacks after launching the offensive a few months ago.

"As a result of these setbacks they withdrew from the Lomba River area to re-group. Russian and Cuban-backed Angolan forces are desperately trying to capture the Cuando-Cubango province in southern Angola and therefore they pose a very real threat to Unita's position in the territory.

"If the Russian and Cuban-supported Angolan forces succeed in gaining control over this area, which is dominated by Unita, then the situation would revert to that of the early 1970's when Swapo was able to activate the East and West Caprivi and the Kavango from Angola's Cuango-Cubango province and thereby directly threaten the lives and safety of innocent people in South West Africa/Namibia with Swapo terrorist activities.

"Furthermore, MPLA control of southern Angola would give the African National Congress greater freedom of movement which facilitates infiltration to South Africa.

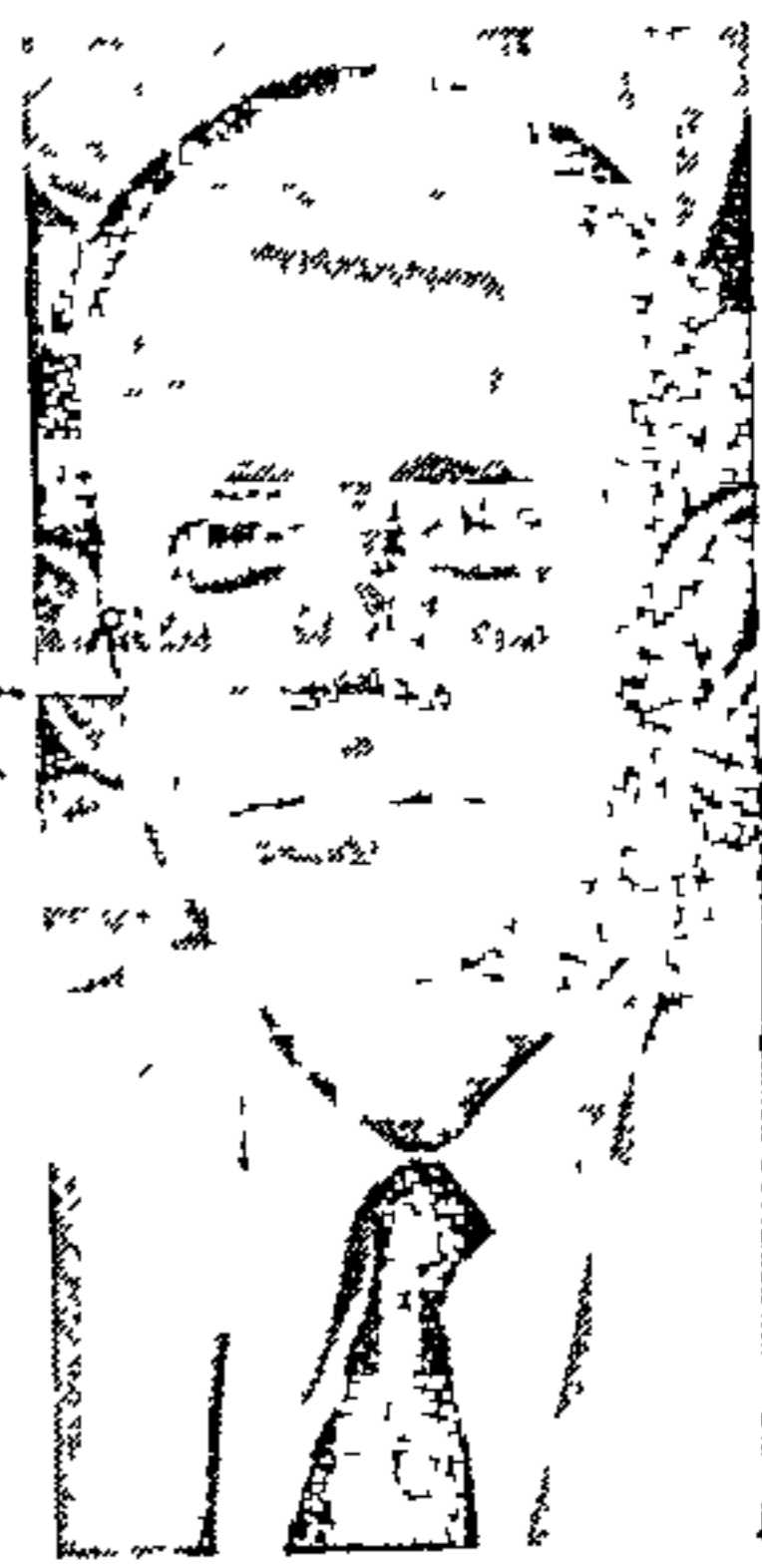
"As it is, the Angolan government provides them with base and training facilities.

"The SADF will continue to act as long as Russian and Cuban forces intervene ...

"For tactical and security reasons the SADF can reveal no further information."

4 SA SOLDIERS

KILLED IN ANGOLA



Gen MAGNUS MALAN

Gen MAGNUS MALAN
PRETORIA — The SA Defence Force today announced the death of four soldiers in the latest fighting in southern Angola.

In a statement in which the first details of the fighting against Soviet and Cuban forces were given, Defence Headquarters said the four had died on Monday, November 9, in "an action" in south-east Angola.

"All four soldiers died after elements of the Defence Force involved in limited support to Unita acted in operations against Cuban and other Communist surrogate forces in the Cuando Cubango province on Monday," the SADF said.

Those killed were:

Sergeant Pierre James Digue, 25, who leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs L J Digue, of 10 Wattle Street, Tygerberg Hills, Bellville

Corporal Theunis Anthonie Duvenhage, 19, who leaves his wife, Mrs E Duvenhage, of 17 Roobosch Street, Witbank

Rifleman Anthony Steward, 19, who leaves his mother, Mrs G M D Lantsoght, of 17 Essenhout Street, Ottery, Cape Town, and his father, Mr S Steward, of 25 Ryan Street, Parow.

Rifleman Pieter Gerrit Claasen, 19, who leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs N A J Claasen, of 81 Raven Street, Els Park.

"During the battle a brigade supported by Cubans with tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft weapons, ground-to-air missiles and aircraft was successfully forced to withdraw from its position," the SADF said.

"A number of enemy tanks, armoured cars, anti-aircraft weapons and logistics vehicles were destroyed during the action.

"Indications were the Cubans were instructed to be evacuated by helicopter as soon as their personal safety was threatened, leaving

the rest (Angolan Fapla troops) to carry on"

The South African soldiers in the action had "acted with inspiration and determination, and helped to deliver a serious blow to the Russian-inspired offensive and their Communist aspirations in the sub-continent", the statement said.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today that South

Africa had had to halt Soviet aggression in southern Angola or face the defeat of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces.

Unita had had the Angolan forces "on the run" in the current offensive, placing Moscow in a dilemma.

"It either had to stand by and witness the defeat of the MPLA forces, using Russian weapons, or it had,

in desperation, to become actively involved," Gen Malan said.

"The present Cuban-Russian offensive indicates it opted for the latter course.

"This, in turn, forced South Africa into a clear-cut decision accept the defeat of Dr Savimbi or halt Russian aggression."

"South Africa's action had been directed at its own national interests and

security

Dr Savimbi cherished the same values as those held by South Africa and if he fell, the door would be opened to further impoverishment and enslavement as a result of Russian penetration.

"The suffering of Africa would be intensified and Southern Africa could then well be brought to the brink of the abyss" — Sapa

Handwritten initials: "LJ" and "TSC"

APC Times 12/11/82 254

'Berlin Wall' stops people entering SA

Political Staff

MOZAMBIQUE had created an African "Berlin Wall" along its borders to keep its people out of South Africa, the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Addressing a group of American businessmen, Gen Malan denied that South Africa had a deliberate destabilization policy for the region and said neighbouring states would struggle to survive without co-operation with South Africa.

Providing jobs for hundreds of thousands of black workers seeking work, food and security they could not find in their own countries, was one example.

"So much so that Mozambique plants landmines and personnel mines on the border with us to try to keep their people out of South Africa — a sort of African Berlin Wall.

"South Africa is, quite frankly, indispensable to Southern Africa.

"We are the regional superpower of Southern Africa."

The propaganda campaign against South Africa had gone on for so long, and was so well orchestrated, that almost any lie about this country would be believed, he said.

General Malan also:

- Accused the Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries of destabilizing and raping Africa.

- Warned neighbouring states to adhere to the "ground rules of good-neighbourliness or bear the consequences".

- Described Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe as a foolish hypocrite, and

- Praised Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and promised continued aid for him.

In their propaganda campaign against South Africa, countries in the region told "blatant lies" about South Africa.

SADF township gifts greeted with suspicion



By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

12/11/87

The Mamelodi Youth Organisation (Mayo) and Mamelodi Civic Association (MCA) have criticised members of the South African Defence Force for delivering food parcels to the homes of three executive members of Mayo at the weekend.

The three leaders are the president, Mr Akila Mapheto, the publicity secretary, Mr Strike Sekuba and the general secretary, Mr Mike Seloane.

A spokesman for the SADF said "From time to time troops on duty in the townships take some of their own rations and give them to needy people such as the underprivileged, and churches or creches"

With the exception of the president, the other recipients destroyed the parcels because they were suspicious about the gifts

Mr Mapheto took the parcel to an MCA meeting the next day, where it was decided that the tins be referred to a doctor so that they could be checked.

Both MCA and Mayo warned the public against such "mysterious" hand-outs from the SADF

SA-RUSSIAN CLASH

254 CAS Times 12/11/77

SOUTH AFRICAN and Namibian troops have clashed head-on in fierce battles with Russian and Cuban air and land forces in south-eastern Angola, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, revealed yesterday

In a statement from Pretoria — after weeks of pressure on the government to reveal the extent of its involvement in the Angolan war — General Geldenhuys gave the first confirmation of the SADF's fighting presence on the side of Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita. He said the Russians and Cubans had used tanks, sophisticated ground-to-air missiles, attack helicopters and fighter aircraft, including MiG 23s.

Long-term security

They had entered the battle after the Angolan army, Fapla, had been badly beaten by Unita and suffered serious setbacks since their offensive launched a few months ago to dislodge Dr Savimbi from his stronghold at Jamba in the Cuando-Cubango province. Though General Geldenhuys gave few details, it appears from his statement that the "limited" engagement is still going on. General Geldenhuys said it had been in South Africa's own long term security interests to intervene.

General Geldenhuys's full statement reads: "In recent days elements of the SADF and the South West Africa Territory Force were

compelled to take limited action against surrogate forces which intervened in the battle between Unita and the Angolan forces (Fapla) in south-eastern Angola.

"This intervention is further evidence of periodic active Cuban destabilization in Angola, which started in mid 1975.

"At that time Cuban troops assisted the MPLA (the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) now the Angolan governing party) in abrogating the Alvor Agreement, which provided for free elections and a democratically elected government in Angola.

Russians and Cubans, using tanks sophisticated ground-to-air missiles and fighter aircraft, including MiG-23s and attack helicopters, entered the battle after Fapla was badly beaten by Unita and suffered serious setbacks after launching their offensive a few months ago.

"As a result of these setbacks, they withdrew from the Lomba River area to regroup. Russian- and Cuban-backed Angolan forces are desperately trying to capture the Cuando-Cubango province in southern Angola, and therefore they pose a very real threat to Unita's position in the territory

Tanks, MiGs used in Angolan battles

"If the Russian- and Cuban-supported Angolan forces succeed in gaining control of this area, which is dominated by Unita then the situation will revert to that of the early 1970s, when Swapo was able to activate east and west Caprivi and the Kavango from Angola's Cuando-Cubango province, and thereby directly threaten the lives of innocent people in South West Africa/Namibia.

"The security forces' intervention is not only in support of Unita but, as the Minister of Defence has repeatedly said, it is in South Africa's interest to safeguard South West Africa/Namibia from Swapo terrorist activities.

"Furthermore, MPLA control of Southern Angola would give the African National Congress greater freedom of movement, which would facilitate infiltration to South Africa.

"As it is, the Angolan government provides them with base and training facilities.

"The SADF's action is in line with the policy of the South African government to protect its own interests, wherever or whenever necessary.

"The Defence Force will therefore continue to act for as long as Russian and Cuban forces intervene in south-eastern Angola

"For tactical and security reasons, the Defence Force can reveal no further information at this stage."

General Geldenhuys's statement was released only hours after Defence Minister General Magnus Malan told a group of visiting American businessmen in Cape Town that South Africa would continue to support Dr Savimbi.

General Geldenhuys did not, as scheduled, attend the commissioning ceremony of the Navy's latest ship, SAS Drakensberg, in Cape Town yesterday.

The Soviet news agency Tass quoted Angolan Defence Minister Mr Antonio dos Santos Franco yesterday as saying South Africa had deployed three battalions as well as armour and aircraft in support of Unita.

The South Africans had lost 230 men over the past two months, the statement claimed, in addition to 11 tanks, 24 armoured vehicles, 35 planes and helicopters.

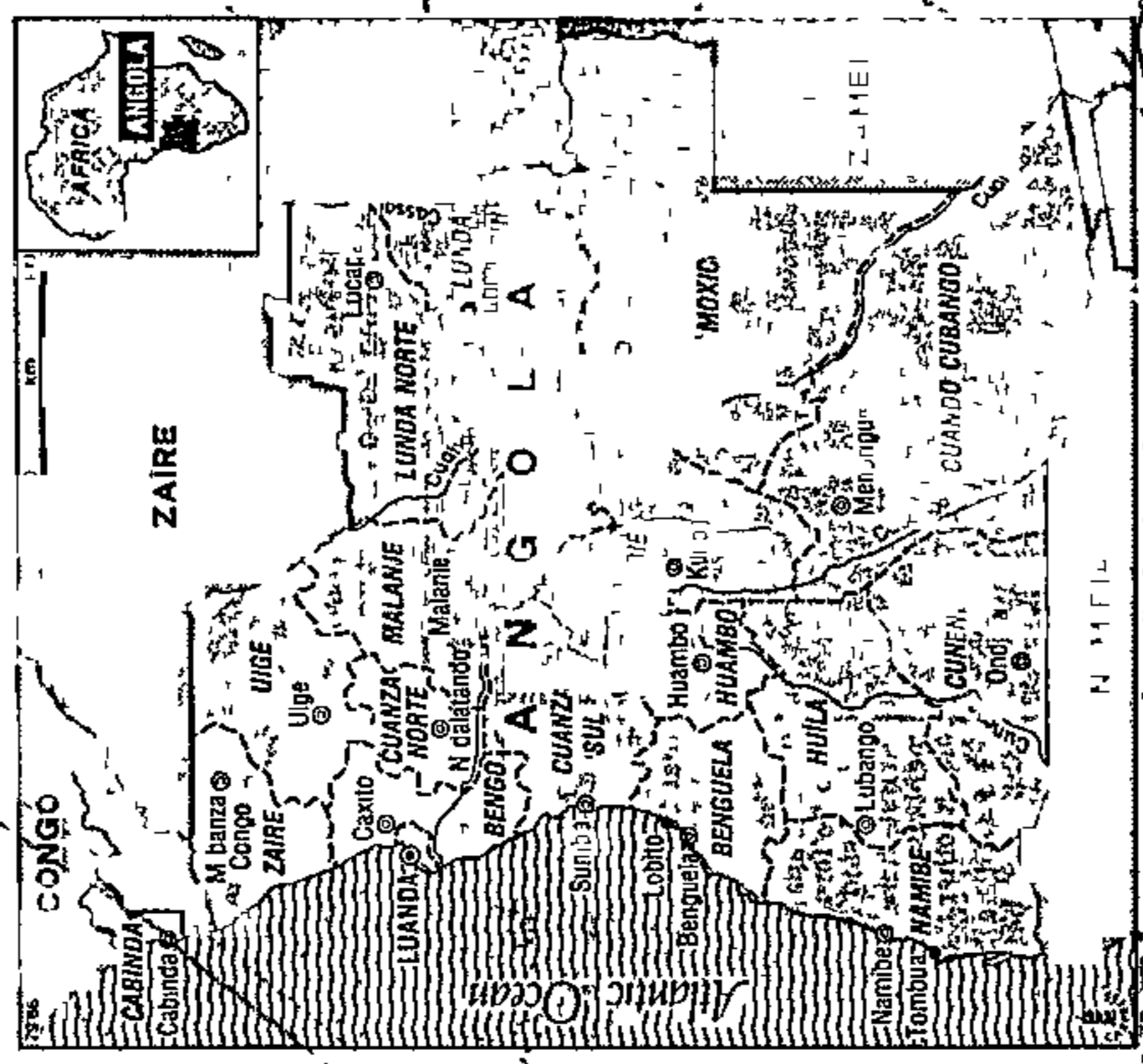
Casualties

In reaction, an SADF spokesman said the Defence Force had made its casualties known and "this is a matter of public record".

Last night the Conservative Party's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Thomas Langley, said the intervention of the Russians and Cubans in the power struggle between Unita and the MPLA was a very serious matter.

The acting leader of the Progressive Federal Party Mr Ray Swart said there was "growing concern about the extent of our involvement in a situation which involves not merely defending our borders but even engaging in a hot pursuit activities but deeper involvement in a conflict taking place in a neighbouring

stage".



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Conflict is destroying the sub-continent's economy

effort represents an increasing proportion of dwindling resources: Put at some 40 percent of government revenues in 1985, it is expected to have exceeded 50 percent in 1986."

The Institute notes that Angola is reported to have received up R4 billion military material between 1983 and 1986.

South of Angola, in Namibia, security forces "continue to maintain control", the report says

"Swapo has suffered severe casualties, and, although incursions continue to be attempted, they have little effect"

In South Africa itself, the institute says, unrest continues, but the police "remain able to deal with it without requiring military support"

SOWETAN
Foreign Correspondent

LONDON — The costly regional conflict in Southern Africa — the only region of the sub-Saharan continent where defence spending is increasing — is "compounded by South Africa's active destabilisation policies", the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies says in its latest *Global Military Review*.

It says South Africa's "intransigent position" and the absence of movement towards resolving other conflicts in the area are discouraging

The institute says that in a region where economic performance "continues to, disappoint", the continuing military and civil disorders have had "disastrous effects" on the Mozambican and Angolan economies and have obliged Zimbabwe to adopt a substantially increased defence budget

However, *The Military Balance 1987-1988*, notes: "South African

defence expenditure also continues to increase, but there are no indications that such economic sanctions as have been applied to the Republic have significantly increased the difficulty of meeting the defence burden"

The report goes on "Prospects for southern Africa are far from encouraging, given the intransigent position of the South African regime and no apparent resolution to other regional conflicts"

The Institute argues that South Africa's increased defence spending "may provide an increased capability for destabilising activities directed against its neighbours."

"Zimbabwe's defence budget went up by just over 40 percent in nominal terms in the 1986/87 financial year, which may partially indicate the costs of its operations to protect rail

captured during its raids"

With the continuation of the Angolan civil war to the West, the institute reports that the Luanda Government has received additional French Dauphin and Gazelle helicopters and Soviet SU-22 ground attack aircraft

"Angolan pilots appear to be flying an increasing number of

Mig-21 missions, though Soviet and Cuban pilots are said to be flying the Mig-23 and SU-22s

"This will improve the government's interdiction and air defence capabilities, but will probably not seriously impair Unita's hit-and-run tactics, particularly if reported deliveries of US Stinger missiles are correct"

The effect of the war on Angola is described as

says Institute bulletin

disastrous "Its agriculture has been devastated and its trade and transport network disrupted"

"The resulting economic contraction has been compounded by rising prices in the free market and further aggravated in 1986 by the 20 percent fall in oil prices, which contribute up to 95 percent of export earnings and over half the government's revenues

"As a consequence, the Angolan defence

Toms refuses to serve, arrested

By DALE LAUTENBACH and JEREMY DOWSON
Staff Reporters

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Dr Ivan Toms was arrested when he reported at 3 Medical Battalion in Goodwood today and was charged in the Goodwood Magistrate's Court with refusing to serve in the SADF

He was released after his brief court appearance, with a warning to appear again in Goodwood on November 30 for "plea and trial"

Dr Toms was charged in terms of a section of the Defence Act which provides for a minimum jail sentence of 18 months with a maximum calculated on the basis of how much time is still owed to the SADF. In his case the total is 31½ months

"A BIT SCARY"

He said he was relieved to have until the end of the month to continue his work as a doctor at the Sacla Health Project in Khayelitsha but added that today's experience had been "a bit scary"

"I've never stood in the dock of a magistrate's court before," he said

At eight o'clock this morning Dr Toms reported to 3 Medical Battalion in Goodwood to inform military authorities that he refused to do the 20-day camp for which he had been called up

Wearing a pale jacket and an End Conscription Campaign tie, Dr Toms arrived at the base carrying his uniform and kitbag

RID OF IT

"I no longer need the uniform and kit which I used during my national service in places like Namibia because it's an identification with the apartheid system and I want to be rid of it," he told television crews and members of the Press

At the base, Mr Mike Evans, Dr Toms's lawyer, was asked to wait at the gates until Dr Toms officially reported and registered his refusal to serve.

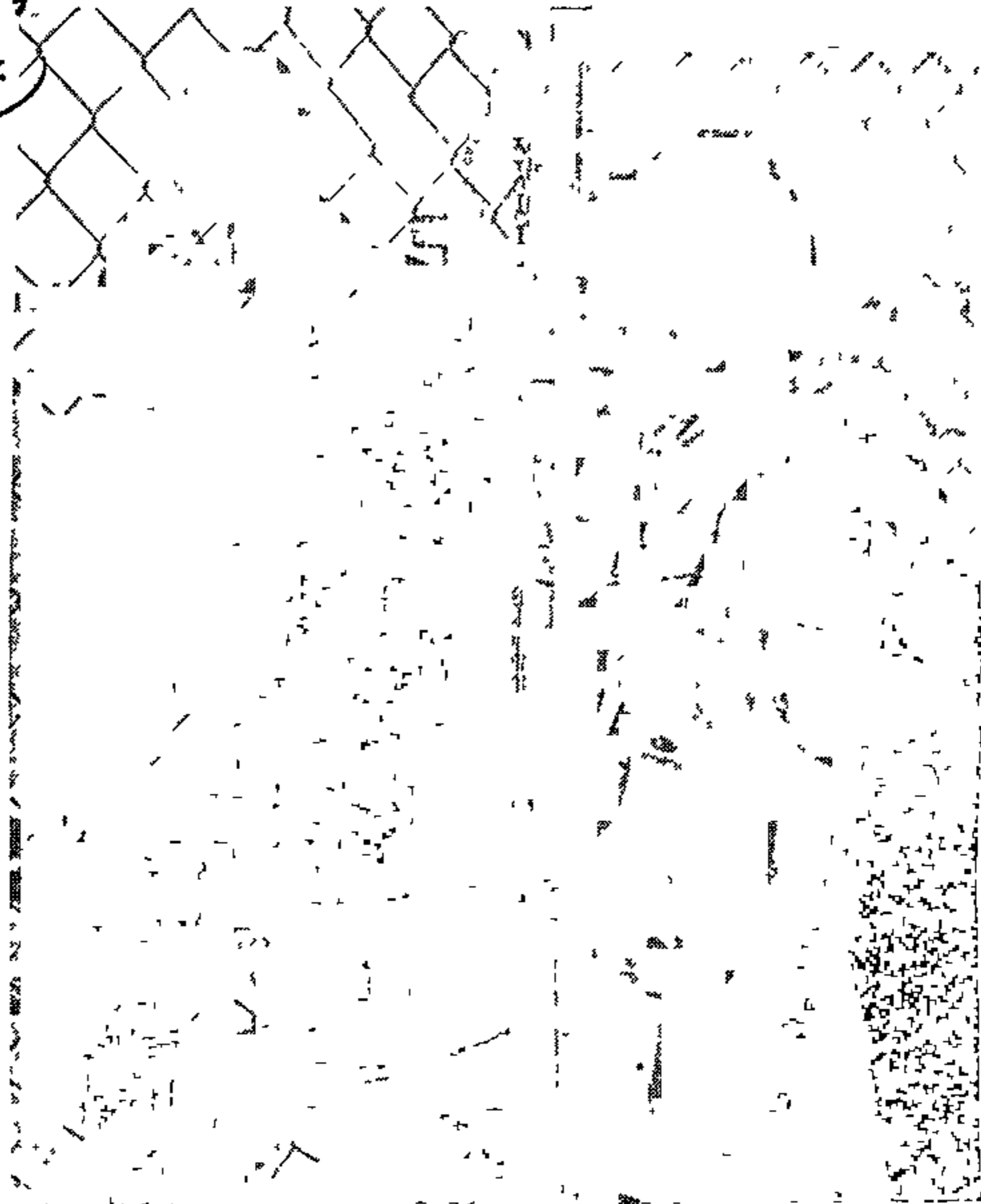
Mr Evans was later allowed to join his client but the Rev John Freeth, Dr Toms' parish priest and spiritual adviser, was not allowed in

Earlier, at 6 45am, about 200 people joined hands in St George's Cathedral in support of Dr Toms

During a special prayer service, Dr Toms, known as the "Crossroads doctor" for his work in Cape Town's townships, said it was important for whites to prove their commitment to the "struggle"

Visibly moved by the occasion, he thanked those present for their "incredible support"

Members of the congregation were called to lay their hands on Dr Toms before he left to report to the SADF and tears streamed down his cheeks as he was given a prolonged hug by Moulana Faried Esack of the Call of Islam



Picture HANNES THIART

MOMENT OF TRUTH: Conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms — carrying the uniform and army kitbag he returned to the SADF — is ushered through the gate at 3 Medical Battalion in Goodwood this morning

12/11/87

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SA forced to take Angola action — Geldenhuys

PRETORIA — The Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in a full statement South Africa had been "compelled to take limited action" against the Russians and Cubans, who had intervened in the battle between Unita and Angolan Fapla troops in south-eastern Angola.

He said yesterday the South African involvement was not only in support of Unita, but also to prevent Swapo from gaining greater freedom of movement to infiltrate South Africa.

"Russians and Cubans, using tanks, sophisticated ground-to-air missiles, fighter aircraft in-

cluding MiG 23s and attack helicopters, entered the battle after Fapla were badly beaten by Unita and suffered serious setbacks after launching their offensive a few months ago.

"As a result of these setbacks they withdrew from the Lomba River area to regroup.

"Russian- and Cuban-backed Angolan forces are desperately trying to capture the Cuando-Cubango province in southern Angola and therefore they pose a very real threat to Unita's position in the territory.

"If the Russian and Cuban-supported Angolan forces succeed in gaining control of this area, which is dominated by

Unita, then the situation would revert to that of the early 1970s.

"Then Swapo were able to activate the east and west Caprivi and the Kavango from Angola's Cuando-Cubango province and thereby directly threaten the lives and safety of innocent people in SWA/Namibia.

"The security forces' intervention is not only in support of Unita but, as the Minister of Defence (General Magnus Mafanjan) has repeatedly said, it is in South Africa's interest to safeguard SWA/Namibia from Swapo terrorist activities.

"Furthermore, MPLA control of southern Angola would give the ANC greater freedom of movement, which would facilitate infiltration to South Africa. As it is the Angolan government provides them with base and training facilities.

"The Defence Force's action is in line with the policy of the South African Government to protect its own interests wherever or whenever necessary.

"The Defence Force will therefore continue to act for as long as Russian and Cuban forces intervene in south-east Angola.

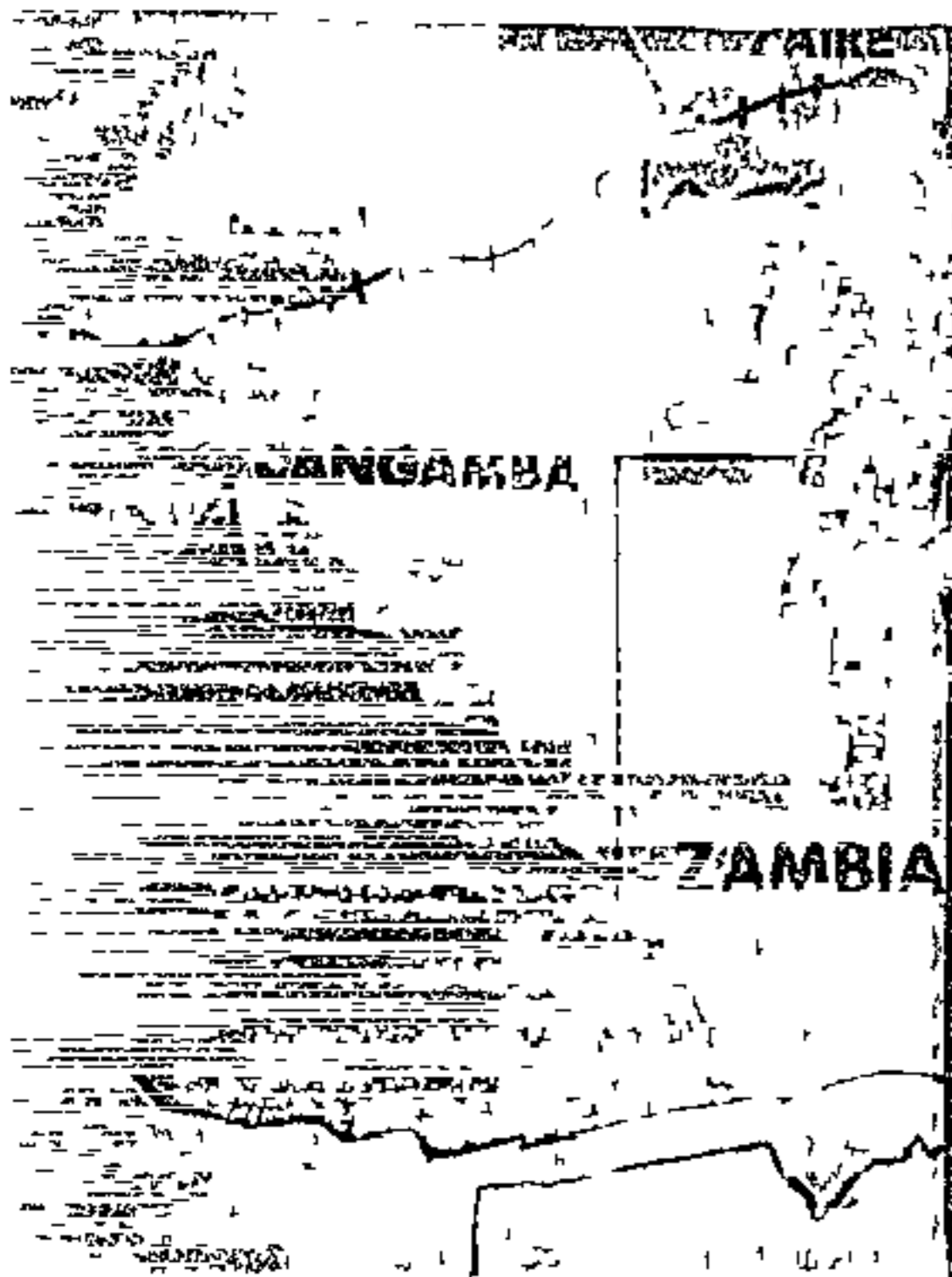
"For tactical and security,

reasons the Defence Force can reveal no further information at this stage."

General Geldenhuys said the action by elements of the Defence Force and the SWA Territorial Force was "limited".

Of the communist involvement he said, "This intervention is further evidence of periodic active Cuban destabilisation in Angola which started in mid-1975."

"At that time Cuban troops assisted the MPLA to abrogate the Alvor Agreement, which provided for free elections and a democratically elected government in Angola." — Sapa



where the Fapla forces were turned back



Picture: CLOETE BREYENBACH
One of the tanks which was destroyed during the Fapla offensive.

FOUR soldiers, two of them from the Western Cape, have died in action in south-east Angola, Defence Force headquarters announced today

The four were killed after elements of the Defence Force involved in limited support of Unita acted in operations against Cuban and other communist forces in the Cuando-Cubango province on Monday

The soldiers who died were Sergeant Pierre James Digue, 25, whose parents, Mr and Mrs L J Digue, live in Wattle Street, Tygerberg Hills, Bellville, Rifleman Anthony Steward, 19, whose mother, Mrs G M D Lantsoght, lives in Essenhout Street, Ottery, and whose father, Mr S Steward, lives in Ryan Street, Parow, Corporal Theunis Antonie Duvenhage, 19, whose wife, Mrs E Duvenhage, lives in Roolbosch Street, Witbank, and Rifleman Pieter Gerrit Claasen, 19, whose parents, Mr and Mrs N A J Claasen, live in Raven Street, Elspark

During the action a brigade, supported by Cubans with tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft weapons, and aircraft, was forced to retreat.

A number of tanks, armoured cars, anti-aircraft weapons and vehicles were destroyed

Russian aggression

The Defence Force said the Cubans were ordered to leave by helicopter as soon as their safety was threatened, leaving the rest to carry on alone

South Africa had to halt Russian aggression in southern Angola or face the defeat of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today

The decision to intervene in Angola was taken "in the full knowledge of and with recognition of the responsibility involved in respect of the sacrifices that would be required", General Malan said

He said "The price of peace is high but cannot be compared with the price of permanent domination of our part of the world by Russian and other alien powers

"It is thus imperative for South Africa to protect, in its own national interests, the security and values of its citizens"

The combined forces of Unita and South Africa have inflicted a crushing defeat on Russians, Cubans and Angolan Government forces, according to sources today

Confirmation of the extent of the battle was received from well-informed sources today following the announcement yesterday by Defence Force chief General Jannie Geldenhuys that South Africa was involved in a battle in southern Angola

Indications are that the Fapla and their Russian and Cuban allies are in retreat with Unita hard on their heels and South Africa continuing to provide limited assistance

Hard rearguard battles are understood to be continuing as Angolan forces are driven from south-east Angola

In a statement issued in Pretoria today, General Malan said South Africa had been expecting the assault for some time, and he reaffirmed South African support for Unita

He said Russia had been placed in the dilemma of having either to stand by and witness the defeat of the MPLA forces or get involved actively

Clear-cut

General Malan said "The present Cuban-Russian offensive indicates that it opted for the latter course

"This, in turn, forced South Africa into a clear-cut decision accept the defeat of Dr Savimbi or halt Russian aggression"

General Malan said a Unita defeat would result in the borders of SWA/Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia being "thrown wide open" and these countries would then be overwhelmed by Russian-Cuban aggression — the whole of southern Africa destabilised and subjected to Russian domination

Such moves would also give Swapo more freedom

"South Africa identifies itself with Africa. The progressive development of the sub-continent, and of the continent as a whole, is of the utmost importance to South Africa

"South Africa is accordingly committed to stability and progress in the region and to the enhancement of the quality of life of its peoples

"If Dr Savimbi were to fall, the door would be opened to further impoverishment and enslavement — the result of

Staff Reporters

News 12/11/82

**CAMPBELL WILBYN REPORTER
IN ANGIOLA ANOMIION**

Land, air clashes in southern Angola

SADF, Reds battle for supremacy

5/20/87
12/11/87
SST

PRETORIA — SA air and land forces have clashed with a combined Russian-Cuban force in a fierce battle for supremacy in southern Angola.

SA Defence Force (SADF) chief Jannie Geldenhuys announced in Pretoria yesterday that SA and SWA Territory Force (SWATF) units had engaged a joint Cuban-Russian force armed with tanks, ground-to-air missiles, Mig-23 jet fighters and attack helicopters.

SA troops stepped in to "take limited action" against the "surrogate forces" which had moved south to assist Angolan government troops (Fapla) trying to dislodge Jonas Savimbi's Unita forces from Cuanda-Cubango province in the south-east of Angola.

Geldenhuys's statement did not indicate whether SA troops had been killed or injured or whether the battle was continuing. Neither did it indicate exactly when the battle took place, saying it had been "in recent days".

Reuter reports the Angolan news agency (Angop) as saying that 230 SA troops have died in the conflict in the last few months.

An SADF spokesman said in reply

GERALD REILLY

"The SADF makes known all its operational losses and this is a matter of public record."

BARRY STREEK and WILLEM STEENKAMP report that Geldenhuys's unexpected statement is the first direct confirmation that Pretoria's forces have been present in Angola in significant strength and that they have been in toe-to-toe confrontations with surrogate forces.

The fact that SA's contingent apparently fought on its own instead of as a stiffening for the Unita troops indicates a substantial force level of at least battle-group strength (a minimum of about 1 000 men) and probably more.

The statement said Fapla forces had withdrawn north to the Lomba River area to regroup.

"Russian and Cuban-backed Angolan forces are desperately trying to capture the Cuando-Cubango province in southern Angola and therefore they pose a very real threat to Unita's position in the territory," Geldenhuys said.

He said SA forces wanted to prevent a

● To Page 2

SA in fierce clashes with Reds

return to the situation in the early 1970s when Swapo was able to "activate the east and west Caprivi and the Kavango from Angola's Cuando-Cubango province and directly threaten the lives and safety of innocent people in SWA/Namibia".

"The security forces' intervention is not only in support of Unita, but, as the Minister of Defence has repeatedly said, it is in SA's interest to safeguard SWA/Namibia from Swapo terrorist activities."

"MPLA control of southern Angola would give the ANC greater freedom of movement which would facilitate infiltration into SA."

"As it is the Angolan government provides them with base and training and facilities."

"The SADF action is in line with the policy of the SA government to protect its own interests wherever or whenever necessary."

"The defence force will therefore continue to act for as long as Russian and

Cuban forces intervene in south-east Angola," Geldenhuys said.

"For tactical and security reasons the defence force can reveal no further information at this stage."

Meanwhile, DIANNA GAMES reports that the battle of Mavinga, which took place in southern Angola last month, has changed the entire balance of forces in southern Africa, according to the influential London-based newsletter Africa Confidential.

It said the Unita-SA victory had resulted in the repulsion of 18 000 Luanda government troops backed by Cuban and Soviet advisors.

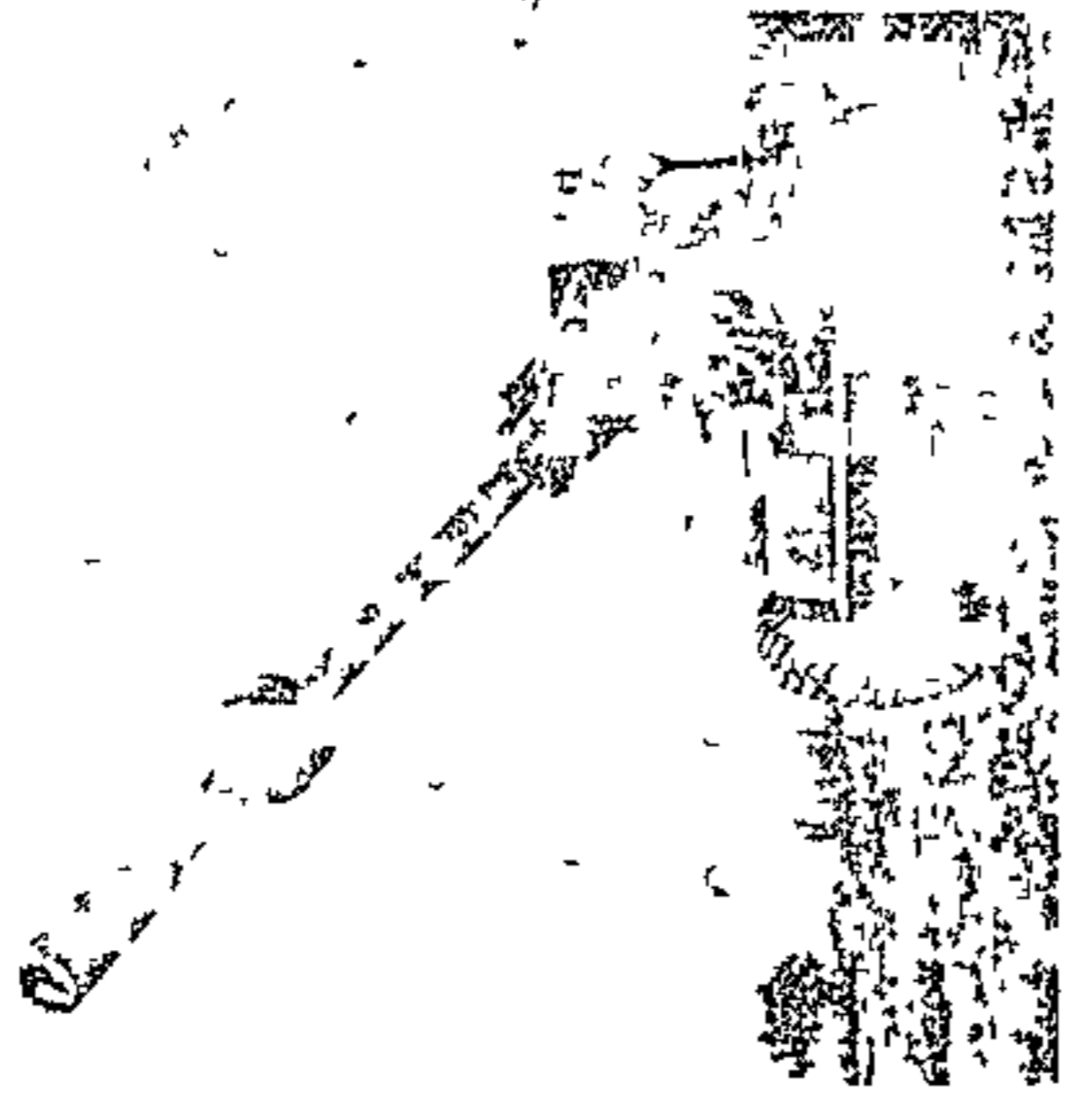
"There is now less pressure on the SA military, their confidence sky-high after Mavinga, to agree to an Angolan Namibian settlement," it said, effectively ending Chester Crocker's peace process.

← ● From Page 1

SADF/SWATH/UNITA weaponry

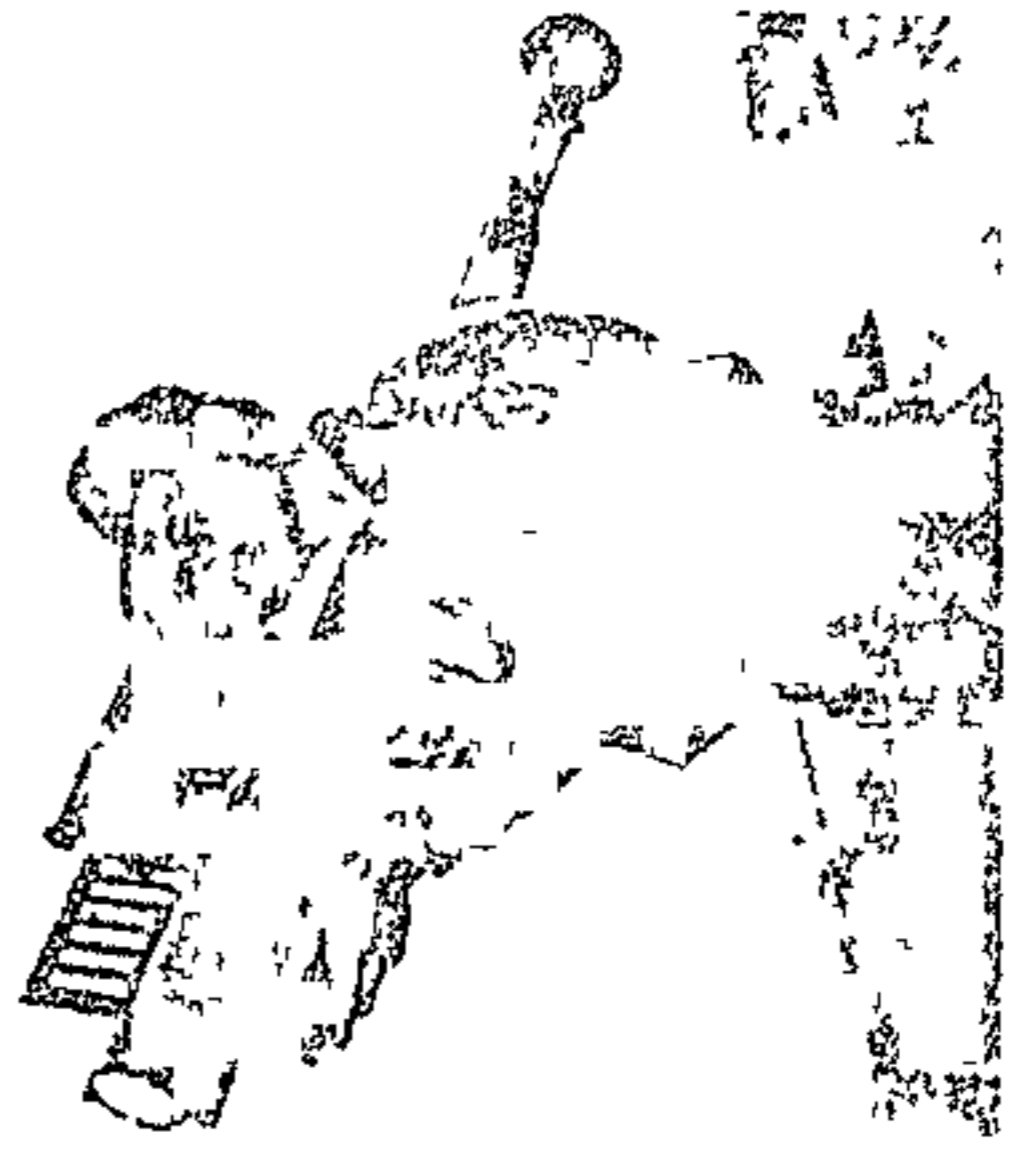
Not all these weapons are common to all three forces. Only Unita possesses the Stinger anti-aircraft missile, while the artillery, aircraft and armour are operated only by the SADF and SWATH.

ARTILLERY



G-5
Origin RSA
Type Gun howitzer
Calibre 155mm
Range 35km effective 40km maximum
Shell 45.5kg
Move Towed
Remarks Can be used in anti tank role

ANTI AIRCRAFT MISSILES



Stinger
Origin USA
Type Man portable heat seeking
Range Unknown
Efficiency Capable of killing any Fap's aircraft
Remarks Ultra modern system which has proved extremely efficient in both Angola and Afghanistan

Angolan/Cuban Russian weaponry



M-46
Origin USSR
Type Artillery piece
Calibre 130mm
Range 27km
Shell 33.4kg
Move Towed
Remarks Can be used in anti tank role

ANTI AIRCRAFT MISSILES



SA 9
Origin USSR
Type Vehicle mounted radar guided
Range 5 000m (vertical) 7 000m (horizontal)
Efficiency Capable of killing any RSA aircraft
Remarks None reported captured as yet

Unita claims big victory

JAMBIA, Angola — Rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi yesterday said his forces had won their most important victory in 12 years of civil war, crushing a Soviet and Cuban-backed offensive with decisive help from United States supplied weaponry.

He said the rebels killed or wounded more than 7 000 of the Marxist government's 18 000 man assault force without requiring aid from South African ground troops or air power. He told foreign journalists he was 'very surprised' by South Africa's announcement this week that its combat forces had intervened in support of the rebels.

Angola said on Wednesday that 230 South African troops had been killed in recent fighting. It has acknowledged that several hundred of its own troops had also been killed, but has not yet conceded that its offensive has failed.

Unita commanders said 1 984 Angolan soldiers, 27 Soviets and 21 Cubans had died and more than 5 000 were wounded since the offensive began in July. They compared rebel casualties of 155 killed and 562 wounded. They said Unita attacks on retreating battalions were continuing.

Dr Savimbi, who disavows any hopes of toppling the government by force, told a news conference at his headquarters that South Africa had assisted Unita in some fashion during the recent fighting but he refused to elaborate and insisted that this support involved neither ground troops nor air power.

Dr Savimbi suggested that the South African statements were an attempt by its generals to share the credit for Unita's success — Sapa AP

Swapo praises Angolan govt

HARARE — Swapo has hailed the Angolan government for supporting the struggling Namibian people 'in spite of incessant military aggression by South Africa', the Zimbabwean news agency Zina reported here.

The congratulatory message was sent by Swapo's secretary general Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo to the MPLA Workers Party on the occasion of Angola's 12th anniversary of independence.

The Swapo message, a copy of which was released here, said 'our (Angola's) victory, and the combat actions by Fap's which safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of your beloved country will always serve as a source of courage and inspiration to our fighting people'.

Since independence on November 11 1975 Angola had played a vital role and continued to support the struggle of the Namibian people Swapo said.

This support has been in spite of racist South Africa's aggression which has resulted in the extensive destruction of the economic infrastructure so civil dislocation and loss of lives.

It added that the military aggression and destabilization of Angola by the racist Pretoria regime goes unabated.

Swapo also called for the 'immediate intervention and withdrawal of South African troops from Angola and the cessation of the support given the UNITA bandits by the Reagan Administration and the Pretoria regime — Sapa

Weaponry in Angola



COMBAT AIRCRAFT



MiG 23
Origin USSR
Type Interceptor
Role secondary ground attack
Max speed 2 446km/h (Mach 2.3) at 12 000m
Range 1 000km (operational radius)
Armament One 23mm machine cannon and four Apex or Aphid air to air guided rockets or bombs and unguided rockets
Efficiency Not very highly rated by Western experts
Remarks

HEAVY ARMOUR



T-55
Origin USSR
Type Main battle tank
Gun 100mm
Veh Range 50km (unideal hard surface with external auxiliary fuel tanks)

COMBAT AIRCRAFT



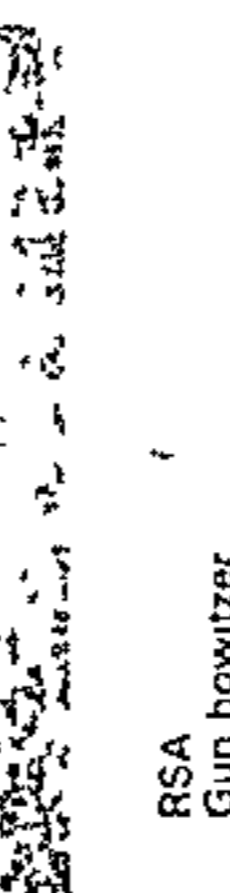
Mirage F 1
Origin France
Type Air superiority ground attack fighter
Max speed 2 335km/h (Mach 2.2)
Range Maximum 1 000km (radius of action)
Armament Two 30mm machine cannon air to air missiles bombs and unguided rockets up to 4 000kg
Efficiency Can handle MiG 21 and MiG 23 efficient ground attack fighter
Remarks SAAF's most high performance aircraft

HEAVY ARMOUR



Centurion
Origin Britain
Type Main battle tank
Gun 105mm
Veh Range Classified

COMBAT AIRCRAFT



G-5
Origin RSA
Type Gun howitzer
Calibre 155mm
Range 35km effective 40km maximum
Shell 45.5kg
Move Towed
Remarks Can be used in anti tank role

ANTI AIRCRAFT MISSILES



Stinger
Origin USA
Type Man portable heat seeking
Range Unknown
Efficiency Capable of killing any Fap's aircraft
Remarks Ultra modern system which has proved extremely efficient in both Angola and Afghanistan

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Conscientious objector in court

CAPE TOWN — Conscientious objector Dr Ivan Toms, 35, yesterday reported to 3 Medical Battalion at Wingfield military base for a 20 day camp and informed authorities that he would not serve in the South African Defence Force

He made this announcement to an officer, who then took him inside to report formally

Dr Toms entered the base at about 8 am carrying his uniform and kit which he said he intended to return to the Defence Force

He was dressed in a sports jacket and an End Conscription Campaign tie

He was told he could ask later for his lawyer and a priest, who had accompanied him to the base, to be admitted

His lawyer, Mr Mike Evans, waited outside for 25 minutes while Dr Toms made his report

Dr Toms was then taken to Goodwood Mag-

istrates Court where he was charged with refusal to serve in the SADF

After a brief appearance in the court where, his case was postponed to November 30 for trial and he was released on warning He was not asked to plead

His lawyer told a large number of local and international newsmen afterwards that he had been charged under Section 126(a) of the Defence Act, with the offence of refusing to serve

The minimum sen-



DR TOMS

which he regards as "the ultimate upholder of apartheid"

He also said he would never again wear an SADF uniform

Dr Toms is the founder and administrator of the SA Christian Leadership Clinic (SACLA) in Crossroads

He is also a lieutenant in the SADF, and served two years as a medical doctor in 1978 and 1979, where he was granted noncombatant status

Earlier in the morning about 120 people attended a special service

were showing South Africa that they were prepared to suffer for their beliefs"

Dr Toms then knelt in the middle of the aisle and members of the congregation were called to lay hands on him in a show of solidarity

For the rest of the service a tense Dr Toms sat almost motionless, occasionally glancing at the five television crews as well as the reporters and photographers who were gathered against the church wall

After communion Dr Toms embraced many of the people present and left with his priest Reverend John Freeth and Mr Evans for Wingfield military base.

● The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) issued a statement yesterday supporting Dr Toms and saying that the ECC looked forward to the day when "realistic" alternatives were made available to those called up for military service — DDC-Sapa

Doctor faces jail for refusing to attend military camp

tence for this was 18 months and the maximum, calculated on service owed, was in Dr Toms case, 33 months imprisonment

Dr Toms said after the court appearance that

he felt he was doing "the right thing"

"One has to make a stand in a civil war One has to take sides"

He has vowed never to serve again in the SADF

for Dr Toms in the St Georges Cathedral

Shortly after the beginning of the service an emotional Dr Toms rose and thanked the group of well wishers saying he "believed whites

March on Reed base

CME Trans 13/11/87

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICAN forces are advancing towards the key Angolan forward base of Cuito Cuanavale after reportedly hurling back a combined Angolan-Cuban-Russian mechanized brigade on Monday, information indicated last night.

Cuito Cuanavale has been the jumping-off point for repeated Angolan military thrusts aimed over the Lomba River at the airport town of Mavinga, Dr Jonas Savimbi's main supply link with the outside world.

Yesterday Dr Savimbi confidently told journalists at Unita headquarters in Jamba "The battle for Mavinga and the Lomba (River) is over."

The weapons of war — PAGE 7

All indications, however, are that fighting continues, with the focus of the battle for the Cuando-Cubango province shifted westwards towards the Cuito River, just 30km from Cuito Cuanavale itself.

As long ago as October 24 at least some Unita elements reportedly had reached the Cuito River, and yesterday Dr Savimbi claimed some Angolan elements had already retreated westwards past Cuito Cuanavale.

By last night the names of four South African soldiers — of the estimated 6 000 involved in Angola — had been announced as dead in the battle, while unconfirmed reports from Windhoek claimed the crack black 32 "Buffalo" Battalion had suffered heavy losses.

According to Angolan cabinet minister Mr Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, two of the battalion's dead are Melvin Ashley Benecke and J R Munanza. Mr Van-Dunem also said the Ango-

lans had shot down 16 South African aircraft, although "Pretoria refuses to confirm these facts out of hypocrisy", and that South Africa "was intervening directly in support of Unita just at the time when Angolan armed forces were inflicting heavy losses on Unita."

He dated "the present escalation of aggression against Angola" as beginning on August 26, when "a commando of South African divers" sabotaged a strategic bridge on the Cuito River.

Mr Van-Dunem's claim is thought to refer to an early reverse — the nature of which has been unknown up to now — suffered by the Angolans after they left Cuito Cuanavale in mid-August.

General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, yesterday said South Africa had intervened in Angola to halt Russian aggression — or face a Unita defeat with disastrous consequences for South Africa and the sub-continent.

Russia's ultimate target was South Africa, and the Soviets had been offered "a unique opportunity to penetrate South Africa" since October 1986, when the United States Congress had imposed economic punitive measures on the Republic "and thereby tried to isolate the country from the Western community."

Defence Headquarters spokesmen yesterday described Monday's battle as an action in which a brigade, supported by Cubans, tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft weapons, ground-to-air missiles and aircraft, was successfully forced to withdraw from its position, adding "a number of tanks, armoured cars, anti-aircraft weapons and logistics vehicles" had been destroyed.

Local military observers last night speculated that Monday's battle was the result of a rescue attempt which went disastrously wrong.

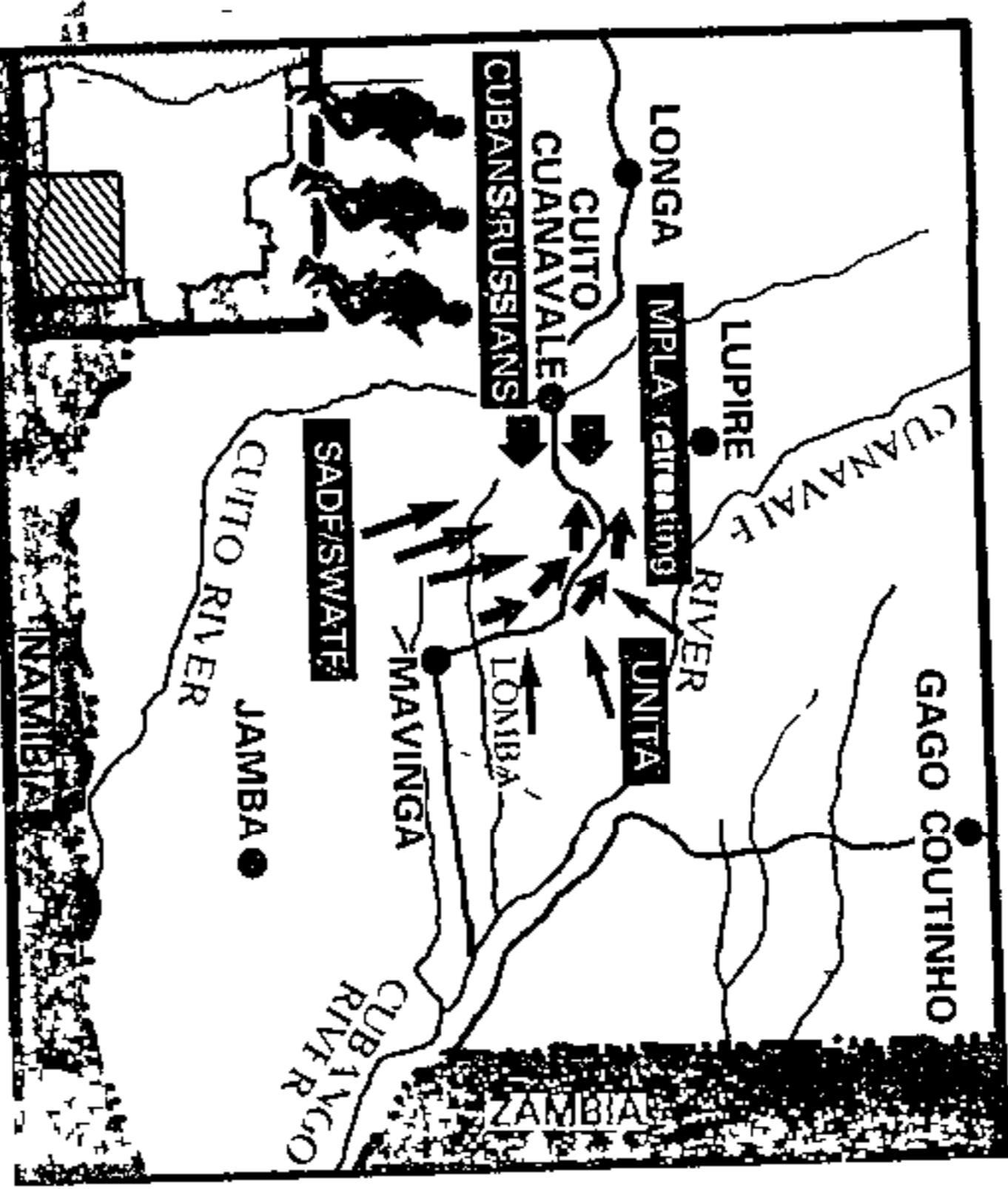
They said it appeared Russians and Cubans at Cuito Cuanavale had sent a reserve force eastwards to link up with Angolan troops retreating towards the base under heavy harassment by Unita insurgents.

Before they could achieve this purpose, however, they were attacked by a comparatively small SADF/SWATF mechanized force.



DISTRAUGHT ... Mrs Tanya Hannath, sister of Angolan war victim Rifleman Anthony Steward of Ottery, reads the army letter informing his family his border duty had been lengthened.

Picture ANNE LAING



'GO-GETTER' ... Sergeant Pierre James, Digue, 25, of Tygerberg Hills.

CAR6 Toms 13/11/87

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Toms refuses to serve, charged

By PATRICK COLLINGS

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Dr Ivan Toms, 35, yesterday reported to 3 Medical Battalion at Wingfield military base for a 20-day camp and informed authorities that he would not serve in the South African Defence Force

Dr Toms entered the base about 8am carrying his uniform and kit-bag which he said he intended to return.

His lawyer, Mr Mike Evans, waited outside for 25 minutes before joining Dr Toms after having

been informed that he (Dr Toms) had reported but had refused to serve in the defence force.

Dr Toms was then taken to Goodwood Magistrate's Court where he was charged with "refusal to serve"

Dr Toms is the founder and administrator of the SA Christian Leadership Clinic (SACLA) in Crossroads. He has done his military service as a lieutenant and medical doctor with noncombatant status.

Earlier in the morning about

120 people attended a special service for Dr Toms in St George's Cathedral.

Dr Toms said at the meeting that he "believes whites are showing South Africa that they are prepared to suffer for their beliefs"

● The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) issued a statement yesterday supporting Dr Toms and saying that the ECC looked forward to the day when "realistic" alternatives to military service were made available

Defence Act charge

Staff Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Dr Ivan Toms was charged in Goodwood Magistrate's Court yesterday with "refusal to serve" in the South African Defence Force

Dr Toms was charged under Section 126A (1) a of the Defence Act

If convicted he faces a jail term of between 18 and 31½ months

Dr Toms was not asked to plead and the case was postponed to November 30

Mr J F Sullivan was the magistrate Mr D Schneider prosecuted Mr M Evans of Mallinck, Röss, Richman and Closenber appeared for Dr Toms



CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR . . . Dr Ivan Toms reports at 3 Medical Battalion at Wingfield yesterday morning for a 20-day camp and to inform military authorities that he will not serve in the South African Defence Force. Behind Dr Toms is his attorney, Mr Mike Evans

Picture GUY TILLIM

'They've taken him away'

Mc Times 13/11/87 254

By CHRIS BATEMAN

SERGEANT Pierre James Digue, 25, of Tygerberg Hills, killed in action in Angola with three others on Monday, need never have joined the army — he was a post office technician exempt from service.

And the sobbing sister of another of the men killed in recent SADF action in south-eastern Angola, Rifleman Anthony Steward, 19, of Ottery, said yesterday: "It's just not fair. They've taken him away from us for two years; now they've taken him away from us for ever. So why can't we know the truth?"

Mrs Tanya Hannath said her brother was to have completed his national service three days before Christmas.

Rfn Steward completed Std 8 at Windsor High School and had intended taking a fitter-and-turner course at Westlake College, she said.

It had been his first border stint. She showed the Cape Times a letter from the SADF which confirmed that Rfn Steward had completed his "operational duty" but which added that he had been "deployed again".

The letter added that due to "specific tasks" he would be unable to take any leave before December 22, when his service would be completed.

Sergeant Digue's father, Mr "Bunny" Digue, a technical superintendent with SATS, yesterday spoke about a poignant letter from his son which ar-

rived from the border only two days before he was killed.

Mr Digue said his son had written that he was looking forward to coming home for Christmas.

"He said it was 'going very well'." Mr Digue said his son had signed up seven years ago because he had two brothers doing their national service — one his twin and both with rank.

He described his son, who did mostly border duty, as "a real soldier who enjoyed every minute of it".

Mrs Toy Digue said her son was "a real go-getter". "He liked to be in command. He would walk in here for a holiday, ask me for a list of things needing doing and get straight on with it," she said.

Sgt Digue, a former Bloemfontein Technical High School pupil, will be buried with full military honours in Durbanville next week.

His twin, André, is a University of the Orange Free State student and elder brother, Johann, a post office employee in Bloemfontein.

Neither of the families have yet been told in what circumstances the men were killed.

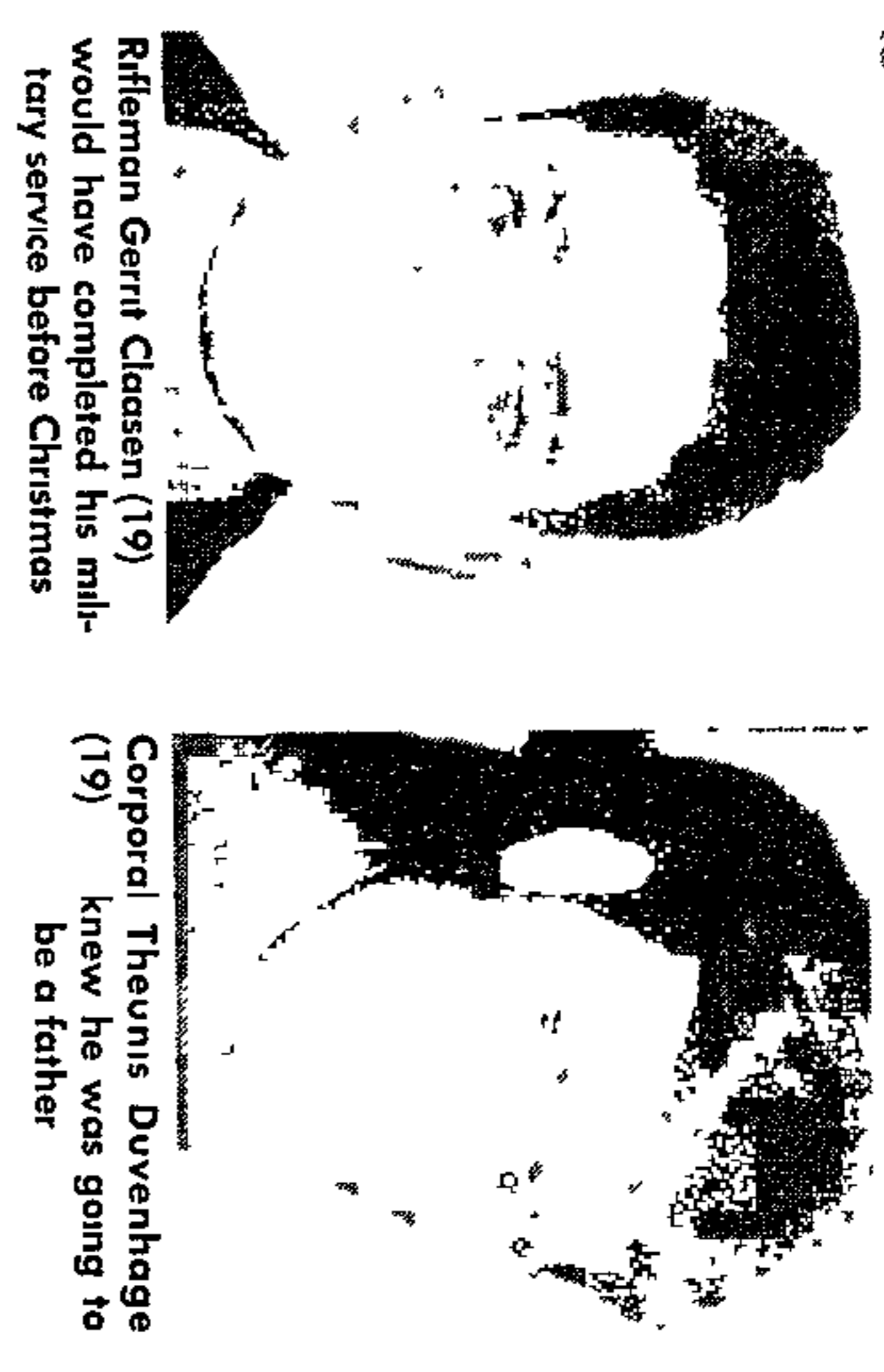
The other dead are Corporal Theunis Antonie Duvenhage, 19, whose wife, Mrs E Duvenhage, lives in Rooibosch Street, Witbank, and Rifleman Pieter Gerrit Claasen, 19, whose parents, Mr and Mrs N A J Claasen, live in Raven Street, Elspark.



'DEPLOYED AGAIN' ... Rifleman Anthony Steward, 19, of Ottery.

The sons and husbands who died fighting for the SADF in Angola battle

Grief-stricken families speak of dead men



Rifleman Gerrit Claassen (19) would have completed his military service before Christmas

Corporal Theunus Duvenhage (19) knew he was going to be a father

The four families yesterday spoke of their men who died in the battle in south-east Angola

Sergeant Pierre James Digue (26) wanted to be a soldier more than anything else, said his father, Mr L J Digue of Tygerberg Hills, Belville

"When his twin brother André and older brother Johan (26) went to do their national service, Pierre was desperate to go, but he wasn't allowed to because he held a key position in the post office at Bloemfontein

"Pierre, then 17, made special application and was finally told he could go

Born in Maritzburg, Sergeant Digue stayed in Bloemfontein with his brothers when his parents moved to the Cape, where they attended Jim Fouché High School

"Pierre never married," said his father

"The army was his whole life. He came back from the border a few weeks ago and then phoned us to say he had to go back

"We got a letter on Friday, saying he was well and happy

A grief-stricken Mr Nick Claassen of Elsburg, Elsburg, yesterday said "My son died for his country

His son, Rifleman Gerrit Claassen (19), would have completed his two years' military training three days before Christmas

His parents said his death was a great

shock — the family had planned to spend the Christmas holidays together

Rifleman Claassen was the eldest of four children. His brother, Petrus (18), who is in matric, is to begin his military training next year

These Anders reports that only two months and six days after her wedding day, young Witbank bride, Mrs Elme Duvenhage, was told her national serviceman husband Theunus had been killed in action in Angola

Mrs Duvenhage is two months pregnant

Yesterday she was under sedation following a visit the night before from an army chaplain with the tragic news he had been killed "in manoeuvres"

Her mother, Mrs Annette Strauss, said the only thing comforting the family was the fact

that Theunus knew he was going to be a father before he died

The young couple, who both attended high schools in Witbank, had been close friends since Std 7

After school Theunus began an apprenticeship as a linesman for Eskom. Elme has a secretarial diploma and works in a stationery shop

After their large family wedding in September, the young couple had only a week together before Theunus had to return to his base

Mrs Strauss said the Defence Force had not given the family any details of how her son-in-law had died

He was to finish his national service in 40 days time

Rifleman Anthony Steward (19) was to have completed his national service three days before Christmas this year

"He had just bought a little Mini. It's sitting in my driveway," said his sister, Mrs Tanya Hannah at her mother's home in Ottery

Crying quietly, she said her young brother planned to enrol at the Westlake Trade School next year. He wanted to be a fitter and turner

Asked what she felt about the SADF presence in Angola, Mrs Hannah said simply "Bitter"

"Nobody knows what's going on up there. We'd like to know what happened," she said

— Staff Reporters and Own Correspondent

Victory Unita's alone — Savimbi

"A victory has many fathers, but defeat is an orphan"

That is the way Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi comments on the apparent contradiction between the Unita and SADF versions of the role of the SADF in the victory that his rebel movement is claiming over the MPLA offensive in southern Angola

Just hours after the head of the SADF, Dr Janne Geldenhuys, stated that SADF and SWATF soldiers were engaged in fighting Russian and Cuban forces that had come to the aid of apparently defeated MPLA forces, Dr Savimbi announced at his Jamba headquarters that the fighting in southern Angola had come to an end

Dr Savimbi rejected outright any suggestion that the SADF, or anyone else, had to come to the aid of Unita

Dr Savimbi told newsmen they would have to clarify the meaning of the SADF statement with General Geldenhuys

But clearly he was of the opinion that the SADF was trying to claim credit for a victory over the MPLA offensive that

he says is his, and his alone

In a reaction which did not condemn South Africa's intervention in Angola, US State Department spokesman Charles Redman said in Washington yesterday the fact that South Africa had announced it, came as no surprise

But the SADF's confirmation yesterday of fierce fighting with Cuban-backed soldiers in south-east Angola has "sown the seeds of distrust" among foreign pressmen, according to Simon O'Dwyer Russell of the *Sunday Telegraph* in London

The reporter, whose account of fighting in Angola was dismissed by the SADF as "absurd", believes events have now vindicated his report

● The South African public was being as fully informed as was possible "within certain sensitive parameters" about SADF battles with Russian and Cuban backed "surrogate" forces in Angola, a spokesman for the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told Sapa last night — The Star's Africa News Service and The Star Bureau, London

South Africa's battle against Soviet and Cuban forces in south-eastern Angola heralds a new phase in the current MPLA offensive against Unita and exposes the SADF to the risk of becoming involved in static, conventional fighting in the area

And the SADF should guard against over-extending itself in a static defence of Unita

This is the view of Professor Mike Hough, head of the strategic studies faculty at the University of Pretoria

He says tactical conditions in Angola — such as the cutting off or surrounding of South African contingents — could result in an escalation of the fighting

"There is a risk that South African troops might be drawn inadvertently into escalated

fighting with the Russians or Cubans, but the SADF has in the past always tried to avoid this," says Professor Hough

It is not in South Africa's interest to become involved in static conventional fighting with Angolan or Cuban forces, not because of a fear of being defeated but because of political considerations, he says

"However, I think South Africa is likely to avoid escalat-

Professor Mike Hough.

The meeting between the two men was the highlight of an otherwise long, hot day on the parade ground at Jamba

A Cuban journalist present at the parade pointed out that the "brave" display by the captured Cuban was probably aimed at proving his revolutionary fervour to his superiors against the time he might be returned to Cuba, rather than any real willingness to die

The journalist recalled that the colonel in charge of the Cuban contingent on the island of Granada at the time of the US invasion, and who surrendered his force to the US marines, was now a sergeant in a remote outpost in Angola

He said the pilot was probably trying to guard against a similar fate

Colonel Garcia was just as defiant when interviewed by journalists at a press conference on Tuesday, asserting he was not concerned at the prospect of a long captivity "because that is the risk you take when you are a soldier"

He added he had not been flying as part of the MPLA offensive at the time his plane was downed. He refused to disclose exactly what his position was in the Cuban contingent in Angola

By Crang Kotze

South Africa's battle against Soviet and Cuban forces in south-eastern Angola heralds a new phase in the current MPLA offensive against Unita and exposes the SADF to the risk of becoming involved in static, conventional fighting in the area

And the SADF should guard against over-extending itself in a static defence of Unita

This is the view of Professor Mike Hough, head of the strategic studies faculty at the University of Pretoria

He says tactical conditions in Angola — such as the cutting off or surrounding of South African contingents — could result in an escalation of the fighting

"There is a risk that South African troops might be drawn inadvertently into escalated

fighting with the Russians or Cubans, but the SADF has in the past always tried to avoid this," says Professor Hough

It is not in South Africa's interest to become involved in static conventional fighting with Angolan or Cuban forces, not because of a fear of being defeated but because of political considerations, he says

"However, I think South Africa is likely to avoid escalat-

tion, as a positional type of warfare is not desirable

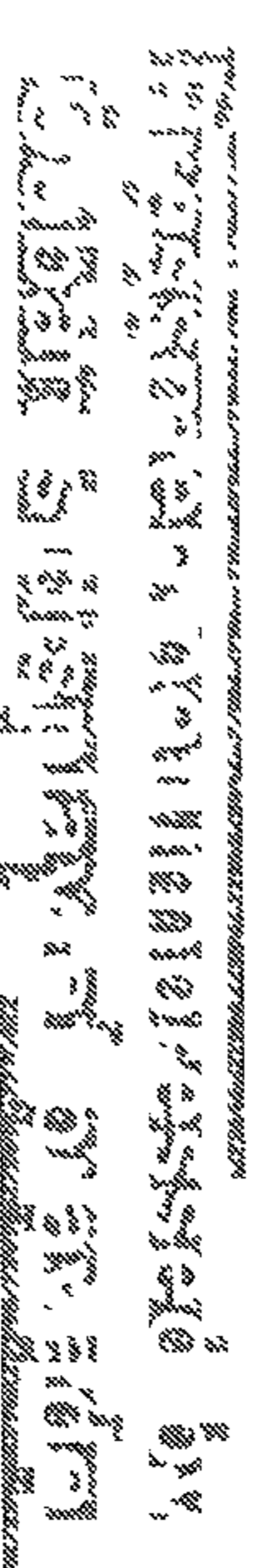
"I don't think we will necessarily become involved in a conventional conflict because of its potential for escalation and the political consequences," Professor Hough says

Speaking on the implications of the Soviet and Cuban attack on the SADF, Professor Hough says it shows the Russians and Cubans have a vested interest in not having the Angolan offensive against Unita depicted as a failure

"This would lead to a loss of prestige for the Soviets"

He says direct South African involvement on Unita's side could be an attempt to keep the Cuban and MPLA forces off balance after their recent defeat and to prevent them from regrouping

The captured pilot of a MiG-23 which was downed by Unita, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Rojas Garcia (left), looks Dr Jonas Savimbi in the eye as he says he is "prepared to die"



The Star's Africa News Service

JAMBA — A captured Cuban Lieutenant Colonel told Dr Jonas Savimbi that he was "prepared to die" when he was publicly introduced to the Unita leader at a military parade at the Unita bush headquarters in Jamba yesterday

Colonel Manuel Rojas Garcia and his co-pilot, Captain Ramon Aguilar Quezados, were captured after the MiG-23 they were flying was shot down near Luveni in central Angola just more than a week ago

When grey-haired Colonel Garcia was brought face to face with Dr Savimbi in front of a large group of foreign pressmen, the Cuban was heard to say "I don't need any international mobilisation (to work for my release), I am prepared to die right now"

Dr Savimbi replied "No, no, no, you are not going to die"

The Cuban officer's bravado failed to impress many of the journalists present, who pointed out that the Unita leader was hardly likely to have the pilots shot after having presented them to the international press

White schools are to face pressure to admit blacks

There will be increasing pressure on Government schools in the next few months to open their doors to all races, says the assistant director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr Theo Coggin.

In an address to the Bloemfontein Joint Council yesterday, Mr Coggin said that despite the law, more black people were moving into "white" areas.

It was ludicrous to imagine parents sending children 30 km to attend a school with inferior facilities when white schools on their doorstep were half empty.

The schools referred to are those administered by the provinces

Noting that existing non-racial private schools would soon be full, Mr Coggin said "Without doubt, pressure will increase in the next few months on public provincial schools to open their doors to children of other races, no matter what the law may say.

"The pressure will be on heads of such public schools to illustrate their commitment to providing young South Africans with a decent education in a non-racial environment.

"The challenge they face is awesome."

Mr Coggin said each principal would have to decide how far to go in admitting pupils of other colours into their whites

schools

There was, Mr Coggin said, a crying need for the 153 637 empty desks in white schools to be occupied.

While the Government deserved credit for increased spending on black education, it stood no chance of providing enough facilities. To eliminate the backlog of 38 461 classrooms for Africans would cost R850 million.

A stable South Africa would come only if the values of respect and reason were inculcated from an early age.

Mr Coggin saw hope in the work of non-racial private schools, transforming the education system from a sectarian nightmare warping young minds along racial lines, into non-racial institutions where children realise their full potential as South Africans first and foremost.

Educationists would have to stop finding excuses to maintain their traditions, he said. Public provincial school teachers and teacher societies had to do some hard creative thinking on how they could begin to provide the social, cultural and education environment in which young people of all races could flourish.

"Only by confronting the massive backlog in education for blacks in a practical way will we be able to build the foundation for a stable future for our children."

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Castro threatens to send more Cubans

w/c MAGAS 14/11/87

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by NEIL LURSEN
Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

PW WAS IN ANGOLA — MALAN

WASHINGTON. — Cuban leader Fidel Castro is considering an increase in military support for Angola's embattled communist regime.

According to reliable information from Havana President Castro discussed stepping up military support with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Moscow this month.

They were there to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the November 5 Russian revolution.

President Castro also discussed the communists' Angola problems with Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev — who is also likely to be confronted by the issue when he meets President Ronald Reagan at a three-day superpower summit starting here on December 7.

Unwilling

President Reagan is trying to persuade Mr Gorbachev to agree to a plan that will remove all foreign forces from Angola, sponsor negotiations among the internal parties and guarantee international economic support for a new government of reconciliation.

But the Russians and Cubans are unwilling to fall in with any plan that may be seen as a defeat for a revolutionary regime in the Third World.

Estimates of the number of Cubans in Angola vary between 30 000 and 40 000.

Defectors say that many of the Cubans are unhappy about their service in a bleak

PRETORIA — President Botha was in southern Angola "very recently", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, officially disclosed for the first time today.

Addressing the Transvaal National Party congress in Pretoria, General Malan said that Mr Botha had by his visit shown his empathy, involvement and personal responsibility.

The NP's Transvaal leader, Mr F W de Klerk, had also recently been in Angola, as had the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Finance, Mr Bar-end du Plessis.

"I also took a group of parliamentarians from various political parties to Angola," General Malan said.

The visits showed that the Government was acting as a team, "as a unit".

Those who were trying to create the impression that he and Mr Pik Botha were not in the same team were wrong — "We serve in the interest of South Africa." — Sapa.

disease-ridden and dangerous part of Africa.

As the Marxist leaders discussed their Angolan security crisis, their combined forces had a major military setback at the hands of American-armed Unita rebel troops with South African support.

Their problems may worsen. There are reports of a strong move within the Reagan Administration to increase military aid to Unita, including ground-to-air missiles.

Reconciliation

The Americans are not trying to defeat the MPLA regime but want to demonstrate that Unita must be involved in reconciliation negotiations on the future of the war-torn country. They have said there will be no military solution.

The report from the Cuban capital said that President Castro and President Dos Santos talked about "the future strengthening of Cuba's internationalist co-operation in the defence of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity".

This was a "fundamental premise for the solution of the problems of the Southern Africa region".

President Dos Santos told communist leaders and other guests — such as PLO leader Yasser Arafat — that the US and South Africa had "prevented the total defeat" of Unita by introducing important war equipment and forces to fight alongside the movement.

used artillery with a range of 50km, self-propelled artillery, armoured cars, helicopters and modern warplanes. MPLA leader said.

See page 4 and page 17

The dead soldiers' family members talk

Ongoing battles, skirmishes have c

Angola: 5

STAFF REPORTERS

Relatives and friends of the five SADF soldiers killed in the latest fighting in Angola reacted with shock and grief last night to the loss of their loved ones.

The death of Rifleman John Mark Howes (19) came as a great shock to his family "We took it badly," Mr Benjamin Howes said from his Bothasig, Cape Town, home last night.

Rifleman Howes, a former pupil of Cape Town High School, was the youngest of four sons "He was the apple of his mother's eye," said Mr Howes.

The shock of his death has aggravated an illness Mr Howes is suffering from following a car accident last year.

John was to have finished his national service at the end of the year His parents last saw him in July for five days when he was home on leave.

Mr Howes, now on pension, was a painter with the Department of Public Works.

TURNED DOWN

Rifleman Howes wanted to join Saffmarine next year, but his application was recently turned down because he did not have the right qualifications yet. He was also thinking about becoming an engineer, his father said.

Mrs Isabella van Zyl, of Edenburg, in the Free State, said her son Rifleman Daniel Willem Hendrik (20) was to have finished his national service on December 22.

"Daniel was the fifth of my seven children. I had six boys and one girl. He was a quiet but friendly boy," said Mrs van Zyl. She said Daniel had not made definite plans for the future. "Sometimes, he spoke about going to university but at other times he wanted to go and work," she said.

Rifleman van Zyl matriculated in Philipolis and had many girl friends but no one special.

"We heard of his death on Thursday night. It was a great shock," said Mrs van Zyl.

The 20-year-old Rifleman Pieter Marthinus

TO PAGE 2.



UNITA PRISONERS: Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi talks to two captured Cuban pilots, Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Rojas Garcia (centre) and Captain Ramon Quezada Aguilas.

MARK GLEESON

SADF headquarters in has announced the death of other five South African soldiers in fighting with Angola in the Cuando-Cubango of Angola.

The announcement was made last night by General Janne C. Chief of the South African Force. It means the number of soldiers killed in action in the past two weeks has risen to 10 — including two Namibian

The latest killed are

- Rifleman Adriaan Thom (19), his parents, Mr and Mrs CS Saldanha Street, Ruytervacht.
- Rifleman Frederick Muhlentbeck (20), who leaves his mother, Muhlentbeck, of 18 Nefdt Street, and his father, Mr J A of Outcrop Road, George.
- Rifleman Pieter Marthinus, who leaves his father and mother, and Mrs J Schutte, of Zee Lichtenburg.
- Rifleman John Mark Howes leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs of 85 Steenhoven Street, Port Elizabeth.
- Rifleman Daniel Willem van Zyl (20), who leaves his father, Zyl, of 10 Sneeuvelde Street, Volsburg, and his mother, Mrs 24 Mark Street, Edenburg.

Rifleman Thom and Muhlentbeck died in action on Monday in skirmishes on Wednesday.

The late announcement of the deaths of Rifleman Thom and Rifleman Muhlentbeck was because of "operational circumstances", and the requirement to inform next-of-kin first, said General Geldenhuys.

He added that the soldiers' commanding officers would personally visit relatives to give them more details of the circumstances of their sons' deaths. The visits would be made as soon as the officers could be made available.

General Geldenhuys expressed his sympathy with the next-of-kin, relatives and friends of the soldiers, and assured them of all possible support from the SADF.

The SADF said Swapo had lost more than 150 men in the attack on the Swapo base on October 31. The fighting was reported to be of the "Bloodiest" in the 20-year bush war. The security force losses were among the highest of the war and the worst in one

TO PAGE 2.

Minister threatens to get tough with the Sowetan

MARK GLEESON

The Government last night threatened the Johannesburg black daily newspaper, the *Sowetan*, alleging it had contravened the state of emergency regulations.

The newspaper received a letter from the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, threatening that he was considering issuing a warning to the newspaper in the Government Gazette for alleged contravention of press restrictions and publication of "subversive propaganda".

The *Sowetan* is owned by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company.

It is the second newspaper to receive such a threat, following a similar letter to the "alternative" weekly, *The New Nation*, funded by the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, early last month.

Opposition sources yesterday accused the Minister of embarking on a campaign to gag the black press and said attempts

to curb reports on the activities of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress would prove unsuccessful.

Mr Botha said he had examined six issues of the *Sowetan* during the period September 4 to October 20 and had concluded they "tend to promote the public image or esteem of inter alia the ANC and the PAC, which are unlawful organisations".

"But in a statement issued last night, the *Sowetan* said it had endeavoured at all times to abide by State regulations.

"We are not aware of any contraventions of the state of emergency regulations by this newspaper," said deputy editor Mr Aggrey Klaaste.

The latest warning illustrates the difficult task of producing newspapers in

TO PAGE 2.

SATYR



"Quick! Doc Craven feels another four coming on."

MNR raid: 1 dead
HARARE — MNR rebels raided an estate in Zimbabwe yesterday, killing a worker, police said. — Reuter

...claiming a total of 23 lives

5 more die

MARK GLEESON

SADF headquarters in Pretoria has announced the deaths of another five South African soldiers in fighting with Angolan forces in the Cuando-Cubango province of Angola.

The announcement was made last night by General Janne Geldenhuys, Chief of the South African Defence Force. It means the number of SADF soldiers killed in action in Angola in the past two weeks has gone up to 23, including two Namibian soldiers.

- The latest killed are:
- Rifleman Adriaan Thom (19), who leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs CS Thom, of 48 Saldanha Street, Ruyterwacht.
 - Rifleman Frederick Augustus Muhlentz (20), who leaves his mother, Mrs R H Muhlentz, of 18 Nefdt Street, Roodepoort, and his father, Mr J A Muhlentz, of 4 Goudroos Road, Georgina, Roodepoort.
 - Rifleman Pieter Martinus Schutte (20), who leaves his father and stepmother, Mr and Mrs J Schutte, of Zoetnellsvallei, Lichtenburg.
 - Rifleman John Mark Howes (19), who leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs B B Howes, of 85 Steenhoven Street, Bothasig.
 - Rifleman Daniel Willem Hendrik van Zyl (20), who leaves his father, Mr C van Zyl, of 10 Sneeuvelde Street, Vaalpark, Sasolburg, and his mother, Mrs I van Zyl, of 24 Mark Street, Edenburg.
- Rifleman Thom and Rifleman Muhlentz died in action on Monday. The others died in skirmishes on Wednesday.

The late announcement of the deaths of Rifleman Thom and Rifleman Muhlentz was because of "operational circumstances" and the requirement to inform next-of-kin first, said General Geldenhuys.

He added that the soldiers' commanding officers would personally visit relatives to give them more details of the circumstances of their sons' deaths. The visits would be made as soon as the officers could be made available.

General Geldenhuys expressed his sympathy with the next-of-kin, relatives and friends of the soldiers, and assured them of all possible support from the SADF.

The SADF said Swapo had lost more than 150 men in the attack on the Swapo base on October 31. The fighting was reported to be of the "bloodiest" in the 20-year bush war. The security force losses were among the highest of the war and the worst in one

● TO PAGE 2.

Big guns in Angola?

● FROM PAGE 1

encounter in five years

A defence spokesman said at the time there was no connection between the Unita action in south-eastern Angola and the SA operation against Swapo

The "pre-emptive" strike against Swapo was aimed at countering insurgency in Namibia during the coming rainy season

But the latest South African deaths came in direct intervention in the Angolan civil war by SA troops, on the side of Unita against Angolan MPLA government forces, beefed up by Russians and Cubans, the SADF said

Meanwhile, the probability that South Africa's new ultra-long range cannons have played a pivotal role in the battles in south-east Angola — including the latest clash against Cuban and Soviet surrogate forces — has been strengthened by the latest developments

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has strongly implied it was one or both of the G5 and G6 cannons that were deployed on his side in the crucial battle of the Lomba river in September

There have also been persistent reports from foreign sources that the G5 or G6 (which can lob shells for 40 km) were used. These reports have been strongly supported by Dr Savimbi's statement.

Dr Savimbi said South African troops and air power were never involved in the battle "But we got other forms of support that I cannot elaborate on"

The possibility that the G-guns were also involved in the engagement on Monday is raised by a statement, attributed to defence sources, saying the South Africans had been mainly involved in a technical and advisory capacity with the supply and operation of sophisticated weapons

● Allegations that 32 Battalion — the unit of mainly black soldiers formerly living in Angola — suffered heavy losses in recent clashes with MPLA forces were yesterday denied by the SADF

SADF headquarters in Pretoria released a statement in which it said it "would like to place into perspective allegations that 32 Battalion suffered heavy losses in action recently"

It said only 10 members of 32 Battalion had been killed in action since June 1, the majority against Swapo "terrorists" (Angola claims 230 South African soldiers have been killed in recent fighting)



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Siamese twins ill but serious

SARA MA

The Mathubela twins turned an corner yesterday they were declared ill, but not serious

Mphonyana, smaller twin, the nursing Baragwanath Hospital showing off her and drinking for the first time for the first time the operation.

"Both twins are but not serious," Hester Vorster, relations officer hospital.

The date for phase of the operation, which could involve the separation of the twins, has not yet been set. It will be based on the outcome of the venograms and brain scans which may be conducted next

Lieutenant-Col



Doc Craven another four coming on

NR raid: 1 dead MNR rebels an estate in Zimbabwe yesterday killing a police said

Local soldiers were due to finish service next month

By RONNIE MORRIS

THE families of the two Western Cape national servicemen whose deaths were announced last night along with those of three others, told the Cape Times that the soldiers — both teenagers — were active Christians, keen sportsmen and due to finish their service next month.

The last time the parents of 19-year-old Rifleman John Mark Howes saw their youngest son was when he returned home for five days' leave in July this year.

His father, 67-year-old Mr Benjamin Howes, of Steenhoven Street, Bothasig, who is recovering from a road accident, said he and his wife were very upset at the death of their son but they knew that "that would not bring him back to life".

Rifleman Howes matriculated at Cape Town High School and planned to start engineering studies after his national service.

A keen sportsman, he played hockey for his school and took up running.

He is survived by his parents and three brothers, Phillip, 34, Paul, 29 and Brian, 28.

Although funeral arrangements have not been finalized, the funeral service is likely to take place from the Holy Trinity Church in Gardens next Wednesday. He will be buried with full military honours, Mrs Howes said.

Rifleman Adriaan Murray Thom, 19, of Saldanha Street, Ruyterwacht, was a pupil at Ruyterwacht High School and matriculated in 1985.

He was a keen sportsman who took part in half-marathons and was a faithful Christian, attending church regularly.

His brother, Deon, 22, last night said he was due to finish his military service on December 22.

His burial service will be conducted at the New Apostolic Church in Ruyterwacht next Thursday with full military honours, he said.

Rifleman Thom is survived by his parents Mr and Mrs C S Thom, his brother Deon, and his sisters Shirlene, 18, and Gillian, 12.

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Street children's home gets a facelift

PAT DEVEREAUX

The dull prefab home of the street children, "Proccess", will be brightened up by members of the End Conscription Campaign today and tomorrow

In two days, the front of the building, which is home to 26 boys in Esselen Street, Hillbrow, will be transformed

Called "ECC a Peaceful Process" the project involves enlarging positive subjects from the street childrens' drawings and painting them on to the facade of the building to make a large, colourful mural

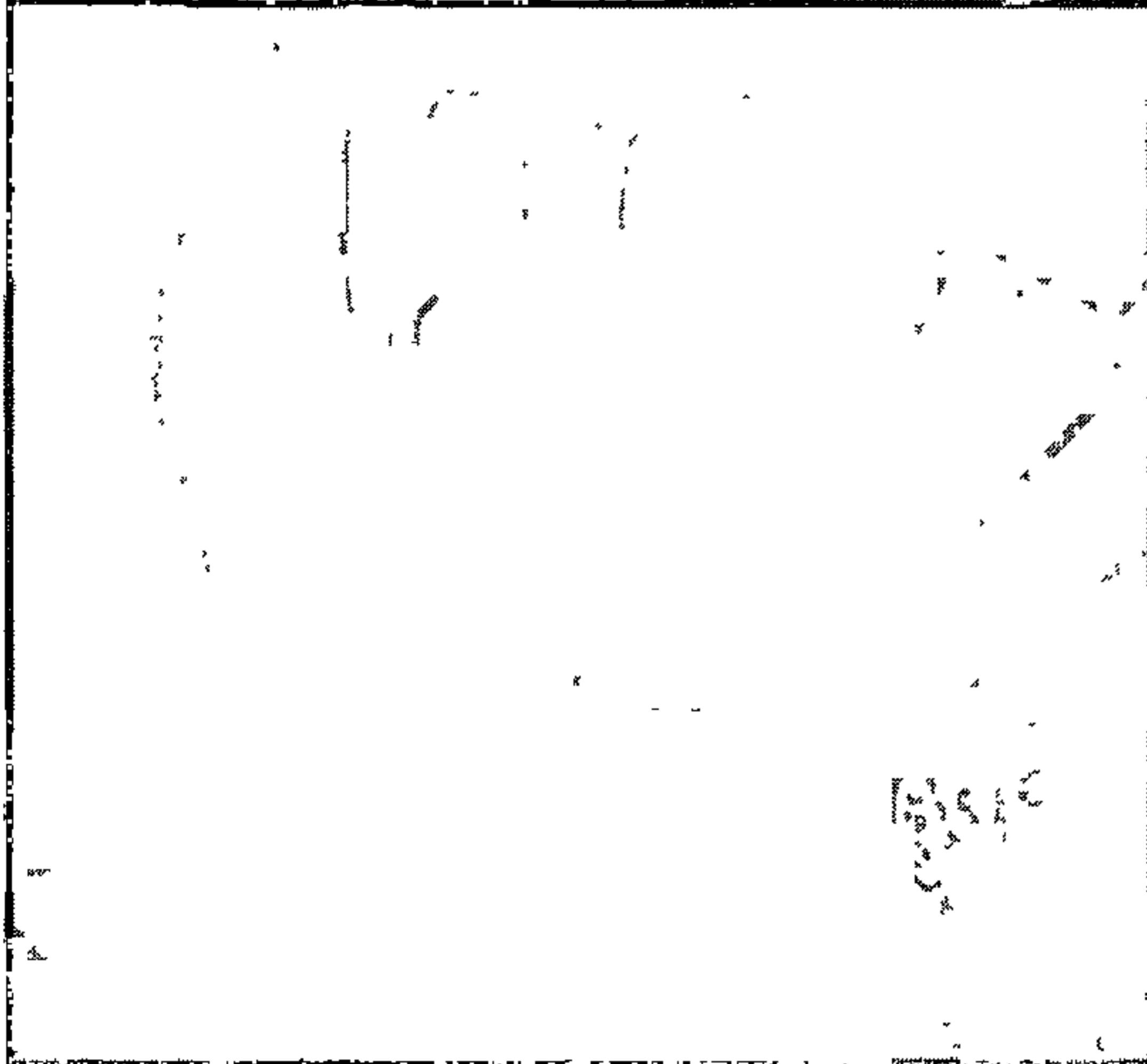
The public is invited to watch the work in progress and take part in improving the street children's environment

Project Street Children — Social and Educational Support (Proccess) started three years ago and provides for the needs of the homeless children of Hillbrow

It is a "halfway" house between the street and the organisation's Magaliesburg centre and attempts to give the children a secure environment.



PEACE PAINTING: A street child from Proccess paints his view of peace during an End Conscription Campaign workshop.



The faces of conflict

VICTORS AND VANQUISHED Top left: Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi after this week's battle in south-east Angola. "A victory has many fathers, but defeat is an orphan," Dr Savimbi said, commenting on the apparent contradictions between the the Unita and SADF versions of the role played by the SADF in the battle. He rejected suggestions that the SADF had come to Unita's aid. Top right: a Fapla soldier stands guard over two SAM-9 missiles. Bottom left: the captured Cuban pilot of a MiG-23, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Rojas Garcia (centre) tells Dr Savimbi that he "is prepared to die" Above: captured Fapla troops after the battle.

Five more die in Angola war

CHE Times
12/11/87
254

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
AND CHRIS ERASMUS

THE deaths of five more South African soldiers killed in the fighting in south-east Angola were announced late last night by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jan Geldenhuys.

The announcement brings to nine the number of soldiers who are known to have died in action this week, and 21 since the beginning of the month, when 12 lost their lives in a separate operation against a Swapo insurgent base.

Two of the soldiers, Rifleman Adriaan Murray Thom, 19, and Rifleman Frederick Augustus Muhlentz, 20, were killed on Monday this week, when a South African force routed a Soviet-Cuban-Angolan column, reportedly along the Cuito River.

The other three — Rifleman Pieter Marthinus Schutte, 20, Rifleman John Mark Howes, 19, and Rifleman Daniel Willem Hendrik van Zyl, 20 — died in skirmishes on Wednesday, General Geldenhuys said the delay

Killed in action

THE five dead South African soldiers are

● Rfn Adriaan Murray Thom, 19, survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs CS Thom of 48 Saldanha Street, Ryterwacht

● Rfn Frederick Augustus Muhlentz, 20, survived by his mother, Mrs R H Muhlentz of Koodepoort, and his father, Mr J A Muhlentz, of Koodepoort

● Rfn Pieter Marthinus Schutte, 20, survived by his father and step-mother, Mr and Mrs T J Schutte, of Lichenburg.

● Rfn John Mark Howes, 19, survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs B B Howes of 85 Steenhoven Street, Bothasig.

● Rfn Daniel Willem Hendrik van Zyl, 20, survived by his father, Mr C van Zyl of Sasolburg, and his mother, Mrs I van Zyl, of Edenburg

in announcing their deaths had been due to "operational circumstances" and the requirement to first inform their next-of-kin.

Top page 3



GRIEVING Mr Benjamin Howes and his wife Daphne at their Bothasig home last night with a photograph of their son John and a friend. The photograph was taken about two years ago. See Page 5 Pictures OREG ZUMA



KILLED Rifleman John Mark Howes of Bothasig

SA soldiers capture top-secret Soviet weapons

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
AND CHRIS ERASMUS

ADVANCED Russian electronic weaponry — not thought to have been in the hands of the West before — was captured by South African soldiers in the battle in Angola this Monday, a source close to United States intelligence circles said yesterday.

The booty is believed to include top-secret artillery locating devices as well as anti-aircraft weapons and equipment.

According to the source, defence advisers in the Reagan administration are "delighted" with the South African success in Angola — and par-

ticularly the capture of high tech Soviet weaponry.

The source added that the capture of the Soviet weaponry had stymied moves in the US Congress to terminate US-South African military intelligence links because conservative parliamentarians feared they would not be able to benefit from the Republic's battlefield booty.

He said that while UNITA fighters had been mainly responsible for stopping the Fapla advance at the Lomba River in September and October, it was probably with South African G-5 artillery pieces.

Although the Angolans claimed to

have shot down 16 South African aircraft, actual losses were believed to be one light spotter aircraft and one Mirage fighter.

Local sources yesterday independently confirmed these figures, adding that the Mirage had not crashed on Angolan soil but had returned to Namibia in a badly damaged condition.

From page 1

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He said the soldiers' commanding officers "will personally visit them (next-of-kin) to give more detail of the circumstances surrounding the action. This will happen as soon as they can be made available".

The announcement of the deaths last night came hours after unofficial reports from abroad that a "continuation" of Monday's battle was still being fought — and an SADF announcement that participants in Monday's battle were still engaged in south-east Angola.

SADF spokesmen said at least 2 000 Angolan government troops, 48 Soviets and Cubans and 155 Unita members had been killed.

According to a source close to United States intelligence circles, some US government circles now fear that the South Africans intend to sweep westwards, capturing Cuito Cuanavale and bases manned by Swapo and mixed Swapo-Fapla garrisons, till they reach the coast or international pressure and increasing resistance force them to stop.

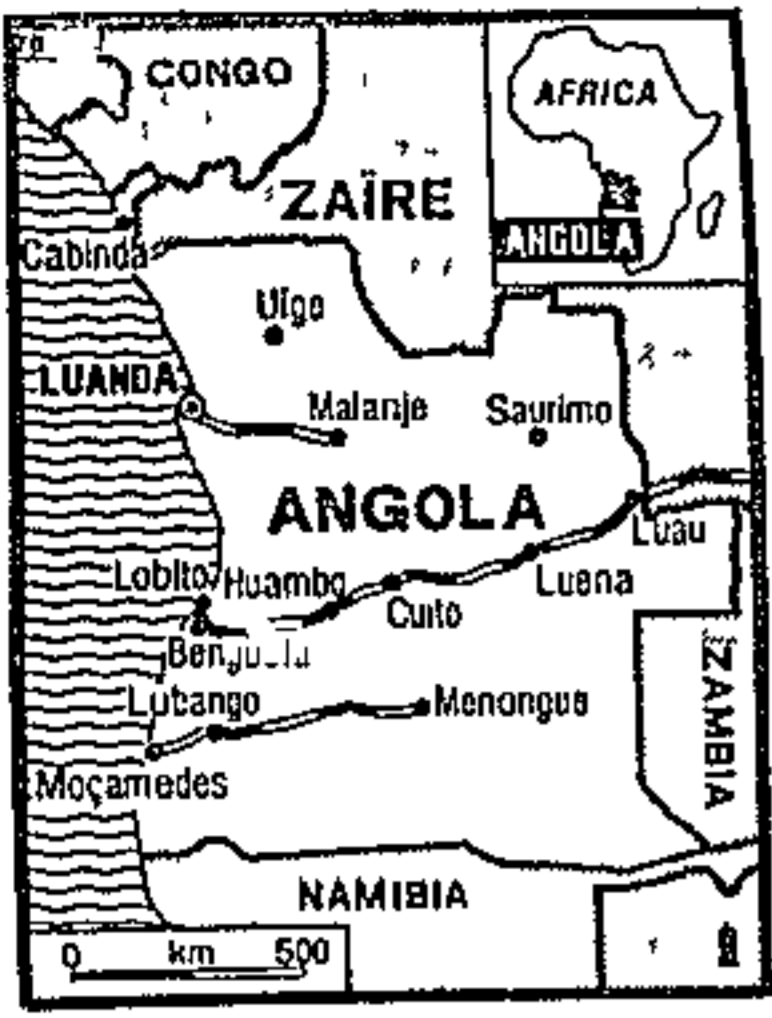
If so, he said, White House intelligence and defence advisers felt there was a possibility of "an extensive and long-term South African incursion"

Local observers pointed out yesterday that if estimates are correct that South Africa has at least 6 000 men in Angola, the present force level is higher than during the fighting phase of the nine-month 1975-1976 incursion.

The US source said Dr Savimbi's denial on Thursday that South Africa had assisted in the initial Fapla defeat along the Lomba River was designed to reinforce moves by conservatives in the Reagan government to expand military assistance to Unita.

A Defence Force spokesman yesterday rejected claims that South Africa's famous 32 Battalion had suffered heavily, saying. "The facts are that since June 1, 1987, 10 members ... have been killed in action, the majority against Swapo terrorists"

The SADF's policy of not announcing every 32 Battalion fatality stemmed from the request of members of the unit not to release personal details "because of possible victimization of their family members, relatives and friends still living in Angola".



ANGOLA

SAGA OF DECEIT

254 W/E Argus 14/11/87



by LEON MARSHALL and FRANS ESTERHUYSE

AS the Russians, Cubans, South Africans, MPLA and Unita counted their gains and losses this week after one of the toughest battles yet on Angolan soil, fascinating new insights were offered on how it all started

What is emerging is a story that thickens with intrigue with every new fact, claim or disclaimer added — of under-counter dealings, of deceit, breathtaking bungling and vast misunderstandings and miscalculations that led to this protracted, mostly low-key war that has at times, like the past weeks, broken into fullscale battle

And every time these flare-ups have happened, the global implications of what started off as Angola's domestic tussle for post-colonial power have increased dramatically, making it more difficult for the powerful foreign military forces involved to withdraw

THE way it started was sinister by any East-West cold-war standards, as further revealed this week by American diplomat Bruce Porter who was based in Luanda at the time and by Peter Stockton who flew from Vietnam to head the secret CIA task force assigned to assess and protect US interests in Angola

By then matters were already in a mess

DEON du Plessis, deputy editor of The Argus, was in Angola at the time as a reporter for the Argus Company's Africa News Service. He recalls

Nobody slept very much in Luanda during the second half of 1975 because that once-beautiful city had become a killing ground. The armed forces of the three liberation movements, MPLA, Unita and the FNLA, now comprising an uneasy government of national unity, each occupied their own sectors of the city's muceques — the, mainly black, slum areas

At times the armed fighters were separated by no more than a road. And increasingly the soldiers turned to settling their differences with rockets, rifles, even recoilless cannon. The crackle and bang of gun battles in the muceques resounded over the city every night, together with the siren wail of the ambulances of the fast-disintegrating municipal health services

Everything was collapsing, even the brewery. I remember being served a beer in the dining hall of Luanda's smartest hotel by a black-garbed waiter with a white napkin over his arm. He poured it as reverentially as if it were the finest champagne. In a sense it was. The hotel, the waiter said, would run out of beer that day and after that there was no more.

People who were not killing people or trying not to be killed themselves were packing. It was the time of the great airlift. The roar of aero engines from the airport was unceasing as tens of thousands of Portuguese (many Angolan-born) headed back for the motherland. Perhaps some 300 000 Portuguese in all were airlifted to a home many did not even know — mostly aboard mercy flights provided by Western Air Forces. They left with what they could carry. It was possible to stand at Luanda airport and receive, for example, the keys to a fleeing Portuguese's Mercedes Benz for 50 American dollars.

On the black market American dollars were traded for Angolan escudos at more than 200 times their official value. At least dollars were



Unita soldiers beneath a huge banner of Dr Jonas Savimbi.

something you could take with you

As the MPLA gained the upper hand in the battle for Luanda the FNLA fled to the north where they made a last and doomed stand with mercenaries recruited from the seedier bars of Britain before finally dribbling back into the bush or across the Congo River to Zaire

Unita simply vanished. At the time of their brief participation in the government of national unity, correspondents used to call at their party headquarters every day to find out what was new. One day we called as usual and their headquarters office was quiet and deserted. So were their military positions in the muceques. But as the world knows by now, Unita at least lived to fight another day.

THE surrounding foreign-power game was confusing to all except the Russians. As recounted on SABC TV's Network programme this week by the two Americans, little then appeared to be known about Unita, except that its leader, Jonas Savimbi, was not an admirer of the US. The leaders of the MPLA had been drawing the limelight and it was regarded as the central power-grouping and natural heir to the vacated Portuguese throne.

As confusion spread and tensions mounted, US diplomat Porter was amazed to see the quantities of Soviet weaponry poured from Luanda harbour into the city at night and later to discover that the clean-cut foreigners standing round in hotel foyers were not Spanish tourists but Cuban soldiers in civilian dress.

THIS is a story that thickens with intrigue with every new fact, claim or disclaimer added — of under-counter dealings, of deceit, breathtaking bungling and vast misunderstandings and miscalculations that led to this protracted, mostly low-key war that has at times, like the past weeks, broken into fullscale battle

Recently admiral Antonio Alva-Rosa Coutinho, who became military governor of Angola after the Portuguese revolution of April 1974, revealed how he visited Havana to secure Cuban help in installing the MPLA in government without elections, turning the prior Alvore agreement to the contrary into nothing but a fraud.

For the Americans the options were diminishing. Nothing covert could be done to stop the Russian-Cuban advance. Congress would not allow it. Which is how CIA agent Stockton came to turn to the South Africans, who, in his words, seemed only too eager to please.

Thus came about a military excursion, afterwards satirically described by renowned Afrikaans newspaper editor and commentator Schalk Pienaar as a *ligte mistykke* (a slight mistake).

MR John Vorster was Prime Minister at the time, Mr PW Botha Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, chief of the Defence Force, and General Hendrik van den Bergh the security chief. The operation embarked on was called Savannah.

Much about how it came about is still shrouded in official secrecy. But in a biography of Mr PW Botha entitled *PW*, the authors, Dirk and Johanna de Villiers, noted the then Minister of Defence's role.

One of the options the Government considered was if it did not help in the Angolan conflict, it would alienate moderate leaders in that country. With the necessary backing, Unita and the FNLA could be helped to resist the MPLA if they formed a united front.

By then South Africa had already sent troops into Angola to defend the Calueque pump station. And the Americans had indicated they would supply arms to the anti-communist forces.

In the circumstances it was hardly possible for South Africa to refuse the requested assistance, and approval was given by Mr Vorster.

The political and military moves after the decision to enter Angola have been pieced together by Professor Deon Geldenhuys, head of the political science department at the Rand Afrikaans University, who claims there were profound deficiencies in top-level decision-making in Pretoria at the time.

IN his book, *The Diplomacy of Isolation*, he writes that as head of the Bureau for State Security, General Van den Bergh was opposed to the venture and that neither the full Cabinet nor the National Party had been consulted.

But once the decision had been taken to commit South African military personnel and arms to the

The sting of the Stinger

... perhaps some 500,000 Portuguese in all were airlifted to a home many did not even know — mostly aboard mercy flights provided by Western Air Forces. They left with what they could carry. It was possible to stand at Luanda airport and receive, for example, the keys to a fleeing Portuguese's Mercedes Benz for 50 American dollars.

On the black market American dollars were traded for Angolan escudos at more than 200 times their official value. At least dollars were

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The sting of the Stinger

by HENRI du PLESSIS,
Weekend Argus Reporter

UNITA leader General Jonas Savimbi this week admitted American and South African support and supplies had been "decisive" in his movement's successes in Angola.

Having succeeded in pushing back a huge Soviet and Cuban backed MPLA force attacking Unita strongholds in southern Angola during the past months, the rebel leader's relatively lightly equipped troops had faced the might of modern Soviet weaponry — and overcame it.

This could in no small way be ascribed to America's selective but strategic supply of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and TOW anti-tank weapons and South Africa's willingness to share of its newest artillery technology in the form of the long-range G-5.

The controversial United States announcement in 1985 that it would supply the Stinger to Unita forces must have come as welcome news for the General who has no air support under his own command.

An air force dominating the skies above battlefields has become a vital strategic need for conventional operations such as that launched by the Angolan government against Unita recently and without protection, things might not have turned out so well for Savimbi's forces.

The Stinger, according to Jane's Weapon Systems 1985/86, is the successor to the US Redeye, a portable shoulder-fired guided missile system.

Officially designated as the FIM-92A, it is the current US Army and Marine Corps man portable air defence system (MANPADS) and has a range believed to be in excess of three kilometres.

It is an infra-red seeking missile which enables the soldier to combat effectively low-flying jet-propelled or propeller-driven aircraft and helicopters.

With its weight of 15,8kg, it would not be a piece of equipment commandos would take with them on secret long-range missions, but in a semi-conventional situation such as in Angola, an infantryman armed with a Stinger could be highly effective in countering strafing or low-level bombing runs.

It is propelled by a solid fuel rocket at a supersonic speed, normally manned by two crew and has been designed to be adaptable for the threat beyond the 1980's.

SAGA OF DECEIT



by LEON MARSHALL and FRANS ESTERHUYSE

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MPLA soldiers brandished ancient Soviet weapons when they were visited by Dr Agostinho Neto in 1975

conflict in Angola, the Defence Force devised a four-phase plan for a military offensive It was an operational plan, identifying specific military targets and calculating the resources required to achieve them

The phases were progressively more ambitious Phase Four provided for the capture of Luanda, the ultimate military objective

The decision to escalate from one phase to another was left to the political decision-makers and day-to-day operational control to a special committee composed of military chiefs was set up in Pretoria Representatives from the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Bureau for State Security were on occasion invited to participate in meetings, but their presence may have been little more than symbolic since the military saw the war as very much its responsibility

Amid all the operational planning, the political objectives of South Africa's military involvement remained unclear The forces were given permission by Vorster and P W Botha to proceed to Phase Three, which included capturing the towns of Cela and Nova Redondo — targets that were in fact reached by the South Africans

IT was when the South African forces were executing the third phase that the US Senate blocked any further American military involvement in Angola It left Pretoria with a crucial political decision Should South African forces be allowed to proceed with Phase Four, or should they start pulling back?

It was decided in principle to withdraw, Vorster and P W Botha again being the key figures involved

After two years of clamping down on information on the operation, Mr PW Botha in 1978 officially accused the US of having 'left South Africa in the lurch' in the Angolan campaign

Responding in Parliament to accusations against South Africa in the UN Security Council resolution relating to the arms embargo, he rejected charges of "persistent acts of aggression" by South Africa against neighbour states

"Against which neighbour states have we ever taken aggressive steps? I know of only one occasion in recent years when we crossed a border and that was in the case of Angola when we did so with the approval and knowledge of the Americans

"But they left us in the lurch We are going to retell that story The story must be told of how we, with their knowledge, went in there and operated in Angola with their knowledge, how they encouraged us to act and, when we had nearly reached the climax, we were ruthlessly left in the lurch by an undertaking that was broken It is necessary that we should say this "

During the same debate on the Defence budget vote, Mr Botha disclosed that he himself had witnessed the off-loading of American arms in Angola After referring to "the collapse of American leadership in Angola", he said "We are being condemned because we were in Angola on a limited scale, but there was a time when American aircraft offloaded arms at military positions and bases in Angola which were held by South African troops

"I was there myself and I saw those arms being offloaded What happened then? President Ford spelt it out for us when he said 'It was a disastrous decision by Congress'

"Why was that Congress misinformed? I think the reason is that influences are at work in the West which achieve two things In the first place there is an attempt 'to out Moscow Moscow' " He a Hungarian professor on "the way in which Marxism is manipulating the Christian world to achieve its own purpose"

CIA man Stockton's version this week of how it happened was startling in its simplicity The South Africans thought that by going in they would gain US support for their policies This the US was not prepared to give, and we called it off

On the effect of the Clarke amendment in the US Congress which stopped military intervention in Angola against the MPLA, the US diplomat, Porter, remarked "It happened in the belief that up till then we were backing the wrong side — Unita And so defeat was snatched from the jaws of victory"

The intensity of the border conflict remained high after the Angolan invasion had been called off Swapo took advantage of the protection of MPLA and Cuban units which had been sent into the south of Angola in an attempt to defeat Unita

There were persistent reports abroad that South Africa was assisting Unita in its war against the MPLA The reports were officially denied by South African Government spokesmen, though the Reagan administration and other Western governments openly declared that they believed them to be true

One of the most ominous aspects of the war is the extent to which it has escalated Arms build-ups have continued, the death toll and casualties have risen, and there appears no end to the devastation caused by the conflict At the same time the political issues involved have become more complex and infinitely more difficult to unravel

The situation is bedevilled by the SWA/Namibian independence issue and the condition of Cuban withdrawal from Angola as a pre-requisite for independence The longer the Angolan conflict drags on, the more remote the chances seem to be of a Cuban withdrawal

A further complicating factor is that the South African Government seems to regard the war increasingly as a direct struggle against what it sees as a possible invasion of Southern Africa by the Russians and Cubans

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan this week spelt out the Government's involvement in these terms The reality facing South Africa is that if Unita is defeated, the borders of SWA/Namibia as well as those of countries such as Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia would be thrown wide open These countries would then be overwhelmed by Russian-Cuban aggression The whole of Southern Africa would be destabilised and be subjected to Russian domination

An air force dominating the skies above battle-command General who has no air support under his own forces must have come as welcome news for the

this week can support his move- ing Soviet ing Unita the past ly highly modern So- d to Amer- tanger anti- weapons and its newest e long-range

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Dr Toms must serve in SADF?

By NICO MULLER
CONSCIENTIOUS objector and founder of the S A Christian Leadership Clinic (Sacla) in Crossroads, Dr Ivan Toms, made a "scary" appearance in court this week.

His court appearance followed his arrest after he reported for a military camp at 3 Medical Battalion in Goodwood but refused to serve.

Dr Toms, who earlier served as a medical officer on the border and in Ciskei, was charged in the Goodwood Magistrate's Court on Thursday with "refusal to serve" under the Defence Act.

He appeared in court wearing a light jacket and an End Conscription Campaign tie, and was warned to appear for plea and trial on November 30.

Dr Toms said later that the experience was "scary" as he had never before stood in the dock.

The son of a retired water meter reader for Durban municipality, Dr Toms faces a prison sentence if found guilty.

At a public support meeting earlier in the week, he said he was experiencing "a crisis of conscience" as a result of his call-up.

He wanted to serve his country, he explained, but he could not serve in an army "that defends apartheid rather than the whole nation of South Africa".

Dr Toms recounted an incident in which he said a military intelligence officer in Port Elizabeth had told him his job as a doctor was to "spy" on black patients in the Ciskei.

On September 14 it was also recalled that Mr Harry Schwarz accused the former PFP MP for Claremont, Mr Jan Van Eck, of "inciting people to break the law" when he questioned the government's moral right to impose conscription.

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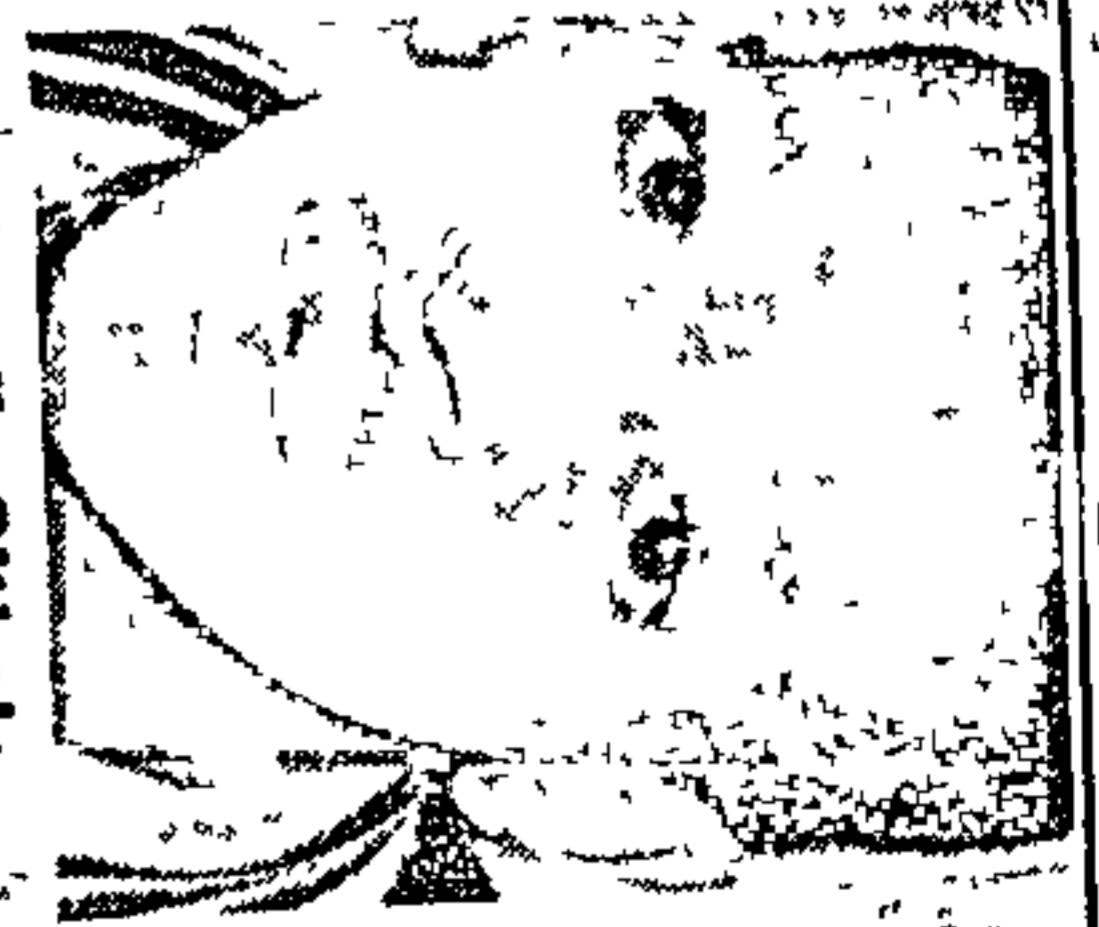
SPINNING WHEELS

Four SA soldiers die in Angola

FOUR SADF members were killed in the latest fighting in Southern Angola, it was announced yesterday. In a statement in Pretoria in which the first details of the fighting against Russian and Cuban forces were given, Defence headquarters said the four had died on Monday, November 9, in "an action" in South-East Angola. Their next of kin had been informed. "All four soldiers died after ele-

ments of the Defence Force involved in limited support to Unita acted in operations against Cuban and other communist surrogate forces in the Cuando-Cubango province." Those killed were: Sergeant Pierre Jame Digue, 25, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs LJ Digue, of 10 Wattie Street, Tygerberg Hills, Bellville. Corporal Theunis Anthonie Duvenhage, 19, who is survived by his wife,

Mrs E Duvenhage, of 17 Rooibosch Street, Witbank. Rifleman Anthony Steward, 19, who is survived by his mother, Mrs GMD Lantsoght, of 17 Essenhout Street, Ottery, Cape Town, and his father, Mr S Steward, of 25 Ryan Street, Parow. Rifleman Pieter Gerrit Claassen, 19, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs NAJ Claassen, of 81 Raven Street, Els Park. - Sapa.



Mandla Sithole

A 'war' must be

THE KAIZER Chiefs-Orlaned in a deadlock last weekend at Ellis Park Stadium. The excitement that left believing that Chiefs really equalise in the last three minutes talking point of the match

Historic moment for landowners

BY DERRICK LUTHAY
TWO blacks - one a Soweto councillor - were yesterday granted full property freehold title at the Registrar of Deeds offices in Johannesburg.

granting of freehold title rights to blacks in South Africa happened in the 18th Century, it would have averted bloodshed and many lives would have been saved.

which he does not occupy because he stays in the posh councillor suburb of Power Park, outside the township. Manthatha was not present at yesterday's event.

Mkhabela, a garage supervisor and brother of former Azapo president Ishmael, said he was delighted with the opportunity, which was announced on such a special day - November 5 - when ANC leader Govan Mbeki was released from prison.

Sophiatown, Alexandra and other areas and again it's them giving back to us our deeds. It was also disclosed that more stands in the townships will be available for registration for freehold rights and Sowetans hope to lead the way with many stands. It is hoped that by next February, all 87 464 housing units in Soweto would be available for freehold title.



David Mkhabela

Councillor Siegfried Manthatha and David Mkhabela, of Spruitview, Katlehong, made history by becoming the first blacks in the country to be granted freehold rights.

Mkhabela is building a R85 000 house in Spruitview, Katlehong. The other recipient was Soweto councillor and housing committee chairman Siegfried Manthatha, for his property in Naledi.

Registrar of Deeds Cor Wolfardt presented the title deeds to the mayor of Soweto, Nelson Botile, and Katlehong mayor Thami Siluma who, in turn, passed them on to the two residents.

Botile remarked that history had been made in South Africa. "It was the same National Party which cancelled our title deeds in

[Handwritten signature]

CPR 15/11/87

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Frontliners blame SA for war in Angola

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Leaders of the six Frontline states ended a weekend meeting in the Angolan capital yesterday with a statement condemning South Africa's involvement in the war.

They heard a report by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos according to which there are 3 000 South African troops in Angola.

In a report from the Angolan capital, the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said the leaders of Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe were told by President dos Santos that those troops were supported by 70 armoured vehicles.

In addition South Africa had 30 000 troops, 435 tanks and armoured vehicles, more than 80 planes and 400 pieces of artillery concentrated on the Namibian border, the agency said.

Mr dos Santos told his guests that South African troops were involved in fighting in the provinces of Cuando-Cubango and Cunene.

The Frontline states also condemned the visit to Angolan territory by South Africa's President P.W. Botha, describing it as proof of South Africa's continued aggression and occupation of parts of Angola.

It was clearly a war of invasion and destabilisation by South Africa, they added.

An SADF spokesman said today the SADF had nothing to add to recent statements by President Botha, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan and SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys.

● See Page 4.

Nigeria ready to send peace force to Angola

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Nigeria is ready to contribute a peace-keeping force of between 10 000 and 15 000 towards an African solution to the 12-year Angolan war, according to a report here.

The *Observer* newspaper yesterday reported that Nigerian President Major-General Ibrahim Babangida and Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi have indicated that they are ready to respond positively to last week's call from the Angolan rebel leader, General Jonas Savimbi, for the removal of all non-African troops and the start of power-sharing talks with the communist-backed government of President Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda.

CRISIS MEETING

The failure of the latest Luanda offensive against Savimbi and the direct clashes between South African and Soviet forces have added urgency to the search for a solution.

Leaders of the Frontline states were considering the crisis at a meeting in Botswana at the weekend.

Other African countries, including Ivory Coast, Zaire, Senegal, Togo and Gabon are likely to back the peace moves, *The Observer* claims.

The new African initiative will require an invitation from the MPLA government. President dos Santos was in Moscow last week and his attitude to the new peace plan will depend on how far the USSR is prepared to back him.

CAG Jones 16/11/87 (254)

Son's raw deal — dead soldier's father

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Jimmy Muhlenbeck had no idea his son was in Angola till the army called to tell him Freddie was dead, incinerated by a Soviet T55 rocket that hit his Ratel armoured car hundreds of kilometres outside South Africa's border

Freddie Muhlenbeck, 20, was within six weeks of his discharge when he died somewhere in Cuando Cubango province, possibly 500km across the Namibian border into Angola

His death was among four reported on Thursday. The deaths of nine soldiers were reported last week.

"My son got a raw deal," Mr Muhlenbeck told reporters at his home in Roodepoort. "Freddie had no choice

"It is so unfair to send boys who have not even had the chance to mature to the frontline. Why can't the paid professionals face the fighting," he said

"The government has already handed over the country to the blacks," said Jimmy Muhlenbeck, whose call-up papers coincided with news of his brother's death. "I don't see why we should be fighting"

Professor Mervyn Frost, an international affairs expert at Natal University, warned "South Africa's action amounts to kicking the shins of a giant. There is no way the Soviets are going to give up or retreat in the face of a small power like SA

"What South Africa has done is to enter a conventional war with a superpower,

which is extremely dangerous," he said. Professor John Barratt, of the South African Institute for International Affairs, said the Angolan conflict had the seeds of a major confrontation that could eventually involve the United States

● An SADF spokesman rejected the suggestion that Permanent Force members rather than young national servicemen be sent to the frontline in Angola

"With reference to remarks about the use of a force consisting of professional soldiers only, the Geldenhuys Commission investigated all aspects of the composition of the SADF and this was subsequently debated in Parliament. It was found that the present structure of the SADF is the most effective" — UPI

CAPE TOWN 17/11/82

Inside story of SA Navy spy

754 ~~754~~ Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.— Former Simon's Town Naval dockyard commander Dieter Gerhardt, sentenced to life imprisonment as a traitor in 1983, offered his services to the Russians while on secondment to the Royal Navy in 1962, says British author Chapman Pincher in his new book "Traitors"

According to Pincher, when Gerhardt confessed in 1983 he described how, while seeking recruits for the SA Navy in London, he had interviewed many Royal Navy sailors, including some in Polaris submarines. Gerhardt gave the Russians a list of those sailors who seemed discontented or might have exploitable character weaknesses.

Gerhardt had a "professionally" supportive marital arrangement. He offered the Soviets his services when he was 25, divorced his English wife and married Ruth Johr, a Swiss woman who was already a Soviet agent, the match having been blessed by the GRU Russian intelligence agency, says Pincher.

The Gerhardts were able to take joint vacations to Vienna, sometimes journeying on to Moscow surreptitiously for further training.

Gerhardt and his wife were caught only because a Soviet defector happened to know about them, says Pincher.

Gerhardt, who professed to be ideological, was paid very large amounts — one Swiss bank account alone contained £85 000 (about R298 000).

CAPT T-IRS 17/11/87 (254)

SA troops stay put in Angola

Defence Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICAN troops are in southern Angola to stay — at least for the immediate future, according to information received yesterday from reliable sources.

It is understood that the two separate South African and Namibian presences — one in Swapo territory due north of Ovambo land, the other several hundred kilometres away between the Lomba River and Cuito Cuanavale — will not leave Angola till they have completed "certain tasks". These are thought to include actions to ensure that

● Swapo is not able to gather its forces for the customary rainy-season infiltration of Ovambo land, and

● There is no chance that the Fapla (Angolan government forces) attempt to capture the Unita-held Cuando-Cubango province can be resumed this year.

It is now clear that a relatively small contingent of South African troops — put at 3 000 by President

Eduardo dos Santos of Angola — has helped to achieve what appears to be a remarkable victory over Fapla by the guerilla and semi-conventional troops of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

According to reliable information Unita has bloodily repulsed not one but two large-scale advances on its vital stronghold of Mavinga by a total of about 25 000 Angolan, Russian and Cuban troops armed with some of the most sophisticated military equipment currently in service.

● The first, launched southwards from the Benguela railway line town of Luena (formerly Lusó), was met and destroyed by Unita forces acting entirely on their own, hundreds of kilometres before it reached Mavinga.

● The second, moving from the forward base of Cuito Cuanavale, was blunted along the Lomba River by Unita forces assisted by a South African-Namibian element, and then severely mauled as it began to withdraw to Cuito Cuanavale.

Now four Fapla brigades, all damaged to a greater or lesser extent, are about 30 km south-east of Cuito Cuanavale, withdrawing slowly but in reasonable order.

Pilot hurt as Mirage crash lands

PRETORIA — An SA Air Force Mirage jet fighter crash landed in Namibia after it was hit during fighting in Angola, military sources said.

Angola recently claimed to have shot down a Mirage. The sources confirmed that in recent weeks a Mirage was hit by enemy forces and damaged. The pilot brought the jet back to base in Namibia.

On landing, the fighter's brake parachute failed to open and the Mirage overshot the landing strip. Because of a technical fault as a result of the damage incurred by the aircraft, the pilot's ejector seat was activated and the pilot was ejected from the aircraft.

The pilot had been "seriously injured" and was in No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte here — Sapa

Own Correspondent
LONDON — A Swapo spokesman here last night claimed that "two units" of the South West Africa Territory Force's 202 (Bushman) Battalion had "mutinied on October 29 against their commanders' orders to go and fight in Angola".

The soldiers, based at Omusheshe and Omauni in Kavango, revolted and deserted from their military bases on the Angola-Namibia border, near the Unita headquarters of Jamba in the Cuando-Cubango province", the statement added.

"The mutineers trekked to the SWATF headquarters in Windhoek on November 10 and demanded demobilization from that conscript army. The occupation army is now interrogating the men and has threatened heavy punishment against them."

● The Cape Times Defence Correspondent comments: "Reacting to claims about the all-volunteer battalion — regarded as one of SWATF's top fighting units — a SWATF spokesman said last night that he had "no comment to make at this stage", but added that the Swapo claims would be investigated today.

put in Angola

The whereabouts of another formation, 47 Brigade, which was virtually wiped out, is not known and it is possible it has disintegrated.

Meanwhile, reliable sources claim that staggering losses in men and materiel was suffered by the Fapla columns.

The total Fapla death-toll by the end of last week is said to have been more than 3 600, with an estimated 10 000 wounded.

Fapla is said to have lost equipment and weaponry worth more than R2 billion so far, including

- Twenty-nine T-55 main battle tanks,
- Nine pieces of field artillery,
- Seven anti-aircraft guns,
- Three SA-8 mobile anti-aircraft missile-launchers,
- One SA-9 mobile anti-aircraft missile-launcher,
- Fifteen other missile launchers,
- Ninety-eight logistics vehicles,
- Seven combat aircraft, mostly MiG-21s and MiG-23s, and one of Angola's six operational SU-22 fighter-bombers, and

● Seven helicopters, most of them the fearsome Mi-25 gunships.

To make matters worse, the withdrawal of troops from other parts of Angola — one 1 200-man brigade was actually despatched from counter-insurgency duties in the far northern Cabinda enclave oilfields — has resulted in a nationwide upsurge of Unita insurgent activity.

The Fapla presence is understood to have been driven out of 99% of the vitally strategic "Cazombo Salient", which projects into Zambia and Zaïrean territory on Angola's eastern borders, with only the town of Cazombo itself still in Angolan hands.

South African-Namibian losses between November 9 and November 11 total 12 dead — four regulars and eight national servicemen of various units — and two Ratel infantry fighting vehicles destroyed. Another Ratel and two other armoured vehicles were damaged but were all repairable.

Aircraft losses are said to total one light spotter aircraft shot down with the loss of its two occupants, while a Mirage fighter was returned to its base damaged and crash-landed, injuring the pilot.

PRETORIA — The conflict between SA troops and Russian- and Cuban-led Angolan forces has now entered a second stage, with the Angolans retreating in a more or less orderly fashion while the SADF maintains positions near the battle zones in south-east Angola.

Military sources indicated yesterday that a number of Fapla brigades, which suffered heavy losses in men, weaponry and logistics support machinery, had retreated about 100km from the Mavinga area to near Cuito Cuanavale.

The sources emphasised "it is Unita's fight, and they are the ones who are chasing the Angolan Fapla forces".

SA forces were about 250km into Angola, the sources said — referring specifically to the battles with Fapla Russian- and Cuban-led forces on the "eastern front", and not to a recent second, separate but concurrent, "pre-emptive" attack on a Swapo headquarters in the Cuvelai area north of the central Namibia border "Cutline".

Giving a chronological breakdown, the

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Unita 'chasing Angolan forces'

sources said that from July 13 to November 3, when the fighting was "almost entirely, with the exception of medical support", between Unita and Fapla, 3 037 Fapla troops, and six Soviets or Cubans had been killed and the tally of wounded could be reliably estimated at three for every one killed.

From November 4 to November 13, when SA forces are understood to have instituted their "limited" support for Unita, 590 Fapla cadres were killed.

Losses of tanks and armoured vehicles numbered well over a hundred, with the majority of losses in the first period

Along the same pattern, nearly 300 "logistics" items, being mainly vehicles, six aircraft, seven helicopters, and dozens of missiles were lost, and three radar installations were "taken out". — Sapa.

SA JET PILOT IS LOST IN ANGOLA

17/11/87
Sue 187



Winner of Port Elizabeth modelling school Mod Scene's Model of the Year Competition, CORNE GROBLER, has captured the attention of Cape Town casting agents. The nineteen-year-old matric pupil has been awarded a modelling contract with a leading Cape agency, Top Mod.

PRETORIA — A South African Air Force pilot is missing after his Impala jet aircraft crashed in southern Angola during a night operation against Swapo forces, Defence Headquarters announced today.

The search for Captain Andre Anthony Stapa, 30, was continuing, but more details of where the Impala crashed would not be released for the time being, a spokesman said.

An earlier brief statement from the SA Defence Force said an aircraft "crashed during a night operation against Swapo terrorists north of Owambo".

This, the spokesman confirmed, meant the aircraft crashed in southern Angola. The missing pilot's wife, Mrs C F Stapa, had been notified.

Top military sources in Pretoria also confirmed yesterday that "in recent weeks an SA Air Force Mirage jet fighter had been hit by "enemy forces" and damaged.

This follows Angolan claims that a Mirage had been shot down recently in fighting in south-eastern Angola.

The sources said the pilot had, however, managed to return the aircraft to base in SWA/Namibia.

Upon landing, the jet fighter's brake parachute had failed to open and the Mirage overshot the landing strip.

Due to a technical fault as a result of the damage incurred by the aircraft, the pilot's ejector seat was activated and the pilot was ejected from the aircraft.

The pilot was "seriously injured" and was being treated at No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria.

A spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said today the tailpiece of an SA Air Force Mirage jet fighter the Angolan Government claims its forces shot down recently was part of the wreckage of a Mirage III which "crashed" in southern Angola in 1979.

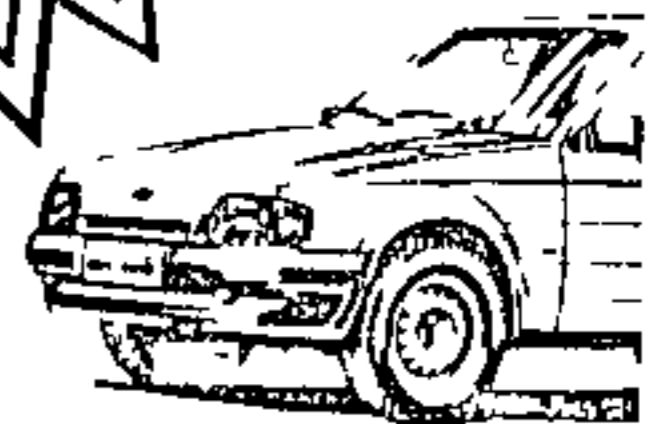
"The wreckage being displayed is part of a Mirage III fighter aircraft which crashed near N'Giva (about 40km from the SWA/Namibia border) in 1979," he said. "The pilot escaped unharmed" — Sapa

● See Page 2

THIS IS HOW OUR STACK UP TO ME YOUR REQUIRE!

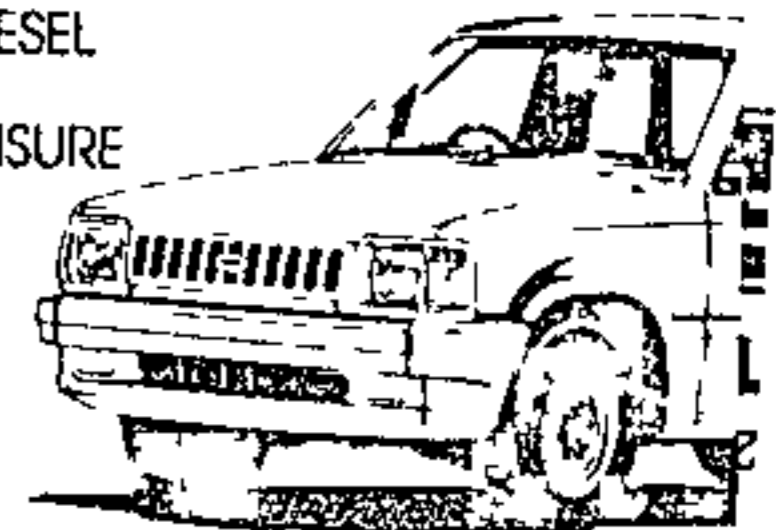


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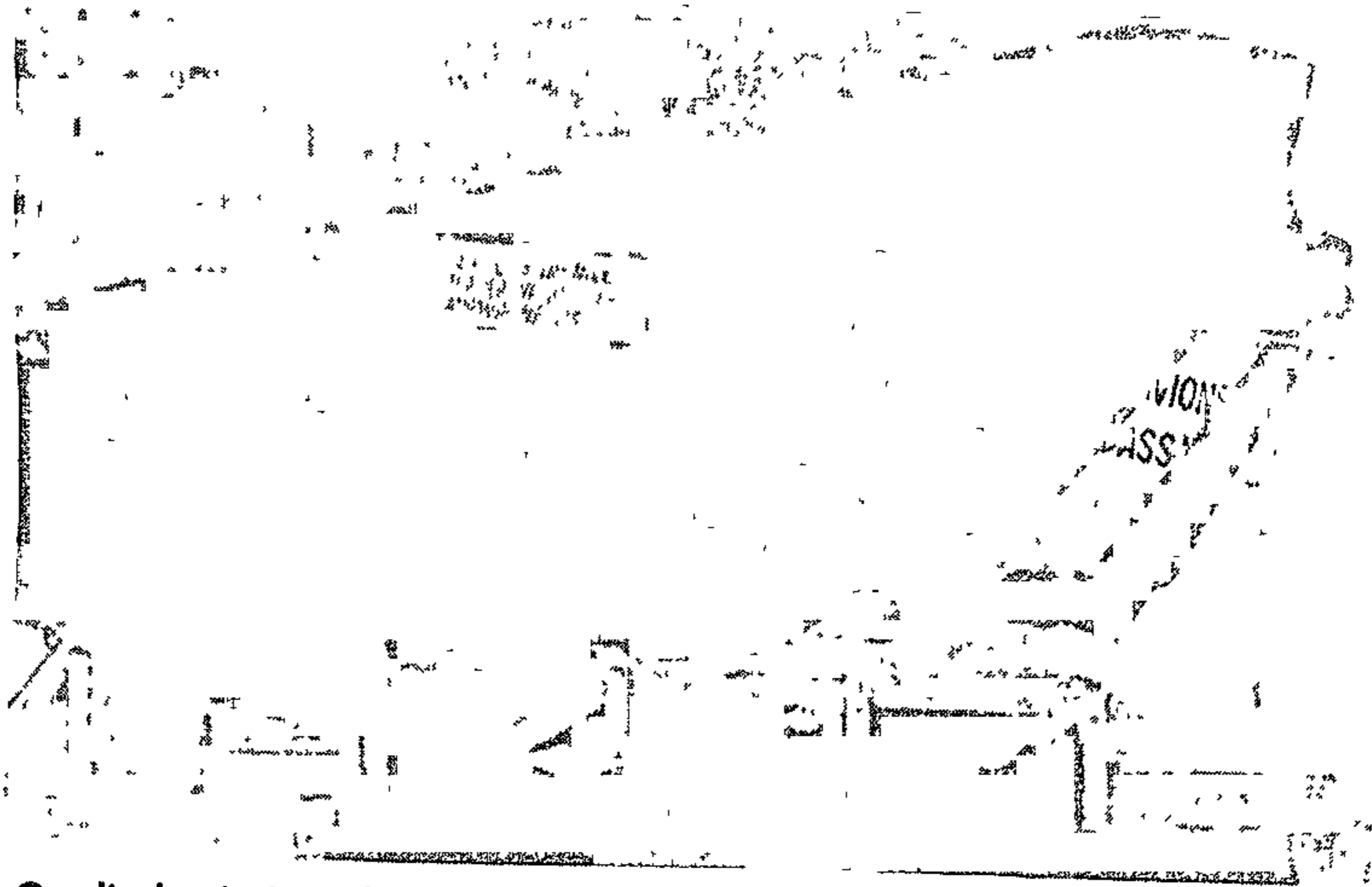


COURIER

- 1.6 LITRE
- 2.0 LITRE
- 2.2 LITRE DIESEL
- 3.0 LITRE
- 3.0 LITRE LEISURE



HUSKY
2.0 LITRE
PICK UP



On display in Luanda is the tailplane of the jet — claimed to be South African — shot down in Angola.

Part of 'SA plane' put on show in Angola

ARGUS
17/9/87
254

Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG. — The Angolan Government has put on display the tail of an aircraft it claims is a South African Mirage jet fighter shot down by its forces

In a report from Luanda, the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, said the plane was shot down in Cuando-Cubango province on August 14.

South Africa has acknowledged a Mirage crash-landed in

Namibia, but has denied any other Mirage was shot down

Also on display in Luanda yesterday were five vehicles, including a South African Caspir and a Deutz, a B-12 canon, an unexploded napalm bomb and a 127mm rocket

Aim said there were also several South African or Western-made firearms

The Angolan Government also displayed the identity documents of South African and

SWA/Namibian soldiers it claimed were killed in combat

One of these belonged to Melvin Ashley Benecke, identity card number 671215 50380007 who, according to the Angolan authorities, was killed in Cuando-Cubango on August 20

There were some letters in Afrikaans, possibly written by the soldier

The SADF said in September a lance-corporal named M Benecke had died on September 6 "in action against terrorists in the operational area"

Damaged

Military sources in Pretoria said "in recent weeks" a South African Mirage had been hit by enemy forces and damaged

But the pilot had managed to return from the combat zone to its base in SWA/Namibia

On landing, the fighter's brake parachute had failed to open and the Mirage overshot the landing strip.

A technical fault, caused by damage to the plane, activated the pilot's ejector seat

The pilot had been seriously injured and was being treated at No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria.

WAR
CASUALTIES

17645 17/11/87

PRETORIA CLAIMS: 250

LUANDA CLAIMS:

Angolan losses:

242 dead, 728 wounded and 16 missing
126 vehicles, 4 helicopters, 2 MiG
fighters and 27 tanks.

Unita losses:

606 dead.

South African losses:

12 tanks, 24 vehicles and 39 planes.

PRETORIA CLAIMS:

Angolan losses.

3 600 Fapla and 57 Cubans dead,
10 000 wounded

62 tanks, armoured vehicles, 78 ar-
tillery or mortar weapons, 280 other
vehicles, six aircraft, seven helicop-
ters, dozens of missiles and three ra-
dar installations.

Unita losses:

2 000 dead.

South African losses:

23 dead.

Loss of tanks, armoured vehicles and
other weaponry "minimal".

Swapo claims of mutiny in SWATF 'hilarious'

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON — Black soldiers in the South African forces in SWA/Namibia are mutinying against being sent to fight in Angola, according to a Swapo communiqué

In the latest of its "war dispatches" Swapo says low morale, frustration and lack of discipline "continue to beset the army of occupation."

The claims were denied in Windhoek today by a spokesman for SWATF headquarters who described the Swapo state-

ment as "poor propaganda and wishful thinking"

According to the Swapo communiqué two units of the "notorious 202 Battalion of the so-called South West Africa Territory Force mutinied on October 29 against their commanders' orders to go and fight in Angola."

The 202 Battalion units based at Omusheshe and Omaum in Kavango, Swapo said, had deserted their military bases on the Angola-Namibia border near Unita's headquarters at Jamba

"After a special six-week commando training course at the Betersuit base in Kavango they refused to obey orders to go and fight in Angola"

The communiqué said the mutineers trekked to SWATF headquarters in Windhoek on November 10 and demanded their demobilisation "The occupation army is now interrogating the men and has threatened heavy punishment against them"

Swapo said suicide, desertion and drug addiction were also "rampant" in the ranks of the

occupying forces "In many cases enemy soldiers have refused to go into combat action against the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) combatants for fear of being eliminated"

The spokesman for SWATF headquarters said the Swapo statement was "such poor propaganda that it is hilarious"

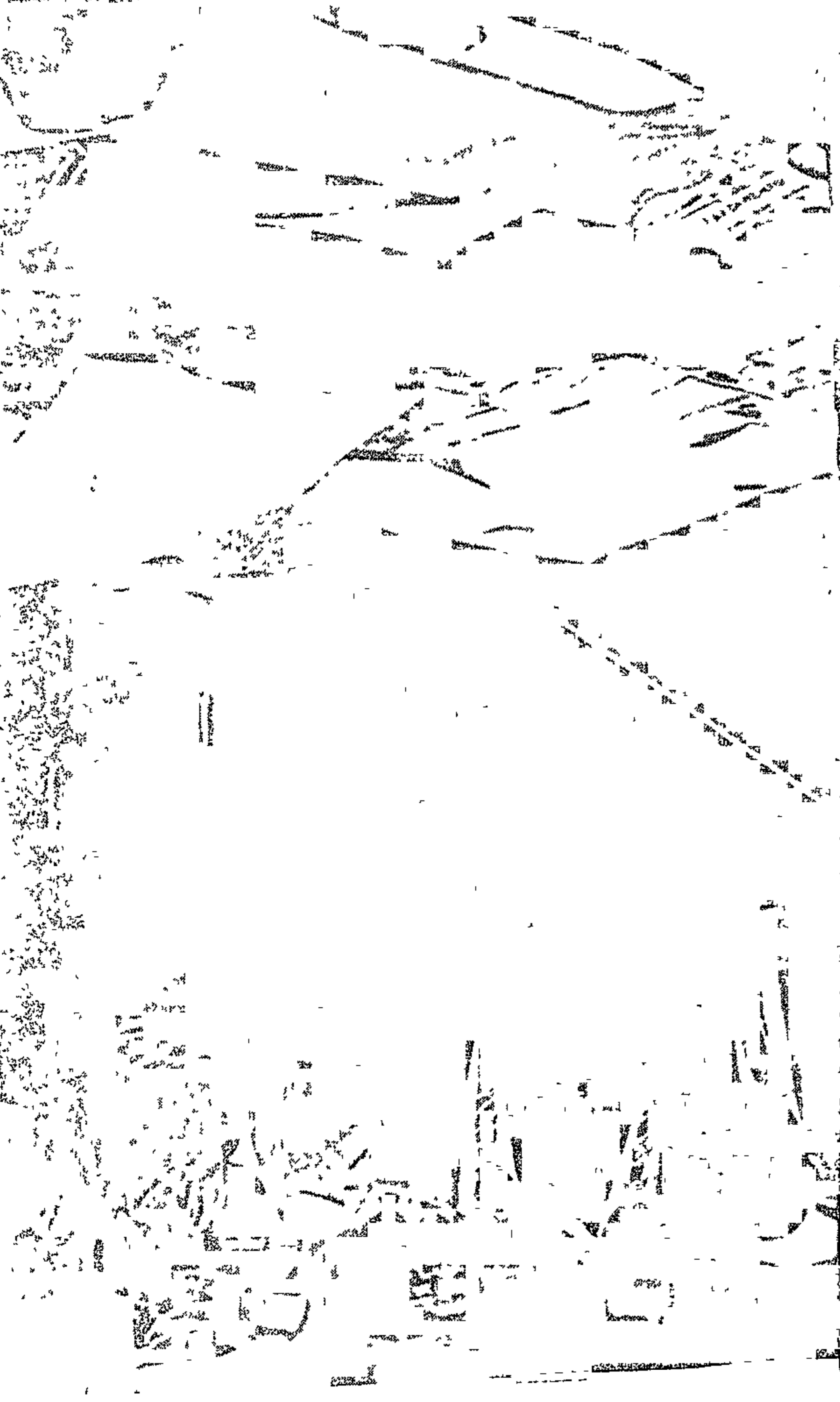
"Since June 1985 Kavango has been clear of Swapo terrorists and there is no threat by them in that area
"If the troops had to exist on fighting Swapo alone they

would die of boredom At present they are helping the local population with community projects and are also deployed in other areas

"The morale of the unit is exceptionally high and they recently walked away with many prizes a SWATF winners' evening They also have time to take part in cultural events

"As for the alleged march from Rundu to Windhoek, it will create great mirth for those in the know because there is more than 800km separating the two centres"

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, extreme left, and President Chissano of Mozambique, third from left, inspect what are claimed to be captured South African uniforms and documents.



Peace talks rumoured

Angola

expects

major clash with SADF

The Star's Africa News Service

Angolan government forces are preparing for major battles against South African troops in the south of the country. But, at the same time, reports from Mozambique say Pretoria and Luanda will soon be involved in talks mediated by the United States.

In another development, the Angolan rebel group Unita has indirectly criticised South Africa for its recent statements on its involvement in the war in Angola, describing them as "counter-productive".

Angola's Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Franca dos Santos, told the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, that the Angolan army was preparing for heavy battles with the SADF in the coming weeks.

"We are now fighting mainly in Cuando-Cubango province but we expect fighting to break out in Cunene province as soon as the South Africans move their 8th Motorised Division from northern Namibia into Cunene," he said.

AIM said that, in the recent fighting, the Angolan army had suffered 242 dead, 728 wounded and 16 missing. In addition, it had lost 126 vehicles, four helicopters, two MiG jet-fighters and 27 tanks.

The agency said 606 Unita rebels had been killed and the SADF had lost 12 tanks, 24 vehicles and 39 planes.

AIM said the Angolan army was preparing itself for a massive South African attack as it did not want to allow South Africa "to create a de facto South African-controlled area in much of the south prior to the new round of US-mediated talks between Luanda and Pretoria".

AIM did not give any details about the proposed talks.

Talking directly

Last week Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said at a news conference at his Jamba headquarters that South Africa and the United States were engaged in direct talks with the MPLA.

It is not clear from General dos Santos' statement yesterday whether the US-mediated talks between Angola and South Africa to which he referred would be about Namibia or the war in Angola. If the latter, it would be the first suggestion from Luanda that the MPLA was prepared to hold discussions with South Africa.

Reports from Lisbon say that Unita has criticised statements that it had been saved by SADF action.

Although no direct mention of South Africa was made, a statement released by the rebels described as unacceptable "counter-productive and contradictory statements" made by its allies.

Unita plans to send delegations to Washington, Pretoria and friendly African countries to explain the situation in south Angola.

Pretoria Correspondent

Angolan forces now face one of their toughest battles — getting back to safety after their desperate but vain effort to take Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi's headquarters.

Military sources in Pretoria said Unita crushed one Fapla attack from the north and, with the help of the South African Defence Force and the South West African Territorial Forces, another from the north west.

Both were aimed at breaking Unita's hold in south-eastern Angola with the town of Mavinga as the key point.

After a series of battles which

Fapla rush for safety line begins

culminated in heavy fighting along the Lomba River, about 250 km north of the SWA/Namibia border, Fapla were beaten back and have retreated more than 100 km to the north west to an area east of Cuito Cuanavale, which is their main forward base.

The fighting killed more than 3 600 Fapla, about 2 000 Unita and nine SADF troops, and

wounded about 15 000 others.

Billions of rands worth of equipment was also destroyed.

At least one Fapla brigade appears to have been virtually wiped out but the remaining forces are re-grouping for a withdrawal to Cuito Cuanavale, about 145 km north-west of Mavinga.

But in order to reach the comparative safety of Cuito Cuanavale the Fapla troops have to keep two vital bridges open.

The key lies in the control of a bridge at Chaminga, in an area already pockmarked by Unita-led sabotage incidents, raids and attacks — and with Unita forces following the retreating Fapla forces.

Moi could be mediator — Savimbi

BONN — Angolan rebel leader Dr Jonas Savimbi was quoted today as saying he was ready for talks with the Luanda government and suggested Kenyan President Moi as mediator.

In an interview in the German daily, *Die Welt*, Dr Savimbi said the only Angolan option lay in negotiating a settlement between his South Africa-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) and the Marxist government.

Proposing President Moi as mediator, he said: "We Angolans need his experience."

Dr Savimbi said government troops had suffered defeats and he expected increased pressure to solve the conflict by political means.

Angolans display 'SA relics'

The Angolan government has put on display the tail of a plane it claims is a South African Mirage shot down by its forces.

In a report from Luanda the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said the plane was shot down in Cuando-Cubango province on August 14.

South Africa has acknowledged that a Mirage crash landed in Namibia but has denied that any other Mirage was shot down.

Also on display were five vehicles, including a South African "Casspir" and a "Deutz", a B-12 cannon, an unexploded napalm bomb and a 127 mm rocket.

The Angolan government also displayed the identity documents of South African and Namibian soldiers they claimed were killed in combat.

One of these belonged to Melvin Ashley Benecke who, according to the Angolan authorities, was killed in Cuando-Cubango on August 20.

The SADF announced in September that a lance corporal named M Benecke had died on September 6.

Military sources in Pretoria said that "in recent weeks" an Air Force Mirage jet fighter had been hit by enemy forces and damaged.

The pilot had managed to return from the conflict zone back to base in Namibia.

On landing, the jet fighter's brake parachute had failed to open and the Mirage overshot the landing strip.

Due to a technical fault, as a result of the damage, the pilot's ejector seat was activated and the pilot was ejected.

The pilot was seriously injured and he was being treated at No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria.

The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa.



The tail of the South African Mirage fighter which is on display in Luanda. The Angolans claim to have shot it down in Cuando-Cubango. The SADF says the plane was hit and damaged but the pilot had managed to fly it back to its base in Namibia.

Nigerian troops for Angola?

CAPC-TAPES
18/11/82
254

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Nigeria and Kenya have become the first black African countries to respond positively to the call by Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi for the removal of all non-African troops from Angola.

According to a report in London's Observer news paper yesterday, Nigeria is ready to pledge between 10 000 and 15 000 men to a peace-keeping force in an effort to end 12 years of bloodshed in the troubled country.

The newspaper said the Nigerian President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, and Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi have both indicated they are willing to support Dr Savimbi's call to withdraw non-African troops from Angola and start power-sharing talks with the communist-backed government in Luanda.

Leaders of the frontline states met in Botswana at the weekend to consider the Angolan crisis. Other countries such as the Ivory Coast, Zaire, Senegal, Togo and Gabon were likely to follow Nigeria's lead and back the peace initiative, the Observer said.

In another report at the weekend, the Sunday Telegraph said South African warplanes operating over Angola are now equipped with Israeli-developed electronic counter-measure systems against advanced Soviet air defence missiles.

Jam Angolan radar

The move is seen as reflecting the growing sophistication of Soviet air defence of Angola and South Africa's difficulty in obtaining Western military equipment to combat it.

Apart from the advanced Israeli systems attached to SAAF Mirage fighters, the Israeli equipment is said to include small, remotely piloted vehicles to jam the radar Angola is using to direct anti-aircraft missiles, the Telegraph report said.

Aided by Israel, the SAAF is also understood to have converted a Boeing airliner into an airborne electronic warfare control centre to direct airstrikes into Angola within range of the Luanda regime's missile screen.

The newspaper quotes unnamed "senior South African military sources" as saying Israel's experience in destroying a similarly advanced Soviet air defence system, deployed by Syria in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in 1982, has proved invaluable to South Africa during the latest clash.

In the past five weeks, while backing the Unita forces, SAAF intelligence officers claim South African forces destroyed three Soviet-built mobile SA-8 missile launchers and one SA-12 launcher.

They also claim Angolan forces lost two SU-22 Fitter ground-attack aircraft, three MiG-21s and one MiG-23 Flogger fighter as well as four attack helicopters.

During the Mavinga battles, Angolan missiles were moved round the battlefield rather than being dug into static positions, tactics which caused the loss of one SAAF Mirage, hit by an SA-8 missile.

SA military sources said the pilot flew the badly damaged plane back to Namibia but crashed on the edge of an airfield. He ejected but was killed.

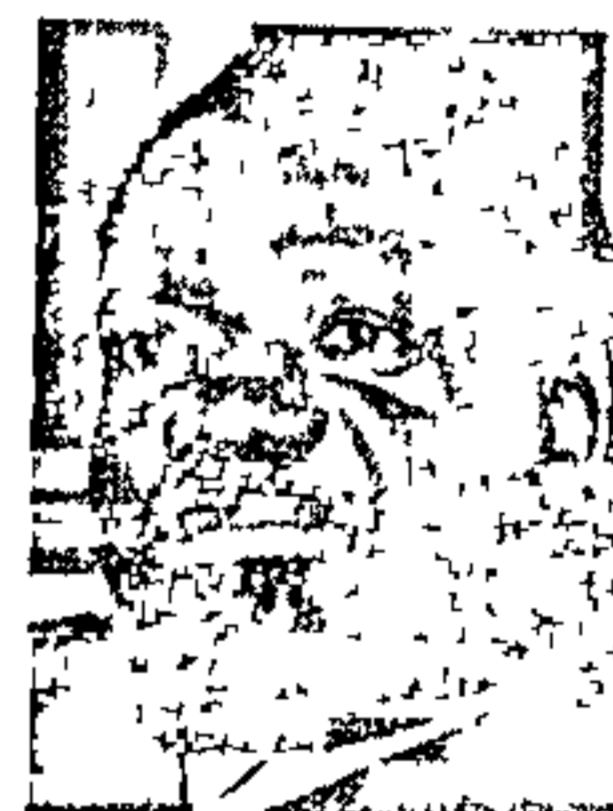
● Son got raw deal, says dead soldier's father — Page 2

● Reds 'ultimate goal' is SA — Page 7

To page 2



Mr Daniel Arap Moi



Dr Jonas Savimbi

3 000 SA troops in fighting — claim

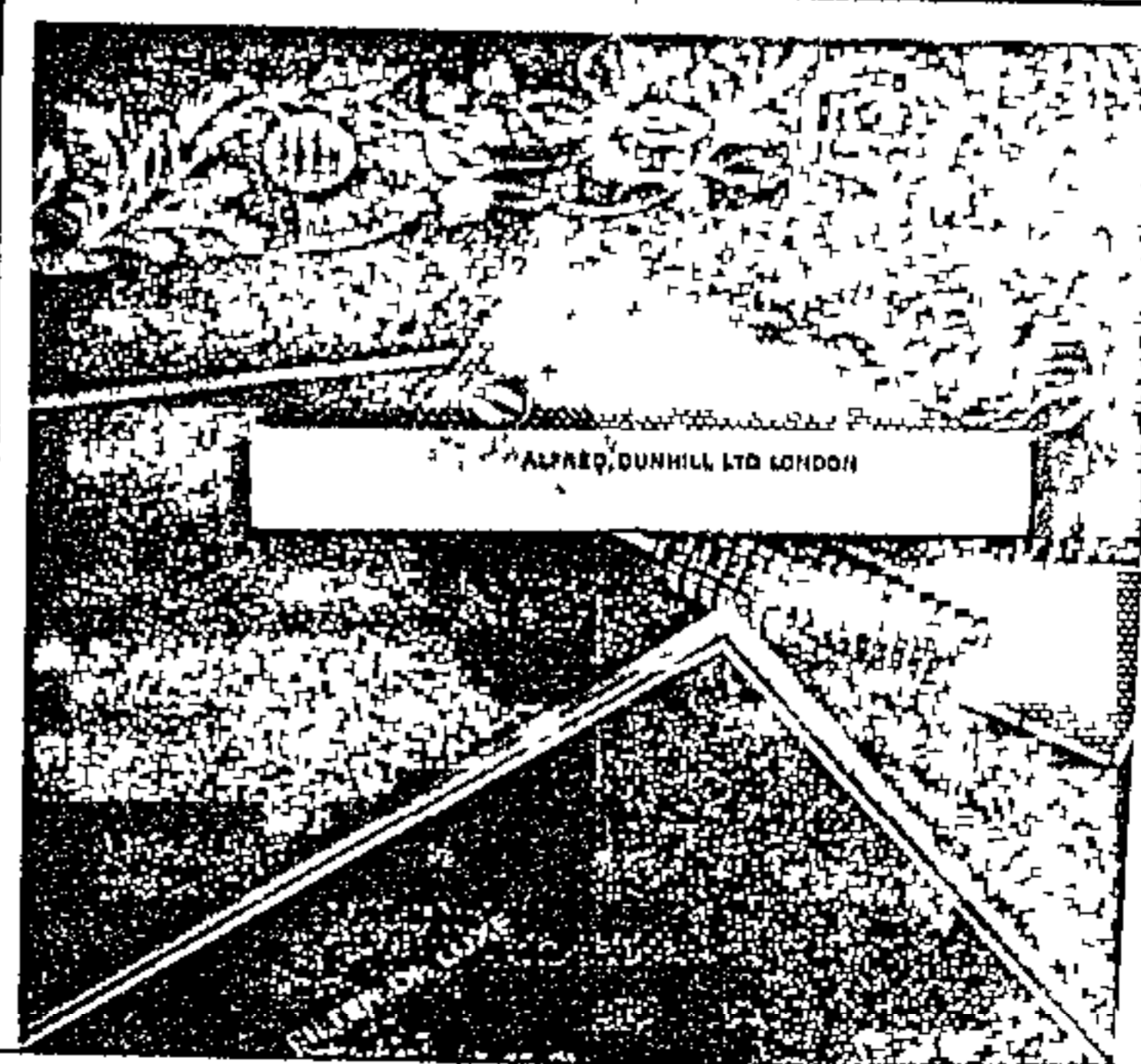
LUANDA — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday said South Africa has more than 3 000 troops and 70 armoured vehicles in his country and 30 000 along the border.

Speaking at a meeting of the leaders of the frontline states, President Dos Santos warned that South African troops and armour were massing along the Namibian border for new strikes in support of the Angolan Unita guerrillas.

He told the summit that the South African armed forces have concentrated 30 000 men along Angola's border with Namibia. He said South Africa had more than 435 tanks, 30 warplanes and 400 pieces of artillery in the territory it administers in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

Mr Dos Santos said Angolan armed forces (FAPLA) were continuing to engage South African forces and Unita.

He showed the six Southern African leaders war material allegedly captured from South African forces. According to the Angolan news agency Angop, the material consisted of "combat vehicles, missiles, explosives, the wreckage of downed aircraft and documents" seized from South African and rebel forces in recent fighting. — Sapa-Reuter-AP



From the

"Another disturbing development for the South Africans is the Angolans' recent use of Soviet-made 'beyond visual range' air-to-air missiles such as the AA-7 Apex, which has a range of more than 32km. "The SAAF sees its lack of an equivalent long-range missile as an acute disadvantage," the newspaper said

Relating the extent of co-operation between South Africa and Israel, the report drew attention to the similarities between the newly-developed Mirage 3 — nicknamed the Cheetah — and the Israeli Kfir fighter, which led Washington to warn Israel not to share US defence technology with Pretoria

The cancellation of Israel's Lavi fighter programme, has led to "a steady stream" of Israeli technicians being head-hunted by South Africa's Atlas Coporation, makers of the Cheetah

Apart from possibly trying to develop a local-version fighter using the Lavi technology, Pretoria hoped to use the Lavi radar and electronic counter-measures in the Cheetah, it said

In return for Israel's electronic counter-measures for use in the Angola battles, South Africa has supplied its G5 155mm gun (believed to be the longest-range gun of its type in the world) to the Israelis

Armcor spokesman Mr Johan Adler rejected most of the claims made in Telegraph report, and denied Israeli involvement in the development or supply of electronic anti-missile systems or remote-piloted radar-jamming vehicles

He said they were SA-developed and were definitely not Israeli systems.

He declined to comment on the Boeing said to

have been converted into an airborne electronic warfare control centre

He "categorically denied" that anybody who had worked on Israel's Lavi fighter programme had been recruited by the Atlas Aircraft Corporation

An SADF spokesman said it was not SADF policy to comment on the procurement of arms

254

War toll rises

42 wounded

CARE TROOPS
18/11/87 (254)

TWO more South African soldiers have died in the war in south-east Angola, Defence Headquarters announced last night. Both men died this week after the same action in Cuando-Cubango province on Monday.

They were Corporal Jacob Carel van Heerden, 20, of 14 Tulbach Avenue, Extension 4, Bethal, and Lance-Corporal Johannes Jacobus Redelinghuys, 20, of 451 West Avenue, Ferndale, Randburg.

Their deaths bring to 25 the number of South African and Namibian soldiers who have died in Angola in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday that 24 of 42 South African soldiers who had been wounded in the recent battles in southern Angola were still being treated in 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte in Pretoria.

Five of them are in a serious condition.



Jet downed in '79

RIGHT plane — wrong battle. This was the reaction of military spokesmen to a display in Luanda featuring the tail section (see photograph) of a Mirage fighter said to have been shot down in the Angolan fighting.

The spokesmen admitted it was that of an SAAF Mirage IID shot down in Angola — but added that the aircraft in question had gone down in 1979 over Ongiva, 400km from the recent fighting.

And, by late last night, there was still no indication of whether South African Air Force pilot Captain Andre Anthony Stapa was alive or dead after his Impala ground-attack fighter crashed during night operations against Swapo insurgents in southern Angola on Sunday.

It was also learned that the SAAF Mirage fighter widely claimed as a "kill" by the Angolan armed forces is already being repaired after crash-landing at its base.

The pilot, whose name has not been released, is in a serious condition at 1 Military Hospital after being injured during the landing.

Announcing the deaths of Corporal Van Heerden and Lance-Corporal Redelinghuys, SADF headquarters said it "regrets to announce the death of two soldiers, one of whom died in action in Cuando-Cubango province in south-east Angola on Monday, November 16, 1987, and the other who died today, November 17, 1987, of wounds sustained during the same action."

The SADF statement said their next of kin had been informed and their commanding officers would "personally visit them to give more details of the circumstances surrounding the action. This will happen as soon as they can be made available."

The SADF statement said their next of kin had been informed and their commanding officers would "personally visit them to give more details of the circumstances surrounding the action. This will happen as soon as they can be made available."

Cape Times 18/11/82 (254)

Meanwhile, Sapa reported that 24 South African soldiers wounded in recent battles in southern Angola were still being treated in 1 Military Hospital

Five are in a serious condition, but 18 of the 42 soldiers admitted to the hospital have already been discharged

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said after a visit to the hospital that the morale of the soldiers was high. He said they were receiving the best medical treatment available in South Africa

The missing SAAF jet fighter pilot, Captain Stapa, was reported missing on Sunday after his Impala went down at a location described by the SADF as "north of Ovamboland", and has not been found in spite of extensive searches, our Defence Correspondent reports

Though the exact area of the crash is not known, it was probably in the region where South African and Namibian ground forces overran and destroyed a Swapo headquarters on November 9

According to high-level sources, the security forces will remain in the region till it is impossible for Swapo insurgents to regroup and take advantage of the

rainy season to infiltrate Ovamboland

Sapa reports from Pretoria that the search for 30-year-old Captain Stapa is continuing

Yesterday's statement from military spokesmen said only "Defence headquarters has announced that Captain Andre Anthony Stapa of the South African Air Force has been reported missing since his aircraft crashed during a night operation against Swapo terrorists north of Ovambo this past Sunday

"The search for Captain Stapa is still in progress

"His wife, Mrs C F Stapa, has already been notified of the incident."

The SADF yesterday declined to reveal Mrs Stapa's whereabouts, saying it did not feel she should be approached by the media while her husband's fate was unknown

● The Impala is the second South African aircraft to be lost in action in southern Angola since September — though the anti-Swapo operations north of the Ovamboland border are not connected with SAAF operations several hundred kilometres away in the Mavinga-Cuito Cuanavale vicinity, where a spotter plane was shot down and a Mirage fighter damaged.

According to reliable sources, the Mirage claimed to have been shot down by Angolan forces "was damaged, apparently by ground fire while on a strafing run, but managed to limp back to its base in Kavango"

After it had landed, however, its braking parachute malfunctioned and it overshot the runway, resulting in what was described yesterday as "not a crash-landing but a hard landing"

In the process its ejection seat was triggered, throwing out the pilot

Can't find 18/11/87

Unita was the victor not SA

254

DID South Africa win Dr Jonas Savimbi's battle for him? It is worth examining this question, which is a matter of some speculation among the population at large and a source of considerable embarrassment to Dr Savimbi himself (and, needless to say, glee on the part of his opponents).

The answer is "no" Unita committed most of the manpower (about 25 000 men, I am told), did most of the fighting and suffered by far the most casualties — 2 000 dead seems the generally accepted figure

It seems clear that Pretoria's commitment in the Lomba River-Cuito Cuanavale battles was, in fact, a fairly limited one, as the Minister of Defence has claimed — albeit an important one "Invaluable help", would probably be a better description

One can say the following

- The South African commitment was limited to one of the two major campaigns fought in the September-November period, namely the thrust on Mavinga from Cuito Cuanavale In this campaign, the South Africans and Namibians helped by way of artillery and air attacks, and participated (as far as is known) in one medium-sized and one large action

South African help in the other campaign — in which Dr Savimbi repulsed a thrust southwards from the Benguela railway line — consisted, I have it on good authority, of a lone medical officer

- This is particularly interesting because Unita could not have smashed this latter attack without deploying its so-called "regular battalions" — shoot-and-scoot guerillas cannot stop a conventional advance.

What this indicates is that Unita has now moved into the third or semi-conventional stage of insurgency According to the book, the government in question now either collapses, having been bled dry by the long war, or falls into a state of conventional warfare with the insurgents, and loses.

What the future holds is anybody's guess. The Angolan economy is certainly wonky, to say the least, but it still has a lot of military bite There is a great difference between fielding some "regular" forces and having enough of them to defeat the government, and Dr Savimbi has a long way to go in that regard

On the other hand, the Russians and Cubans have been curiously unenthusiastic in their participation, by reliable accounts.

- The South African commitment appears to be no more than 3 000 men, counting both "teeth" and "tail", even the Angolans concede this

Another point which has since become clear is that the South Africans' revelation of their commitment was no mere expression of braggadocio, they would sooner have said little or nothing about it, but their hand was forced because casualties were suffered and it is impossible for them to conceal this.

Why us?

THERE is one question many readers have asked me about the recent battles in Angola "If the South West Africa Territory Force is so efficient, as we're told, why are South African national servicemen fighting in Angola?"

The answer is that SWATF's all-regular border battalions are light infantry units, equipped and organized primarily for counter-insurgency warfare, not the semi-conventional mechanized-infantry operations that have been going on in Angola in the past fortnight

The result is the required "mech" troops were obviously brought in from one of the SADF's national service battalions trained in this speciality

This being so, I believe there are three good reasons why SWATF should speedily acquire its own mechanized infantry battalion or battalion group

- It would provide SWATF with a better structural balance

- The days are gone when Namibia had no defence force of its own and had to rely on South Africa — and make no mistake about it, the Angolan fighting is not mere military adventurism aimed at bringing down the Luanda government It is an extension of the border struggle, designed primarily to prevent the Swapo insurgents from operating in the border areas

- Many South Africans, even pro-government ones, have mixed feelings about the war Some have doubts about its morality, others do not know what to think and yet others do not see why South Africans should be fighting someone else's war in a third party's country

This is not a matter of facts or strategy but a question of perceptions which can easily be harnessed to anti-conscriptionist propaganda

Not like that

WITH all due respect to Mr Pik Botha, he is off-beam when he says (*apropos* his recent visit to the Angolan fighting zone) that "you sleep next to your fox-hole and eat army rations You really become part of a battle".

You become part of it when you are shot at, when you have felt the dread-filled excitement of battle, when you see death and wounds, the memories of which haunt you for years afterwards That other business about sleeping next to a "foxhole" (an archaic word in today's army) is just camping out

On the other hand, to his credit it can be said it is not often a cabinet minister comes that close to the actual fighting — particularly in this era of long-range weapons and strafing aircraft.

OUTRAGE OVER TOWNSHIPS WOODS

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Two massive security force operations yesterday in Orlando West and Emdeni, using more than 2 000 South African Police and Defence Force personnel supported by helicopters, have drawn outraged criticism from Soweto leaders and human rights organisations.

They say white homes would never have been raided in crime prevention operations.

Between five and 10 people were arrested on offences including the possession of dangerous weapons.

The Orlando West operation, involving soldiers and municipal police, was apparently a bid to break the rent boycott. The Emdeni operation, conducted last night was described by police today as a crime prevention action.

United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who lives in Orlando West and witnessed the security force actions in that area, strongly condemned the use of soldiers to attempt to break the rent boycott.

Of the Emdeni operation, Mrs Sisulu said angri-

ly that such 'crime prevention' steps were never taken in the crime-ridden white suburbs.

Prominent Methodist minister, the Rev Tom Mbabane, commented: "The presence of Defence Force members working with the police during peace time in the residential areas does raise great concern."

"We have many white areas where the crime rate is quite high but we have not heard of such kinds of invasions of homes in those areas."

Commenting on the Emdeni action, a spokesman for the Five Freedoms Forum said: "This is a transparent attempt to impose the will of the undemocratic and unrepresentative Soweto City Council on the people by use of coercion and intimidation. It is particularly disgraceful to misuse the army and the subterfuge that this is a 'crime prevention' exercise."

From the Black Sash Transvaal Branch came the statement: "So now our troops are in Orlando West to help break the rent boycott and in Emdeni on a 'crime prevention exercise'. Do we really need a conscripted army for such purposes?"

78/11/87 254

Troopies home earlier

19/11/87 Defence Correspondent

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SOME national servicemen of the January 1986 intake who are due to "clear out" in December will be going home nine days ahead of schedule, according to an announcement from Defence Headquarters yesterday.

To avoid having large numbers of newly demobilized troopies hitting the roads after the scheduled clearing-out date of December 23, the Chief of the Defence Force, General J J Geldenhuys, has directed that they can start leaving from December 14 onwards.

The statement did not say which units would be releasing their troops early, as dates would depend on "certain specific obligations and circumstances".

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SADF invasion slammed

THE Reverend Frank Chikane, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has condemned the involvement of the South African Defence Force in Angola.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg on Wednesday, he called the invasion in

SOWETAN Reporter

south-east Angola by the SADF a "blatant act aimed at ensuring the protection of apartheid".

Mr Chikane has just returned from visiting London, Belgium, West Germany and other

countries, including Angola.

Mr Chikane said the invasion by the South African troops, with the help of the United States Government, had forced the Angolan Government, the MPLA, to seek support of the Cuban soldiers

"As long as the South African Government continues to occupy Angolan territory with the support of the USA, the government of Angola will have no option but to continue its request for the provision of Cuban troops as protection

against these foreign invaders." Mr Chikane said

Mr Chikane also appealed to the SADF to pull out of Namibia and allow people there to elect their own government

• So far, 21 South African soldiers have died in the recent fighting in Angola



REV Chikane, general secretary of the SACC

News blackouts generate rumour

Credibility of the SADF continues to be questioned

By Bruce Cameron,
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The South African Defence Force is, and knows it is, labouring under a credibility problem.

Part of the problem is forced on it by the nature of war and particularly the type of war it is fighting, but it is also a problem it has created for itself.

The self-inflicted problem can be traced to its initial participation in the Angolan civil war in 1975 when it repeatedly denied that columns of South Africans were reaching deep into Angola.

The whole world knew it was a fact, overseas publications containing the information were freely on sale here — but the denials continued.

It became even more ludicrous because South Africa's army is basically a "people's army" and their families all knew where the soldiers were.

The SADF has never yet managed to explain successfully the reason for this tactic.

Since then there have been repeated examples of appalling handling of information.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

Claims made by the other side have repeatedly been dismissed as "communist propaganda", only to have been proved true or partially true within weeks and often days.

Many journalists now look to the claims, though knowing they are excessive, put out by the other side in an attempt to find out what is going on.

A classic example followed the capture of Captain Wynand du Toit in Cabinda. The capture was announced by Angola, but the SADF issued four contradictory statements within one hour. And in the end not one was correct.

The military have a problem, a problem faced by armies the world over — they need to manipulate or control the news to give them tactical advantage to preserve lives.

In the recent Falklands war

there were major clashes between the military and the media, to the extent that the British navy had to be ordered by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to take the media with the expeditionary force.

During the war deliberately incorrect information was given about attacks, and announcements of the loss of British lives were withheld for days.

Senior military sources say the problem in South Africa is compounded by the fact that the war is basically an undeclared war.

With an undeclared war, the rules change. Secrecy has to be maintained in the interests of security and also because it cannot be admitted that a war is under way. And, when in South Africa's position, a public admission could lead to UN Security Council action.

In fact it has been indicated that if there were no South African casualties, denials of involvement would be maintained.

South African military authorities say security is a major problem because of modern communications — "What is reported now can be in the hands of the enemy front line within an hour and put to use."

But this still does not explain why South Africa tries to keep its citizens in the dark.

The point has also been made in recent days that it is for Parliament to declare war and not the executive.

The law was altered after the first Angolan venture to give legality to an executive decision to allow troops to be used beyond the borders. This, on its own, raises the question of an army's accountability to the public in a democracy.

Added to this, the SADF has tried in the past to manipulate the press by punishing those journalists who have not toed the line, thus giving a reputation — often unfairly — to other journalists that they are mere conduits for whatever the SADF decides to say.

The attitude of the SADF chiefs and its political heads is to consider criticism of the SADF as virtually sacrilegious.

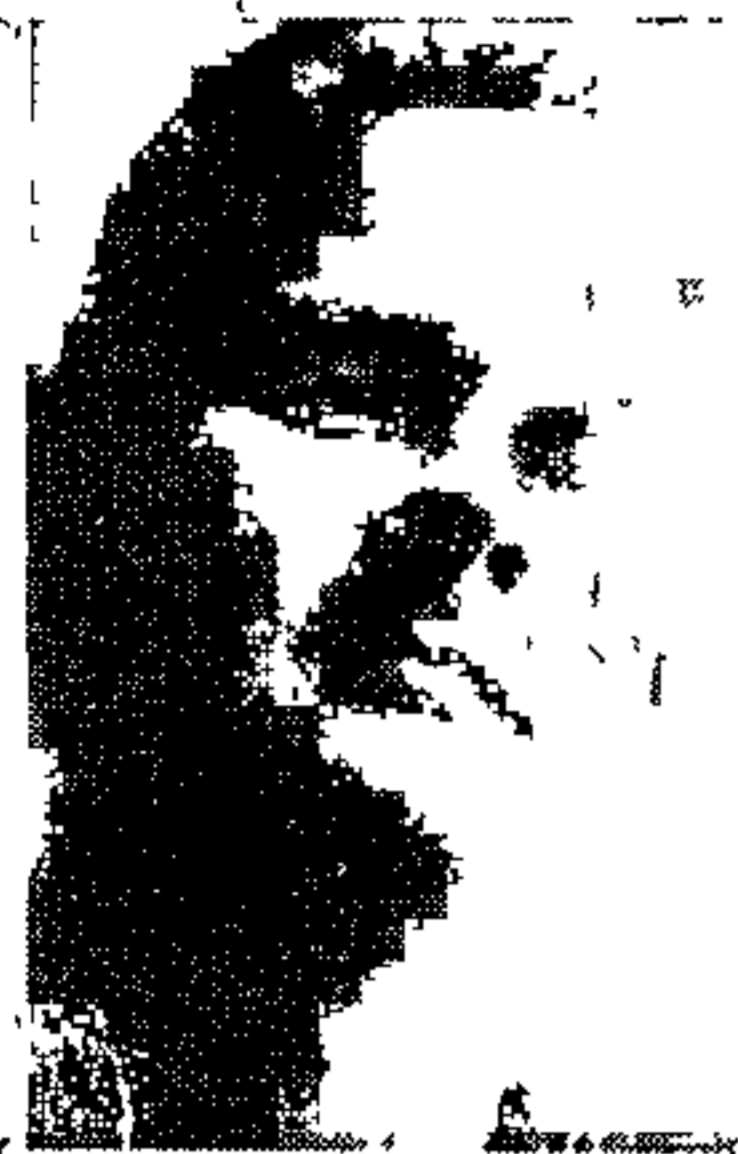
The SADF chiefs themselves do not seem to trust their own information officers to make up their minds about what can be published.

The result is often a lack of guidance to journalists by information officers and an attempt to slam the doors completely.

But there are tentative moves to have a more open relationship with the media and to give the public a better picture of what is happening.

The SADF also appears to be realising that too much secrecy generates rumour.

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Capetonian Dr Ivan Toms reports for military service on Thursday.

Dr Ivan Toms will report for army camp — with his lawyer at his side

Early on Thursday morning Dr Ivan Toms will report for military duty to the South African Defence Force.

He completed two years of military service in 1979 and is a lieutenant in the medical corps

“On Thursday November 12 I will report for camp with my law-

yer to make it clear to the SADF that I am not failing to report. This will prevent them charging me repeatedly for failing to report as has been done with conscientious objector Philip Wilkinson.”

Because the SADF has twice in the past withdrawn his call-ups at the last moment, Dr Toms said he intends to

challenge them in court for harassment if they withdraw his call-up again.

“It is psychologically disruptive to call me up repeatedly and then withdraw the call-up”

X Report Restricted

● This report has been cut to comply with the emergency regulations

20/11/87 Soweto 1254

Residents want

troops out

SOWETO residents yesterday called for the withdrawal of troops in the township.

Their call follows a house to house raid in Orlando West and at Emdeni conducted by more than 2000 members of the South African Police and Defence Force, on Wednesday night.

Ten people are reported to have been arrested during the operation.

Police said the operation in Emdeni was a "crime prevention action".

The Orlando West operation, involving soldiers and municipal police, was apparently a bid to break the rent boycott in the area.

Veteran civic leader and former Soweto councillor, Mr George "Asinamali" Xorile, said: "The raids are bad. The troops have no right to raid the townships and wake people up in the middle of the night."

"People do not have money to pay high rents. Instead of troops raiding the township, councillors should be trying other means of resolving the problem in the township, said Mr Xorile, who stays

in Orlando West.

Mr Robert Mngadi, also from Orlando West said his house was also raided. He said he was questioned on the rent boycott in the area and why he was not paying his rent.

"They warned me to pay my rent arrears," he said.

Meanwhile, political and human rights organisations have also condemned the raids.

The Transvaal branch of the Black Sash said in a statement that the raids were not necessary.

"Do we really need a conscripted army for such purposes?" the organisation asked.

The Five Freedoms Forum said it was disgraceful to "misuse" the army to conduct such raids.

The United Democratic Front also condemned the raids.

Teachers' cheques

THE 94 Vosloorus primary school teachers whose October cheques went missing en route to their schools, may be paid today.

Mr J H Booysen, the Department of Education and Training Highveld regional director, said yesterday that replacement cheques had been collected from his office by officials from the Boksburg circuit. He said they were due to be hand-delivered to the respective schools

yesterday.

However, a spokesman from the circuit office said they had been unable to deliver the cheques to teachers yesterday. He gave an assurance that the cheque would be handed to their owners today.

Mr Booysen also said so far they had been unable to trace the missing cheques, but they informed their bank to stop payment of such cheques.

SA to unveil new weapons at arms show, says report

LONDON — South Africa will unveil its own air-to-air "Sidewinder" missile and a remote-controlled reconnaissance aircraft at next year's FIDA arms exhibition in Chile.

The latest issue of *Jane's Defence Weekly* says it is claimed that the new V3C missile is on a par with the French-built Matra Magic-2 missile and the AIM-9L Sidewinder and that 23 new technologies have been incorporated in the design.

The journal says: "The V3C missile will go into service with the South African Air Force, probably on the Mirage F1 and the Cheekah, and be available for export where its Magic-like appearance will help customers who would prefer not to be openly associated with the Pretoria government."

The second project is a "remotely piloted vehicle" — or RPV — which "has the general layout of the Israel Aircraft Industries Scout with a twin-boom tail and pusher propeller."

"The RPV is all-composite in construction, has a mission payload of 40 kg and is powered by a two-stroke 21 hp engine. Endurance is put at 4.5 hours at 100 km range."

The Star's Foreign News Service

OSLO — South African homelands had small military units which operated as an extension of the SA Defence Force, the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa claimed this week.

The Oslo-based body said it had established that both the Ciskei and Vanda homelands had been supplied with West German MBB BO-105 and MBB-BK-117 helicopters.

This was a violation of the

mandatory arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council 10 years ago, it said.

Asked for confirmation Brigadier P G Steenkamp, chief of the Vanda Defence Force, said all inquiries would have to be contained in a letter from The Star before a reply could be considered. A telex inquiry would not suffice.

A spokesman for the Ciskeian Embassy refused to comment on the claims.

The World Campaign has sent an urgent cable to the West German government, asking for an immediate investigation

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SADF BUNGLES ATTEMPTS TO STIFLE NEWS

a "people's army" and their families all knew where the soldiers were

The SADF has never yet managed to explain successfully the reason for this type of tactic

Since then, there have been repeated examples of appalling handling of information

Repeatedly, claims

made by the other side have been dismissed as "communist propaganda" either to have been proved true or partially true within weeks and often days

Many journalists now look to the claims, albeit knowing they are excessive, put out by the other side in an attempt

to find out what is going on

A classic example followed the capture of Captain (now Major) Wynand du Toit in Cabinda. The capture was announced by Angola but the SADF within one hour issued four contradictory statements and in the end

not one was correct

They need to manipulate or control the news to give them tactical advantage to preserve lives

In the recent Falklands war there were major clashes between the military and the media to the extent the navy had to be ordered by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to take the media with expeditionary force

During the war, deliberately incorrect information was given about attacks while announcements of the loss of British lives after ships were blown out of the water with exocet missiles were withheld for days

Senior military sources say the problem in South Africa is compounded by the fact that war is basically "an undeclared war"

With an undeclared war the rules change

Not only does secrecy have to be maintained in the interests of security but also because it cannot be admitted that a war is underway.

And when a country is in the position of South Africa, a public admission could lead to UN security council action

In fact, it has been indicated that if there were no casualties, the denials of involvement would be maintained

Security is, they say, a major problem now with rapid modern communications.

"What is reported now can be in the hands of the enemy frontline within one hour and put to use"

But this still does not explain why, when the whole world is proclaiming the "king is as naked

as the day he was born," South Africa attempts to keep only her own citizens in the dark

The point has also been made in recent days that it is for Parliament to declare war and not the executive

The law was altered after the first Angolan venture to give legality to an executive decision to allow troops to be used beyond the country's borders.

This on its own, raises the question of the accountability of an army to the public in a democracy

Added to this, the Defence Force in the past has attempted to manipulate the Press by "punishing" those journalists who have not toed the line giving a reputation, often unfairly, to other journalists that they are mere conduits for whatever the SADF decides to say

The attitude of the SADF chiefs and its political heads is to consider criticism of the SADF as virtually sacreligious.

The Defence Force chiefs themselves do not seem to trust their own information officers to make up their minds about what can or cannot be published

The result often is a lack of guidance to journalists by information officers and an attempt to slam the doors completely.

There are, however, moves to have a more open relationship with the media and to give the public a better picture of what is happening — but they are clearly tentative

The SADF also

appears to be realising that too much secrecy generates rumour. In a major break with previous policy, the SADF this week gave figures for the first time of wounded, but this followed rumours that hundreds were in military hospitals

There also appears to be no clear channel for processing information. Often the information officers appear more concerned about doing a type of recruiting or general public relations job than actually providing solid information

What information is released tends to be reactive and is seldom volunteered by the Defence Force. When it is, it is often terse

Recently, the SADF was criticised in a major Afrikaans newspaper for the tardy manner in which it announced the death of 10 soldiers

The problem with information officers often is if they were brought up in the world of journalism, with an understanding of the needs of journalism, then they are not fully accepted by the military types

Conversely those with only a military background who have been given a liaison job do not understand the demands of the media

This applies not only to the military but to most Government departments

Often criticism levelled at the media such was done by President P W Botha recently when he opened the Cape National Party congress is not the result of any maliciousness on the part of the media but because an information officer just has not done his job in properly informing the media

Even the Bureau for Information which attempts to advise other departments on how to handle the media is open to much criticism

The basis of the entire problem, however, both in the military and generally, appears to lie in the attitude of the Government that "if you are not slavishly with us, you are the enemy"

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WOMAN SPIED FOR SA'

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24/11/87

HARARE — A 27-year-old South African woman, Odile Kone Harrington, appeared in the high court in Harare yesterday accused of spying.

Miss Harrington, arrested last February, was brought to the high court handcuffed and escorted by two wardresses. Armed police were on duty at the high court building.

The opening of the trial was delayed for consultations between the State and the defence aimed at drawing up an agreed statement of facts.

A pretty girl with dark shoulder-length hair, Miss Harrington was wearing a blouse and skirt and appeared to be in good health.

Refugee

The state is going to allege that she was granted refugee status after entering Zimbabwe from South Africa through Beit Bridge in October last year.

**Sowetan
Africa
News
Service**

The allegations against her are that between October 7 last year and January this year, as a foreign agent, she obtained information containing names and addresses of officials of the African National Congress in Harare, their photographs, newspaper cuttings depicting senior Zimbabwe officials, discussion papers on apartheid and registration numbers of vehicles belonging to the ANC.

An outline of the State case will say that she was

staying at a house in Harare's Mabelreign suburb occupied by ANC refugees when she asked a policeman on duty there to post some letters for her. Suspicions were aroused and this led to her arrest.

Wits

Miss Harrington's counsel, Mr Julian Colegrave, said a plea of not guilty would be entered.

It is understood that some months passed after her arrest before she was able to talk to lawyers.

It is believed she is from Johannesburg and was a former student at Wits University.

**Stayed in house with
ANC refugees - claim**

SADF RAID IS CONDEMNED

THE United Democratic Front yesterday condemned the invasion of Angola by South African soldiers.

"The army that is threatening Soweto and East Rand residents with evictions in early morning raids is the same army creating death and destruction in Angola," the UDF said in a statement

The UDF said statements by the South African Defence Force about pitched battles with Russians and

Cubans were attempts to obscure the fact that the SADF "is fighting against the army of Angola in an attempt to bring down the government of that country"

"We call on the people of South Africa to demand the immediate withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola", the statement said.

• This article has been censored in terms of the emergency regulations

20/11/82 Sowetan

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Conscripts essential for SADF experts

W/E Argus 21/11/87

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Weekend Argus
Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —

Fight out of every nine members of the South African Defence Force are citizen force or national service conscripts, according to military analysts and observers

The observers and experts, among them Mr Helmoed-Rohmer Heitman, military analyst, author and South African correspondent for the Jane's series of military textbooks, are of the opinion that the Permanent Force (PF) complement of the SADF could not operate without the conscripted "part-timers"

Last weekend the father of a soldier killed in action in Angola suggested that the PF should be doing the fighting and not conscripted national servicemen

Reserves

But while South Africa can call up nearly 400 000 soldiers, its defence force is reliant on part-time and reservist forces, more so than any other army in the world, according to several leading publications.

The SADF would not comment on the size and function of the PF. But several publications, including that of Mr Heitman, are generally regarded as containing accurate details and it

was from these sources that Weekend Argus obtained its information

Exactly how many people the SADF has under its command is a closely guarded secret, but military observers agree on basic figures

Careers

According to the latest estimates of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, the SADF has a manpower of approximately 378 000 soldiers. About 42 400 are career professionals serving in the army, navy, air force and medical services

The SADF is the largest direct employer of manpower in the country while almost all its combat power is provided by non-regulars in the form of about 58 000 national servicemen engaged in two years' compulsory service, and nearly 300 000 members of the Citizen Force and Commandos

This means that over 80 percent of the SADF is "part-time" in the sense that they only do service for a short period. In the army, with about 18 000 PF members, one out of 18 soldiers is a regular

Concerned world watching Angola

by MICHAEL MORRIS,
Weekend Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Strategic experts and diplomats abroad are watching events in Angola with deep concern, fearing an intensifying slugging match between the foreign forces of South Africa, Cuba and the Soviet Union — with increasing casualties on all sides

There is no belief that an end to the war is in sight and there is little faith in the prospect of a negotiated settlement in the near future.

The Angolan economy and the impoverished population of his former Portuguese colony will be the chief victims in a

war showing few signs of winding down, say observers

The authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) believes the most serious threat is an escalation in conflict between South Africa, Cuba and Russia

A festering war between a superpower and a regional power in Southern Africa could have serious implications for the region, and also global foreign policy

IISS spokesman Colonel Andrew Duncan warned "If the South Africans are too successful, there will certainly be an increase in Soviet support and the fighting will reach new levels.

"Likewise, if the Cubans are too successful, there will be a much higher level of intervention from South Africa. It is a see-saw process"

The institute does not believe Angola is high on the list of Soviet strategic priorities, but the Russians have been drawn into the conflict, and will find it hard to extricate themselves

They are being forced to see it through, and as long as the conflict remains a military, rather than a political one, the Soviet Union will have to keep up the fight. In a way, its presence in Africa is on the line in Angola.

The IISS says that as long as South Africa continues to strike against MPLA forces, Russian involvement will inevitably increase

The tally of foreign troops, advisers and military technicians in Angola — excluding about 10 000 Swapo and ANC guerrillas — now stands at 41 500

Colonel Duncan said "Clearly, the most-effective solution to the conflict in Angola would be the withdrawal of all foreign forces (the Russians, Cubans and South Africans), the cessation of all military activity and the serious pursuit of a political settlement"

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Spy Gerhardt's treason reaped rich reward

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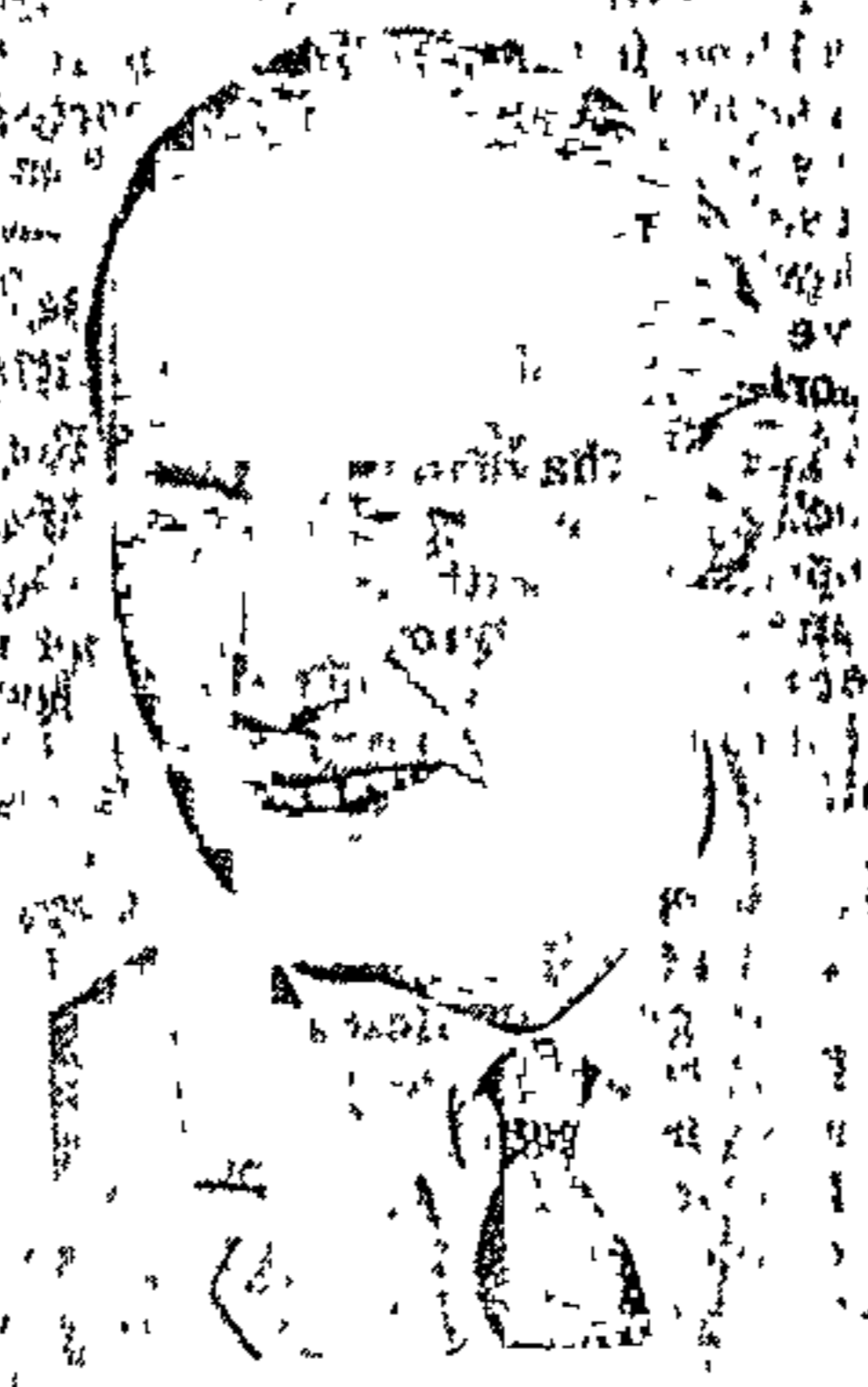
by MICHAEL MORRIS, Weekend, Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Former South African navy commodore Dieter Gerhardt, and his Swiss wife, Ruth Johr, earned imprisonment and deep disgrace from their 20 years of spying for the Soviet Union but, their treachery has, made them two of South Africa's wealthiest prisoners.

For them, the spoils of treason includes a wholesome R300 000 in a Swiss bank.

The sum is part of a number of "very large payments" from their Russian GRU controllers for the systematic milking of South African and South Atlantic strategic secrets over a period of 20 years, until their arrest and conviction in 1983.

The essence, the Soviets have learned, is that money talks. And cheque-book espionage, celebrated spy writer Chapman Pincher describes in his new book, *Traitors* — *The Labyrinths of Treason*, as a big business.



Chapman Pincher

Control by blackmail

Quite apart from the obvious inducement of financial rewards, the acceptance of payment and, more importantly, the existence of receipts, is a powerful instrument of control — and blackmail. Kremlin reasoning also appears to be that money furthers moral corruption.

Pincher's book is an in-depth study of the reasons why so many people are prepared to betray their countries.

Among the motives he extracts from documented case-histories and interviews with traitors, defectors and intelligence officers, are sex, ideology, money, power, adventure and the satisfaction of personality defects.

He touches on the case that rocked Simon's Town and sheds some light on the activities that landed Gerhardt and Johr in jail.

Pincher says Gerhardt "professed to be ideological". His treason was a labour, perhaps not quite of love, but certainly of political conviction. Nonetheless, it was by no means unpaid.

Marriage of treason

Gerhardt offered his services to the Kremlin at the age of 25, but it was his divorce from his English wife which set the scene for a more sophisticated operation.

His next serious romance blossomed into marriage and a partnership in treason.

Ruth Johr, a Swiss woman, was already a Soviet spy and it was not surprising the match was blessed by the GRU.

Like many other well-known spies, Pincher says, the marriage was "professionally supportive".

Just how supportive, the South

African authorities failed to detect for 20 years.

The "huge and ungainly" Gerhardt, nicknamed "Jumbo", rose in the South African navy, eventually becoming commander of the Simon's Town dockyard, with access to what must have been a tantalising quantity of classified information within naval and other defence centres.

Moscow training

Pincher says: "Ruth acted as courier, taking documents and information to Geneva, ostensibly to visit her mother, but also to communicate with a GRU controller as there were no Soviet bloc 'diplomats' in South Africa.

"They were able to take joint vacations to Vienna, sometimes journeying on to Moscow surreptitiously for further training.

"With Gerhardt never needing to contact any other intermediary, the arrangement worked so well that they committed continuous treason and were caught only because a Soviet defector happened to know about them."

Not all Gerhardt's trips abroad were to make contact with his Soviet spymasters. However, the details of other trips, on behalf of the South African navy, illustrate the overlapping of the spy network and the vulnerability of the unsuspecting.

Gerhardt confessed in 1983 how, while seeking recruits for the South African Navy in London, he had interviewed many sailors serving with the Royal Navy, including some in Polaris submarines, and had given the Russians a list of those who seemed discontented, or might have exploitable character weaknesses.

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**Sayco praises
Angolan army**

own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The South African Youth Congress (Sayco), one of the biggest and most militant affiliates of the United Democratic Front (UDF), has telexed the President of Angola, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, hailing the Angolan army (Fapla) for "keeping the apartheid army at bay".

In a statement signed by Sayco's president, Mr Peter Mokaba, Sayco sent revolutionary greetings to President Dos Santos on behalf of "the millions of youths struggling against apartheid".

SA 'division' fighting in Angola claim

CRK Tracks 2/7/82

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NEW YORK — One of the most important South African military units, "the Eighth Tank Division", with all equipment, is advancing in combat order towards Cunene province under heavy air cover, the Angolan President has claimed in a letter to the United Nations.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos called on the UN Secretary-General in the letter, published yesterday, to halt what he said were large-scale South African incursions deep inside Angola.

Angola has introduced a resolution to the UN Security Council condemning South Africa's presence there and demanding her withdrawal.

And last night the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, accused Angola of attempting to "twist the facts" about South Africa's intervention and of disguising the Soviet-Cuban involvement.

The South African Embassy at the UN and all foreign missions had been

fully informed about the Soviet and Cuban involvement and the threat this involvement held for the security of this region, he said.

The South African Embassy at the UN had also been instructed to inform the Security Council fully about the facts.

"South Africa is not a party to this civil war, but South Africa cannot sit with folded hands and allow Russian- and Cuban-supported violence to threaten our country's security interests in southern Africa."

Mr Dos Santos's letter, addressed to Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was circulated as the Security Council prepared to meet later in the day in response to a motion on Thursday from Angola alleging aggression by South Africa.

Over the past few days, he added, the South African army had been carrying out large-scale armed incursions in Cuando-Cubango province — Sapa-Reuters-AP, UPI

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SWATF denies 'mutiny' allegations

Defence Correspondent

REPORTS that more than 400 members of the South-West Africa Territory Force's crack 101 (Ovambo) Battalion had mutinied in protest against fighting alongside Angola's Unita insurgents, and that many had been detained, were flatly denied by a SWATF spokesman yesterday.

The reports were "devoid of all truth", the spokesman said.

He also denied claims earlier this week by Swapo that a number of Bushman soldiers of 202 Battalion had mutinied for the same reason.

The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek claimed yesterday that the Ovambo soldiers had "gone on strike" at their home base at Oshakati and at Mavinga, Angola, after refusing to fight on the side of Unita.

It quoted an unnamed source as saying 360 of the soldiers had already been sent to the "Walvis Bay military prison" while another 48 had resigned.

"I am one of those who resigned," the source said.

"To go and fight against Fapla in their own country is a crime against God's will. Unita and the MPLA are brothers."

A SWATF spokesman replied yesterday: "At the end of October 47 members of 202 Battalion were dismissed from the service after they failed to achieve the required military standards. There was no question of resignations or mutiny.

"At 101 Battalion dissatisfaction arose among 27 members during October with regard to deployment. A discussion followed, but 24 members still declined to obey military regulations."

"They were warned, and subsequently all problems have been ironed out. Presently all these members are engaged in their normal tasks.

"There is no question of a mutiny, as has been alleged," the spokesman said.

'SA arms' on display

'Jet crashed years ago'

BEFORE the six Southern African frontline leaders began their summit meeting on Sunday, they were shown a small sample of weapons and other military equipment allegedly captured from the SADF in Angola in the past three months.

The material displayed at the presidential offices on the outskirts of Luanda pointed to signs of a conventional war being fought in Southern Angola.

In one corner of the display lies the tail of a South African Mirage jet, allegedly shot down in Kuando Kubango province on August 14.

Beside it lies an unexploded napalm bomb as well as a rocket and a number of rocket parts.

A variety of South African and Western-made firearms, including Brown-ing pistols, were also claimed to have been captured.

Five vehicles, including a South African Casspir and a Deutz truck, are also on show. A captured B-12 cannon and shell complete the section devoted to heavy equipment.

THE SADF has described the tail-piece of an SA Air Force Mirage jet fighter Angolan forces claim to have recently shot down as the wreckage of a Mirage which "crashed" in Southern Angola in 1979.

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria rejected claims the aircraft was shot down over the Cuando Cubango province, the scene of heavy fighting between South African and Angolan forces on August 14.

"The wreckage being displayed (by the Angolans) is part of a Mirage III fighter aircraft which crashed in 1979.

"The pilot escaped unharmed."

The spokesman said no other Mirages

In other parts of the display are various mortars, uniforms, camouflage nets, cameras and bullets.

Attention was drawn to a black balacava helmet "The South African whites use these black balacavas to pass themselves off as black," an Angolan Major Jota was quoted as saying by the Mozambican News Agency AIM.

Lt-Gen Antonio Granca dos Santos, Chief of the

had been lost over Southern Angola since then.

Meanwhile, military sources confirmed this week that a Mirage was "hit by enemy forces" over Southern Angola a few weeks ago, but said the pilot managed to return to base.

The damaged jet fighter attempted a landing but the brake parachute failed to open and the plane overshot the landing strip.

Due to a technical fault, resulting from damage caused to the plane, the pilot was ejected and seriously injured.

He is in a military hospital. His name has not been released.

General Staff of the Angolan armed forces, pointed out gas masks which he said were used by South African soldiers "to protect themselves from the toxic gases that they fire on our forces and on civilian targets."

He claimed that the South African forces were increasingly making use of chemical warfare.

Another platform holds the identity documents of

South African and SWA Territory Force soldiers killed in combat. One of these belonged to Melvin Ashley Benecke, who was killed in Kuando Kubango province on August 20.

Also included were personal letters possibly removed from dead soldiers. One was addressed to 84567718 Bg. O/Kpl GA Venter, HSI (SWA) St Rundu, Sektor 20, Veld poskantoor Pretoria, 0106 - Ano.

The tail fin of a South African Mirage that has been exhibited in Luanda.

Coming to terms with a credibility problem

By BRUCE CAMERON of the Political Staff

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AGUS 23/11/87

THE South African Defence Force knows it is suffering from a credibility problem. Part of the problem is forced on it by the type of war it is fighting, but it is also a problem that it has created for itself.

The self-inflicted problem can be traced to its initial participation in the Angolan civil war in 1975 when it repeatedly denied that columns of South Africans were reaching deep into the country.

The whole world knew it was a fact, overseas publications containing the information were freely on sale in South Africa but the denials continued.

It became even more ludicrous because South Africa's army is basically a "people's army" and families all knew where the soldiers were. The SADF has never yet managed to explain successfully the reason for this type of tactic.

Since then there have been repeated examples of appalling handling of information. Claims made by the other side have been dismissed as "communist propaganda" only to have been proved true or partially true within weeks and often days.

Many journalists now look to the claims put out by the other side, even though some are excessive, in attempt to find out what is going on.

Manipulate

A classic example followed the capture of Captain Wynand du Toit in Cabinda. The capture was announced by Angola but the SADF within one hour issued four contradictory statements and in the end not one of them was correct.

The military have a problem — a problem faced by armies the world over. They need to manipulate or control the news to give them tactical advantage to preserve lives.

In the recent Falklands war there were major clashes between the military and the media to the extent the navy had to be ordered by Mrs Margaret Thatcher to take the media with the expeditionary force.

During the war deliberately incorrect information was given about attacks while announcements of the loss of British lives after ships were blown out of the water were withheld for days.

Senior military sources say the problem in South Africa is compounded by the fact

that the war is basically "an undeclared war." With an undeclared war the rules change.

Not only does secrecy have to be maintained in the interests of security, but also because it cannot be admitted that a war is underway.

And when in the position of South Africa a public admission could lead to UN Security Council action.

In fact, it has been indicated that if there were no casualties the denials of involvement would be maintained.

Communications

Security is, the SADF says, a major problem with rapid modern communications.

"What is reported now can be in the hands of the enemy front line within one hour and put to use."

But this still does not explain why when the whole world is proclaiming what is happening, South Africa attempts to keep only her own citizens in the dark.

The point has also been made in recent days that it is for Parliament to declare war and not the executive. The law was altered after the first Angolan venture to give legality to an executive decision to allow troops to be used beyond the country's borders.

This on its own raises the question of the accountability of an army to the public in a democracy. Added to this the Defence Force in the past has attempted to manipulate the Press by "punishing" those journalists who have not toed the line. This has given a reputation to other journalists, often unjustified, that they are mere conduits for whatever the SADF decides to say.

The attitude of the SADF chiefs and its political heads is to consider criticism of the SADF as virtually sacreligious.

They do not seem to trust their own information officers to make up their minds about what can or cannot be published. The result often is a lack of guidance to journalists and an attempt to slam the doors completely.

Angolan army commander tells of defeat

MAPUTO. — An Angolan army commander, in an interview reported here on Saturday, acknowledged that one of his brigades was defeated recently by rebel and South African forces but denied his troops suffered heavy casualties.

Lieutenant-General Antonio Dos Santos, Angola's armed forces chief of staff, was quoted by the Mozambican news agency AIM as saying 243 of the Marxist government's soldiers had been killed in recent fighting.

SA claims more than 3 600 government troops have been killed in the past few months.

General Dos Santos, interviewed by AIM director Mr Carlos Cardoso during a recent visit to Luanda, Angola, said the army's 47th Brigade was beaten back last month when it reached the Lomba River in south-eastern Angola.

The brigade "ran into lots of problems and lots of its equipment was captured or destroyed", General Dos Santos was quoted as saying "This was due to faulty logistics — the brigade was not resupplied in time with fuel or ammunition."

The general reiterated Angola's claim that 230 South African soldiers had been killed in the recent fighting. SA has announced the deaths of 25 soldiers in the past three weeks, but General Dos Santos claimed that the deaths of some black soldiers were not being reported.

General Dos Santos said the government's recent offensive was not aimed at capturing Unita's headquarters in Jamba but at cutting rebel supply routes to its guerillas in central Angola.

Angola has asked for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from its territory. — Sapa-AP

The British journal *The Economist* says South Africa's Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has done well enough in Angola to shift his sights to peace.

Setting sights on peace in Angola

23/1/85

THE dry season in Angola is drawing to its close, and with it this year's offensive by the Angolan government and its Cuban helpers against Dr. Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels.

Dr Savimbi's men have held on to their stronghold in Angola's south-eastern corner. They will now presumably re-expand through the eastern half of the country in the wet season, as they have done in the past.

Dr Savimbi's men have fought well enough, and Dr Savimbi himself speaks for enough Angolans to repeat his side's claim to a place in the governing of that still ungoverned country.

But his very success poses a question to South Africa, which has helped with the success.

This year, South Africans have helped Unita on the ground as well as from the air. For the moment South Africa's Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, is happy to be seen doing that.

Expensive

General Malan, however, has no clear-cut victory in view. Like the Israeli army that invaded Lebanon to support its local friends, in 1982, his troops cannot expect to install Dr Savimbi in power, and then retire elegantly home. The most they can do is keep Dr Savimbi in play until his Angolan enemies wearily agree to do a deal with him.

Keeping Dr Savimbi in play is getting expensive. Since September, when the fighting began in earnest, it has cost

more than 20 white South Africans their lives. This is the moment to urge on South Africa the case for a settlement of its north-west frontier.

South Africa has two reasons for putting soldiers into Angola. The publicly professed reason is that, if Dr Savimbi were to fall, the 30 000 or so Cuban troops in Angola would threaten South Africa itself. But the Cuban army in Angola justifies its presence by pointing to the South African army in illegally occupied Namibia, next door.

Empty coffers

So does Russia, which has 1 000 advisers in Angola and has sent R10-billion worth of military supplies since 1985. Russia will send more weapons and advisers rather than let its Angolan clients collapse, but Mr Gorbachev's new cash-conscious Russia might accept peace if it were offered a deal that suited it.

So might the Angolan government, which has demonstrated empty-coffered pragmatism by saying it would like to join the IMF.

The deal that could suit Russia and Angola — and get rid of the Cubans — is the one which Dr Chester Crocker, President Reagan's Africa man, has long advocated: the Cubans should leave Angola in exchange for South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia.

Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos has long refused to agree. This year may be different. In August he said the Cubans would leave Angola within two years of South Africa's withdrawal.

When he met Dr Crocker in September, he may have cut that to 18 months. A shift or two more from Mr dos Santos will make South Africa's fear of those Cubans a rotten excuse for not changing policy.

South Africa's second, undeclared, and probably stronger reason for not changing policy is that it wants to hold on to SWA/Namibia. Dr Savimbi's war in effect protects South Africa's puppet government in Namibia from the guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), who have their bases in Angola.

President Botha and General Malan are trying to keep Swapo out of power in Namibia, even if that means a fuzzy, open-ended commitment to Dr Savimbi.

No regrets

They should recall South Africa's policy towards Rhodesia in the late 1970s. Instead of backing the doomed white government led by Mr Ian Smith, South Africa accepted the idea of a black-ruled Zimbabwe. It has had no cause to regret that decision. Zimbabwe, like South Africa's other black neighbours, has been too weak to cause it any serious trouble.

The same would certainly be true of an independent, black-ruled Namibia, whose 1.5m people would remain dependent on South Africa's economy and at the mercy of South Africa's army.

If getting out of Namibia is the price of getting Cuba and Russia out of Angola, it is a price South Africa can afford and a price the West would love it to pay.

Capl Texts 254
day, November 24, 1987

SA ON Angolan Pullout

PRETORIA — South Africa was prepared to withdraw its troops from southern Angola from December 9 if all other foreign troops were also withdrawn from Angola, the UN Security Council was told last night.

South Africa's ambassador to the UN, Mr Les Manley, was addressing the Security Council debate on a motion condemning South Africa's "aggression" in southern Angola and calling for the Republic to withdraw. The text of his speech was released in Pretoria

"The South African government is not unaware of the fact several African leaders would like to see the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including the South

African troops, from Angola," Mr Manley told the UN. "I have been authorized by my government to affirm that South Africa will be able to support such a proposal and my government proposes that December 9 be set as the date of implementation for such an agreement."

It remained his government's firm conviction that the only route to peace in the sub-region — Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa — "lies... in the real willingness of all parties to come together to address their differences and thereby contribute towards stability and progress to the benefit of all our peoples".

Responding to criticism of State President P W Botha's recent visit to the southern Angolan battlefield, he said Mr Botha

had a duty, as commander-in-chief of the SADF, to visit the area.

"South Africa is determined to defend its interests against foreign aggression in the region."

From Harare, meanwhile, Sapa reports that Swapo claims that South Africa is infiltrating more troops into Namibia "to reinforce the more than 100 000 occupation troops there".

In a statement yesterday, Swapo secretary for defence Mr Peter Mweshihange said that because of the escalating war in and around Namibia, South Africa was landing troops in Walvis Bay.

"More than 1 000 anti-personnel carriers have been detected being transported from South Africa to Namibia," he said.

Alleged SA spy forced to talk

LUSAKA — The
Zambian High Court
has thrown out a
statement made by a
South African, Mr
Isaiah Moyo, facing
espionage charges.

The court ruled that
the statement was made
under duress and that
would be regarded as
part of the prosecution
evidence.

Moyo (31), of
Misililo Section, has
pleaded not guilty to
three counts of espionage
which he is alleged
to have committed
between October 22,
1982, and March 30 last
year.

It is alleged he
collected information
of Zambian military
installations and on
ANC cadres living in
Zambia.

Mr Moyo told the
court that he had been
tortured during inter-
rogation. His com-
plaint led to a trial
within a trial to
determine the validity
of the statement he
made to the police.

The case continues

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'I spied on ANC' says SA woman

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Miss Odile Eone Harrington (27) of Johannesburg was sent to Zimbabwe to infiltrate the African National Congress.

She was accepted as a refugee after staying in a transit camp and moving after two months to a suburban house occupied by ANC officials.

Her instructions from the South African security service were to become a courier and pass information to them.

But on January 29 she blundered by asking a policeman to post some letters.

One was not stuck down properly and when she went to get some glue the policeman peeped inside and saw a photograph.

The upshot was her arrest and appearance in the High Court in Harare yesterday, charged with

breaking the Official Secrets Act by obtaining information that could be useful to an enemy.

Miss Harrington, slim and with brown, shoulder-length hair, looked composed when she stood in the dock before the Judge President, Mr Justice Sandura, and two assessors.

She was escorted into the courtroom by two prison warders who removed her handcuffs when she reached the dock.

In a firm voice she said "I plead not guilty" when the charge was put to her.

But in the outline of her defence it was made clear Miss Harrington was not challenging the fact that she had been sent by agents of the South African security service to spy on the ANC.

She maintained that at no time had she tried to send anybody secret information relating to the Zimbabwean government or its agencies, and all information she obtained was about the ANC.

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'SA losing control of skies over Angola'

The Star's Africa News Service

The latest fighting in Angola has strengthened the ability of the Luanda government forces effectively to challenge South Africa for military domination of the skies, says the London publication *Africa Confidential*

In its latest issue, the publication says that while the South African military may have helped Unita win the battle for the strategic town of Mavinga, they have been unable to prevent the Angolan air force from establishing its authority and from inflicting unusually heavy casualties

Africa Confidential claims that after the Soviet and Cuban-backed Fapla forces of the MPLA government were defeated in the battle for Mavinga, which was fought along the Lomba River, they regrouped around Cuito Cuanavale and established a major air base there "from which Angolan MiGs can dominate the skies as far as the border with Namibia"

MISSILES

This conflicts, however, with the publication's own claim in May that Cuito Cuanavale was then already part of a line of air bases, equipped with radar and anti-aircraft missiles, stretching eastwards almost from the coast.

And it ignores the question of whether the MiG-23s, now the top planes in Angola, are a match for South Africa's Cheetah jets.

The publication also reports erroneously that South Africa has admitted the loss of two Mirage aircraft in the fighting. In fact, Pretoria has acknowledged only that one Mirage was hit by enemy fire over Angola but managed to return to its base in Namibia and crash-land there, injuring the pilot.

Unita, on the other hand, claims to have shot down at least two Angolan MiGs. *Africa Confidential* claims that "South African pilots have developed a healthy respect for their Angolan opposite numbers trained at the pilot school at Lubango by Soviet instructors"

It claims South Africa is losing control of the skies in Angola, "bearing out the worst fears of the South African generals"

HEAVY PRESSURE

It says this has changed the nature of the war, destroying the US peace initiative and locking Angola and South Africa into a conventional war "whose outcome could be ominous for Pretoria"

The publication says that, with the establishment of an air base at Cuito Cuanavale, Fapla can now put heavy pressure on Unita and on the Namibian border

"So Unita now becomes South Africa's first line of defence against the combined forces ranged against it in Angola."

Africa Confidential says the Luanda forces have captured the airstrip at Lumbala near the Zambian border.

This would have occurred in the fighting on the northern front of the Fapla offensive and, if confirmed, would be the only advance made on that front

Information from other sources indicates that Unita not only repulsed the Fapla attacks on Gago Coutinho and Cangamba but recaptured towns further north

Botha rejects demand by PFP

Parliament won't meet over Angola

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B/dan
24/1/87

PRETORIA — President P W Botha last night rejected a PFP demand that Parliament should meet urgently to discuss the SADF's involvement in southern Angola.

He said that MPs were being kept informed of the situation in Angola and that there was insufficient motivation for the convening of Parliament.

"What is needed now is that South Africans stand together to convince our enemies of our determination to protect the integrity of our borders."

He said it was not the practice anywhere in the world for operational and tactical details to be made known at the time of the operation.

He claimed MPs had been continuously informed over the past month.

"It goes without saying that details of this nature could endanger our own forces and play into the hands of the enemy."

It could therefore not be alleged that MPs in particular and members of the public in general had been left in the dark about SA's limited involvement in southern Angola and in support of Unita.

Sapa reports that SA is prepared to withdraw its troops from southern Angola from December 9 if all other foreign

GERALD REILLY

troops were also withdrawn from Angola, the UN Security Council was told last night.

SA UN Ambassador Les Manley was addressing the Security Council debate on a motion condemning SA's "aggression" in southern Angola and calling for the republic to withdraw.

Manley said the SA government was "not unaware of the fact several African leaders would like to see the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including the South African troops, from Angola."

"I have been authorised by my government to affirm that SA will be able to support such a proposal, and my government proposes that December 9 be set as the date of implementation for such an agreement," Manley said.

Responding to criticism of President P W Botha's recent visit to the southern Angolan battlefront, he said Botha had a duty, as Commander-in-Chief of the SADF, to visit the area.

He said "South African participation is limited and constitutes less than 5% of

● To Page 2 →

PW rejects plea on Angola

personnel in the area."

Reuter reports that Nigeria said yesterday it was ready to mediate in the civil war in Angola.

"Nigeria is ready to play a mediatory role in the Angolan war," a foreign ministry statement said.

This would be on condition that the mediation was acceptable to all the parties in the conflict and the objective was in the overall interest of Angola and Africa, the statement added.

Unita last week renewed its call on Kenya, Nigeria and other African nations to participate in bringing about what it called "an African solution" to the 12-year-old civil war.

MIKE ROBERTSON reports from London that while the SA military had won the battle of Mavinga, it was losing control of the skies over Angola, according to the authoritative British journal on African affairs, Africa Confidential (AC).

AC said retreating Angolan forces had regrouped around Cuito Cuanavale and

← ● From Page 1

established a major air base from which MiGs were able to dominate the skies as far as the border with Namibia.

The report said that contrary to recent SADF statements, "Angola's Soviet allies have taken no part in the actual fighting so far".

It said: "SA pilots have developed a healthy respect for their Angolan opposite numbers trained at the pilot school at Lubango by Soviet instructors. From Xangongo to Jamba, SA is losing control of the skies, bearing out the worst fears of the SA generals."

AC estimated that 230 SADF personnel have been killed. The figure includes "black Angolans from the 32 'Buffalo' Battalion which has been decimated".

It said up to 3 000 SA soldiers were fighting alongside Unita in Cuando Cuanavale province, while the 8th Tank Division is active in Huila province

I did it for my Govt ⁽²⁸⁴⁾ SA spy ^{SMK 25/11/87}

HARARE — South African agent Miss Odile Harrington, who has admitted spying on the ANC in Zimbabwe, told the High Court in Harare yesterday: "I did what I thought was my duty I did it for my Government."

Miss Harrington (27) of Johannesburg stood in the box for about 45 minutes, arms folded, and answered quietly, but at times defiantly, as the prosecutor took her through the reasons for infiltrating the ANC

She has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the official Secrets Act of obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy of Zimbabwe

Mr Justice Sandura ruled yesterday that the State had established a *prima facie* case and dismissed a defence application for her discharge

Miss Harrington told the court she agreed with the defence outline in which it was stated she had been sent to Zimbabwe by the South African security services to get herself accepted as a courier by the ANC and to relay information back to the security service

Was she a crusader for Afrikanerdom?

"No, I was not doing what I did for myself but for my Government"

In reply to Mr Augustine Chikumira for the State, Miss Harrington said she regarded the liberation movements trying to overthrow the South African Government as an evil that should be annihilated. She described herself as a strong supporter of the Government

Miss Harrington admitted writing a letter to Jeff — the "pseudonym for the man who sent me" — containing a sketch and description of a house in which ANC officials lived in Harare

She acknowledged it was possible the information would be used to attack the house

CROSS-BORDER RAID

She did not rule out the possibility of a cross-border raid in which people could be killed and property damaged

"I was leaving it to their discretion," she said

Miss Harrington said war was not fought from one side only and expressed the belief that she was fighting a war and the ANC was the enemy

Asked by the judge why she was bitter towards the ANC, Miss Harrington said she objected to the way in which the organisation was working to destroy the South African Government.

"I think the present Government is attempting to bring about change I know they are very slow. I became aware of the gross unfairness of their policies in certain ways .. but the ANC is destroying or annihilating mostly innocent people."

She acknowledged that innocent people could be killed in South African raids but insisted that ANC acts of violence were random.

Miss Harrington agreed that, for targets to be annihilated, they had to be identified.

At one stage she told the prosecutor: "I think you use the word annihilate excessively"

She thought specific people should be "put out of action", which she defined as "rendering them unable to continue their activities"

An official from the South African trade mission, Mr W De Groot, and Mr Kingsley Xuma, an ANC representative, were present in court.

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

CMG Trib 25/1/87
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Angolan war: Anger over PF role

READERS' feedback indicates there is widespread public anger because of the perception that national servicemen have to do all the fighting while the home fires warm the Permanent Force as it lolls at its collective desk in Pretoria.

In all fairness, this is not correct. For example, as far as I can ascertain, at least two-thirds of the fighting troops in the Mavinga-Cuito Cuanavale theatre were *regular Namibians* of the border battalions, and PF losses there have actually been disproportionately high.

However, the above does not alter people's perceptions, which are based on the undeniable fact that virtually the entire PF (Army) has non-combatant tasks; and the military would be wise to take account of that perception.

Let us look at national service casualties in more detail: Why have there been so many of them over the years? Why have there been any at all?

The answer is to be found in the structure of the South African Army.

First of all, generally speaking, the average army has a regular fighting element and a conscript element to provide full-time or reservist bulk.

This was the way the SADF looked in 1912. The fighting Army comprised five regular regiments of mounted riflemen and some artillery, and trained citizen-soldiers for various part-time regiments which could be mobilized as needed.

The mounted riflemen were disbanded in the 1920s, mainly to save money, and so World War II was fought almost totally by mobilized citizen-soldiers. After World War II, generally speaking, the trend was maintained because there were no wars in sight and it was enough to have a trained reserve only.

This dispensation was made obsolete by the emergence of a new type of warfare. The decades-long counter-insurgency campaign. At first national service training battalions were used for all first-line tasks. Later various indigenous border units were raised, but for certain tasks, particularly those needing mechanized infantry, the training battalions are still called in.

Wrong question

Reader M F Blatchford of Observatory takes exception to my statement last week that the Angolan fighting was won by Unita, "even though the SADF did most of the fighting. Couldn't one also say that South Africa won World War II with a little help from Britain, Russia and America?"

South Africa did *not* do most of the fighting. Numbering about 3 000 men (compared to 25 000 Unita troops), the ground forces fought a couple of actions in one of the two combat theatres and provided artillery backup, while the Air Force flew some strike missions.

Unita, on the other hand, fought a series of toe-to-toe battles and suffered something like 2 000 dead in the process.

● Willem Steenkamp is a Citizen Force reserve officer.

'I did it for my Govt'

Instruct
- SA SPW 25/11/87

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SOUTH African agent Odile Harrington, who has admitted spying on the ANC in Zimbabwe, told the High Court here yesterday, "I did what I thought was my duty. I did it for my Government."

Miss Harrington (27) of Johannesburg was questioned under oath for about 45 minutes during which time she stood in the witness box, arms folded, and answered quietly but at times defiantly as the prosecutor took her through the reasons for her infiltrating the ANC.

She has pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Official Secrets Act of obtaining information which could be useful to an enemy.

Mr Justice Sandura ruled yesterday that the State had established a prima facie case and dismissed a defence application for her discharge.

Mr Julian Colegrave, for the defence,

then put Miss Harrington in the witness box where she said she agreed with the defence outline in which it was stated she had been sent to Zimbabwe by the South African security service to get herself accepted as a courier by the ANC and to relay information back to the security service.

In reply to Mr Augustine Chikumira for the State, she said she regarded the liberation movements trying to overthrow the South African Government as an evil that should be annihilated.

This was not so much to sustain apartheid but because she believed South Africa would change more gradually along other lines.

She described herself as a strong supporter of the Government, dedicated to its main ideals, though not all of them.

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SOWETAN, Wednesday, November 25, 1987

Spy confesses

← From Page 1

Was she a crusader for Afrikanerdom?

"No, I was not doing what I did for myself but for my Government."

Miss Harrington, who admitted writing a letter to Jeff — the "pseudonym for the man who sent me" — containing a sketch and description of a house in which ANC officials lived in Harare, said it was possible the information would be used to attack the house.

"I was leaving it to their discretion," she said.

She did not rule out the possibility of a cross-border raid and that people could be killed and property damaged.

But, she said, they (the ANC) show no concern for the people they kill.

A war is not fought from one side, she said, agreeing that she was fighting a war and the ANC was the enemy.

Asked by the judge

why she was bitter against the ANC, Miss Harrington said she objected to the way in which they were working to destroy her Government.

"I think the present Government is attempting to bring about change I know they are very slow. I became aware of the gross unfairness of their policies in certain ways."

She said that on the other hand, South African attacks were mostly targeted against specific people and were not like planting landmines to blow up innocent farmers, although innocent people could be killed in South African raids. The ANC acts of violence were random, she said.

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SOUTH AFRICA WILL DRAIN THE SCOURGES FROM ANGOLA

CAP - TINK
26/11/87

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By ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA last night defiantly rejected a unanimous UN Security Council resolution demanding its unconditional withdrawal from Angola.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, made it clear that South Africa would get out of Angola for only two reasons — if all foreign forces were withdrawn from the country or if South Africa felt its own security interests were no longer directly threatened.

“But,” he said, “we will decide, and not when it suits the United Nations or the Security Council.”

The resolution also calls on the UN Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to “monitor” South Africa’s withdrawal and to report back to the council on December 14.

“As far as I am concerned his only job is to see the extent of Russian and Cuban involvement,” said Mr Botha.

Indignation

Sapa reports from New York that the resolution — sponsored by Argentina, Congo, Ghana, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia — did not mention a South African proposal during the council debate to withdraw its troops by December 9 if all foreign forces did the same. This was a reference to more than 30 000 Cuban soldiers, and a much smaller number of Soviet troops, assisting Luanda’s Marxist government.

The council demanded that South Africa “cease immediately its acts of aggression” against Angola, “unconditionally withdraw all its forces occupying Angolan territory” and “scrupulously respect that country’s sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence.”

A number of speakers in the debate expressed strong indignation that President P W Botha and several of his cabinet colleagues crossed into southern Angola to visit their troops.

Speaking after the vote, US representative Mr Vernon Walters said he had supported the resolution because his government shared strong objections to the crossing of international borders by foreign forces.

But the resolution did not take into account “the fact that in Angola today there is both a civil war and a conflict involving foreign expeditionary forces in addition to those of South Africa”.

Mr Walters said Britain’s deputy UN representative, Mr John Birch, speaking before the vote, said his government deplored and condemned South Africa’s “undefensible conduct” and was deeply concerned at its consequences.

Mr Birch said Britain had already made its views clear to the South African authorities.

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P.T.O.

SADF won't withdraw from Angola, says Pik

PRETORIA — Mr Pik Botha has blamed the aggression in Angola on the "MPLA regime" and said South African forces would not pull out — in accordance with a United Nations Security Council resolution — until all other foreign troops were withdrawn.

Mr Botha said the SADF would only withdraw when South Africa's security interests were no longer directly affected by the "present Russian-Cuban supported campaign".

The South African Government's rejection of the UN resolution was outlined in a statement by Foreign Minister Botha last night.

Mr Botha said it was "significant" that the majority of countries who took part in the UN debate did not attempt to reply to the argument that the civil war in Angola was the direct result of the MPLA's violation of the Alvor Agreement of January 15 1975.

ELECTIONS

"Nothing that the Security Council can decide can change this fact.

"Up to the time of, and even during 1974/75 collapse and subsequent withdrawal of the Portuguese from Angola, one sees Unita as initially the only movement led in action by a leadership that based itself inside Angola," said Mr Botha.

The signatories to the accord had pledged themselves to the principle of Angolan territorial integrity and elections to be contested by the three main parties in Angola at the time — the FNLA, MPLA and Unita — were set for November 11 1975, prior to independence.

At the time an agreement was reached between the Portuguese, the FNLA, whose leader was Dr Holden Roberto, the MPLA, under Dr Augustinho Neto, and Unita, led by Jonas Savimbi.

But, said Mr Botha: "With the ink barely dry on the agreement, clashes began between the FNLA and the MPLA which eventually led to Soviet and Cuban interference, resulting in the MPLA being put into power by the Soviet Union and Cuban forces."

It was the MPLA who broke the Alvor Agreement. The people of Angola had not yet had the opportunity to voluntarily choose a government, he said.

The government in Luanda was now maintained by more

than 40 000 Cuban troops and a large number of Soviet and other Eastern Bloc advisors and experts.

The civil war which had continued for the past decade was therefore the direct result of the "unjust actions" of the MPLA, supported by Cuban, Russian and other communist forces, said Mr Botha.

South Africa was not a party to the war, but obviously had, as the most important regional power, a direct interest in the security of the region as a whole, and had to look to its own security.

South Africa's limited participation amounted to no more than five percent of these numerical strengths, and comprised mainly artillery protection for Unita forces that simply did not have the "lethal and sophisticated modern weaponry" such as had been supplied to the MPLA by the Soviet Union.

The MPLA government, the statement said, had attained power through force with the aid of the Soviets and also allowed ANC and Swapo "terrorists" to be trained in Angola to carry out violent deeds in South Africa and Namibia.

The South African Government rejected the UN decision, the statement said, and would decide itself when South African troops would be withdrawn from the "present battle field".

SA SOLDIER

The statement said South Africa would welcome a visit by the UN Secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to the affected part of Angola.

● A South African soldier who was wounded in fighting in southern Angola died in a Pretoria hospital yesterday, the SADF announced.

Rifleman Marius Johannes Mitton, 20, died at a military hospital "of wounds sustained in a skirmish on November 11 in the Cuando Cubango province of south-east Angola", an SADF spokesman said.

Rifleman Mitton is survived by his mother, Mrs M H Mitton of 20 Oranje Straat, Oberholtzer, Carltonville.

The death brought the number of reported fatalities this month to 26 — Sapa and the Argus Correspondent.



Cape Times 26/11/87
Missing SA pilot's body found

By CHRIS STEYN

THE body of Captain Andre Stapa, the South African Air Force pilot whose Impala jet was shot down in Angola last week, has been recovered by Angolan troops in the south of Cunene province about 200km north of the Namibian border.

The Defence Force was yesterday still waiting to verify the alleged find, but according to the official Angolan news agency Angop, troops found the wreckage and the "helmet with portions of the pilot's skull and the safety belt", near the town of Cuvelai.

Angop, monitored in Lisbon, said the 30-year-old Capt Stapa's body was found still strapped to his seat close to the wreckage of the jet.

A spokesman for the SAAF yesterday said the search for the pilot and his plane would continue until there had been some official confirmation of the Angolan report.

If the Angolan report is correct it would seem to indicate that Capt Stapa did not have enough time to eject before the aircraft crashed.

Capt Stapa is one of more than 20 South African military casualties who have died fighting alongside UNITA

To page 2

From page 1

Cape Times 26/11/87
Missing pilot

rebel guerillas against Angola's Marxist government in the past month.

An SADF spokesman told the Cape Times yesterday that they had "nothing to add to the statement made on November 17 that Captain Andre Anthony Stapa, 30, of the SAAF, was reported missing after his aircraft crashed during a night operation against Swapo terrorists north of Ovambo on Sunday November 15".

But an Angolan military spokesman, quoted by Angop, said the jet was downed by Angolan anti-aircraft fire on November 16 as it bombed "Angolan defensive positions".

Although the SADF declined yesterday to disclose the whereabouts of Captain Stapa's wife, Mrs C F Stapa, it is believed that she is staying with family somewhere in the Cape.

Defence Headquarters announced last night that Rifleman Marius Johannes Mitton (20) died yesterday morning in 1 Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte of wounds suffered in a skirmish on Wednesday November 11, 1987, in the Cuando-Cubango province of south-east Angola. He is survived by his mother, Mrs MH Mitton of 20 Oranje Street, Oberholzer, Carletonville.

12645 26/11/87

Tent death — soldiers' silence pact

The Argus Correspondent ^{ZSL}
JOHANNESBURG. — A group of national servicemen agreed to remain silent about certain events leading to the shooting and death of a comrade, an Alberton inquest has been told

Mr A Burger, appearing yesterday on behalf of the parents of the shot man, Mr Christiaan Stephanus Swarts, told one of the servicemen "The more I listen to you, the more I get the impression you and your friends are withholding facts".

The witness, Mr Ralph du

Plessis, 21, was one of those who shared a tent with Mr Swarts as members of the Alberton Commando. Mr Swarts died on August 13 1985

AGREED

Mr du Plessis said Mr Swarts shot himself in front of him and the others in the tent

The men agreed the next day to conceal the fact that Mr Swarts stood up and cocked his rifle only minutes before he sat down on his bed and shot himself

Mr du Plessis said Mr

Swarts at first cocked his R-4 rifle with an empty magazine. He had then replaced the empty magazine with a full one and cocked the rifle twice.

He sat down, turned the fire-arm round and placed the barrel against his chest

Mr du Plessis said he heard a shot and looked up to see Mr Swarts pushing the rifle away and falling back on his sleeping-bag.

The inquest resumes tomorrow

26/11/87 D/D

Transkei officials meet new military attache

(254)

UMTATA — Senior officials of the Transkei Defence Force and the Transkei Police gathered here yesterday to meet the new South African military attache to Transkei.

The present military attache, Colonel Willie Strydom, called the men together to introduce Colonel Sam Thwaites who will take over soon.

Col Strydom told the small gathering that he hoped his successor would receive the friendship and support that he had received in Transkei.

He said he had made many friends during his stay and he thanked the commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Major-General Mantu Holomisa, and his men for what they had offered him.

As a small token of appreciation, Col Strydom presented an engraved rifle of Russian origin to the TDF, which he said he hoped showed evidence of the mutual bond between the SADF and the TDF.

General Holomisa said this was a day for military attaches and he delegated one of his future military attaches, Colonel M. A. Ntshinga, to say a few words.

Col Ntshinga thanked Col Strydom and he said he hoped the TDF would work hand-in-hand with the new military attache.

Col Thwaites said he looked forward to his stay in Transkei and he hoped to build upon the previous work of Col Strydom. — DDR



Mr Pik Botha

CAC 7/15.26/11/87

Russian
tactics
(250)
(100)
'astomish'
Botha

Political Staff

IN HIS reaction to the United Nations resolution last night, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, also revealed that he and President P W Botha were closer to the action in Angola than had been supposed.

He said it had been "astonishing" to see how the Russian advisers, who had desperately wanted a victory, had sent young black MPLA soldiers over the Lomba river in waves to be shot by Unita forces.

A conservative estimate of the MPLA losses was 4 000 dead and more than that number wounded.

He said that six brigades, each of between 1 100 and 1 600 men, had been wiped out by between 60% and 80%

It was also estimated that more than R2 billion of the most sophisticated weaponry in Russia's armoury had been destroyed by Unita

Rejecting the Security Council resolution, Mr Botha said: "We cannot allow people to prescribe to us about our security."

26/11/87



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Sowetan

SOWETAN, Thursday



WOMAN SPY

BREAKS INTO

TEARS

ODILE Harrington.

HARARE — Self-confessed South African agent Odile Harrington, broke down and wept in the witness box yesterday on the third day of her trial in the High Court, Harare, where she is accused of spying on the ANC.

Miss Harrington (27), could not continue when she was asked by her defence counsel to say more about her reasons for becoming an agent and why she was so opposed to the ANC, and in particular to expand on her remark about the ANC use of landmines.

Miss Harrington started to say that it

**SOWETAN Africa
News Service**

might seem naive to the court but then put her hands to her face and began to cry.

The court adjourned until later in the day.

Earlier in an hour-long examination by the

prosecutor, she said she apologised to the people of Zimbabwe for betraying those who had helped her become accepted as a refugee

It was revealed that even after her arrest she had tried to smuggle information out from Chikurubi prison to her commander, "Jeff", giving details of the

house where she had stayed with ANC officials

Miss Harrington said she had no idea how much she would be paid for her services

"I was not told, I did not ask," she said, adding, "I was arrested before anything was put into practice"

She did not require any

money and hoped to join the ANC and live with them

Asked if she did not want payment when she was an agent, she said she was doing it "for my government and for certain people"

These people she described as "my commander and people who supported me"

She said she had been given no orders other than to try to become an ANC courier, the rest was left to her initiative

In a letter to a friend, parts of which were read in court, Miss Harrington said she believed God was behind her

"My God has taken me this far and will take me the rest of the way and deliver me back safely," she said in the letter dated three days before her arrest

The trial is continuing



● HARRINGTON

SA spy told to work for paper

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27/11/87
b/day

HARARE — The self-confessed SA spy, who infiltrated the ANC in Zimbabwe to spy on it, had been instructed to get a job with The Herald newspaper, reports Zimbabwe national news agency Ziana.

This information is contained in a document produced by the State as evidence at the trial of Odile Harrington, 27, which began in the Harare High Court on Monday.

Charged with contravening a section of the Official Secrets Act, she has denied spying on the Zimbabwe government

Judge-president Mr Justice W Sandura, sitting with two assessors, Mr J Wood and Mr J P Nyandoro, is to give judgment on the case today.

Harrington admitted spying on the ANC and relaying information to SA security service agents.

She was arrested on January 29, after police guarding a house occupied by ANC members intercepted her letters, which

● To Page 2 →

Get a job on newspaper, spy told

were meant to be posted to SA agents.

In a document placed before the court as an exhibit, Harrington wrote she met Henne Oosthuizen (Grant), one of two SA agents who sent her to Zimbabwe.

After three meetings, Grant suggested she should join the ANC in Zimbabwe.

"On the night of our introduction and my recruitment, I had mentioned to him that I would like to visit Zimbabwe," she told the court.

"This was probably where the idea of sending me on a mission to Zimbabwe originated.

"My objective, badly or simply, was to become the courier of the ANC and to relay information to the SA Police. I was not told to write letters home reporting on whom I had met. I did it of my own

← ● From Page 1

initiative.

"I was too greedy for information and was trying to impress my superior officer, Jeff. I disregarded my own personal safety," she said.

Harrington said Grant suggested to her that she could try to get a job with The Herald and become a friend of an ANC man.

She was given two maps and told to meet two people in Harare.

In one letter, she said: "They actually made me a lieutenant. They are convinced I am a big fish and say I am made of iron — one who will die with information." — Sapa

ECC out of context

Sir — I would like to congratulate you on producing an excellent publication. I find your articles easy to read, informative and often incisive. The reading of the *FM* is always a pleasurable event in my week, not least due to the *Did You Hear* column which finishes everything off on a somewhat lighter note.

Imagine then, my disappointment at reading about a quote attributed to the ECC (*Current Affairs* November 6). To state, as you have done, that "Sloganeering is what the End Conscription Campaign is generally all about," only displays your ignorance of this organisation or perhaps your acceptance of the anti-ECC propaganda put out by the government.

In response to this statement I refer you to the evidence submitted by the ECC to the Geldenhuys Committee (Cape Town, August 31 1985). Part of this evidence reads "The End Conscription Campaign was seen as an appropriate response to the role of the SADF, the compulsory conscription of young white men, and the inadequate alternatives to conscription which in 1983 the Defence Amendment Act had introduced.

"The Campaign is premised on the fundamental beliefs that individuals should have the freedom to choose whether or not to participate in the SADF."

Sloganeering? I don't think so. More like a group of concerned activists campaigning about an important issue. During the course of any particular campaign one will obviously use slogans, "Troops Out" being one of the many used by the ECC. "Hell no — we won't go," was popular with anti-Vietnam activists in the Sixties.

The fact is that the quote you attribute to the ECC is actually a graffito from a wall in Observatory. An expression of an individual's feelings printed on a wall should hardly be attributed to an organisation merely because it identifies, in part, with that organisation's point of view.

Pete Juds, Cape Town.

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W.L.P. 27/11/85

'Thank God I'm alive' ^{CAPE TIMES} ^{27/11/87} ²⁵⁴ last letter

By CHRIS STEYN

A SOLDIER who was killed in Angola on Wednesday sent a letter to his parents in Oudtshoorn four weeks ago in which he wrote: "I can thank God that I am still alive."

Defence headquarters announced yesterday afternoon that Trooper Johann Raubenheimer Meyer, 20, died in action in the Cuando-Cubango province of south-east Angola.

The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, expressed his sympathy with the next-of-kin, relatives and friends of Trooper Meyer and assured them of all possible support.

In an interview with the Cape Times yesterday evening the dead soldier's father, Mr J P Meyer, of Langenhoven Avenue, said: "The shock is too great for me."

A distraught Mr Meyer said the

family last saw their son eight months ago, but were expecting him home in 14 days' time.

"We've been preparing for his return. We would have given him a party," Mr Meyer said.

He also disclosed that the Meyer family had received a letter from their son about four weeks ago.

"He wrote to tell us that he was fighting in Angola, and said he could thank God that he was still alive," Mr Meyer said.

Trooper Meyer, who attended school in Oudtshoorn, was a keen rugby player and intended going to university next year. He was not married.

Observers said the death brought the total number of SADF casualties in Angola, since October 31, to 23.

This excludes SWA Territory Force casualties.

Angola: what will SA do now?

CAT TIPS 28/1/82

THE West's turning its back on South Africa in the Security Council over Angola this week was hardly surprising, given the view of Pretoria's military invasion of that territory which prevails everywhere except in Pretoria itself.

As far as the world is concerned, South Africa has no business to be in Namibia, never mind Angola, and certainly has no business to be invading Angola from military bases in Namibia, which South Africa underlook to leave as long ago as 1978. It certainly has no business to get involved in the Angolan civil war.

This is the position, in terms of international law and international perceptions alike. Not even the Reagan and Thatcher governments were prepared to veto the Angolan resolution calling for the withdrawal of the invading South African forces.

So South Africa appears wholly isolated. Yet, it is not quite as simple as that.

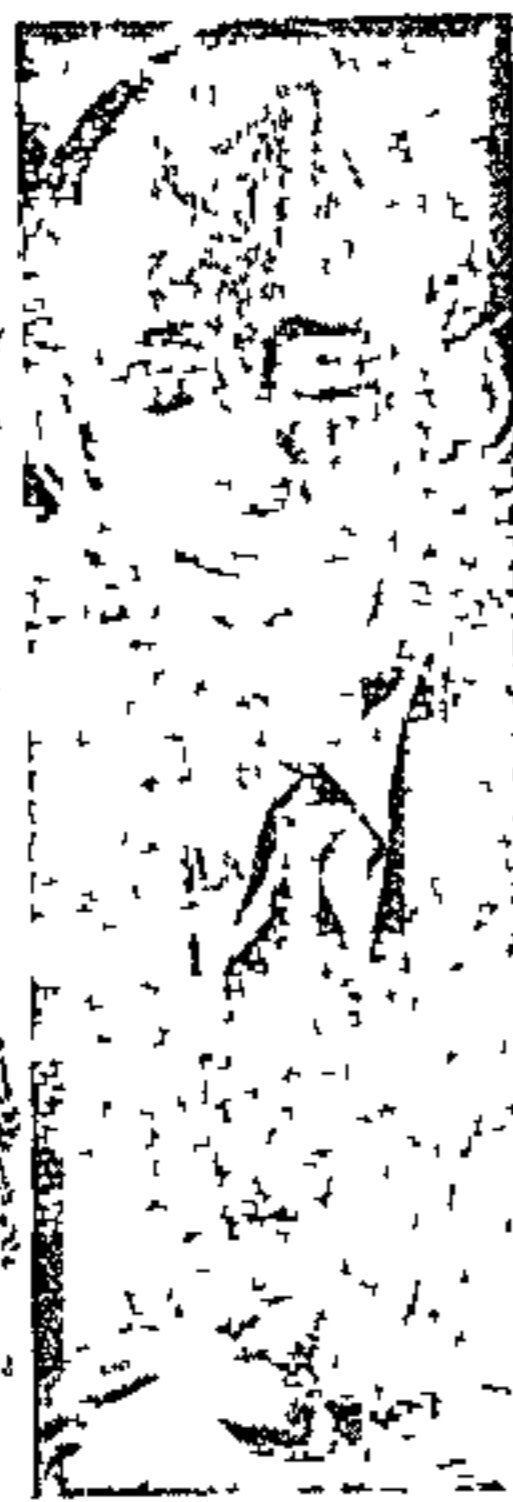
Pretoria is serenely untroubled, confident that the West will stand up and be counted on South Africa's side at the appropriate time.

Secure in this belief, the South African Government may or may not meet the December 10 deadline for withdrawal of the SADF from Angola, depending on its perception of the national interest.

Pretoria is confident that a Security Council resolution demanding mandatory sanctions or military intervention would be vetoed by the West, with or without a



Political Survey
By GERALD SHAW

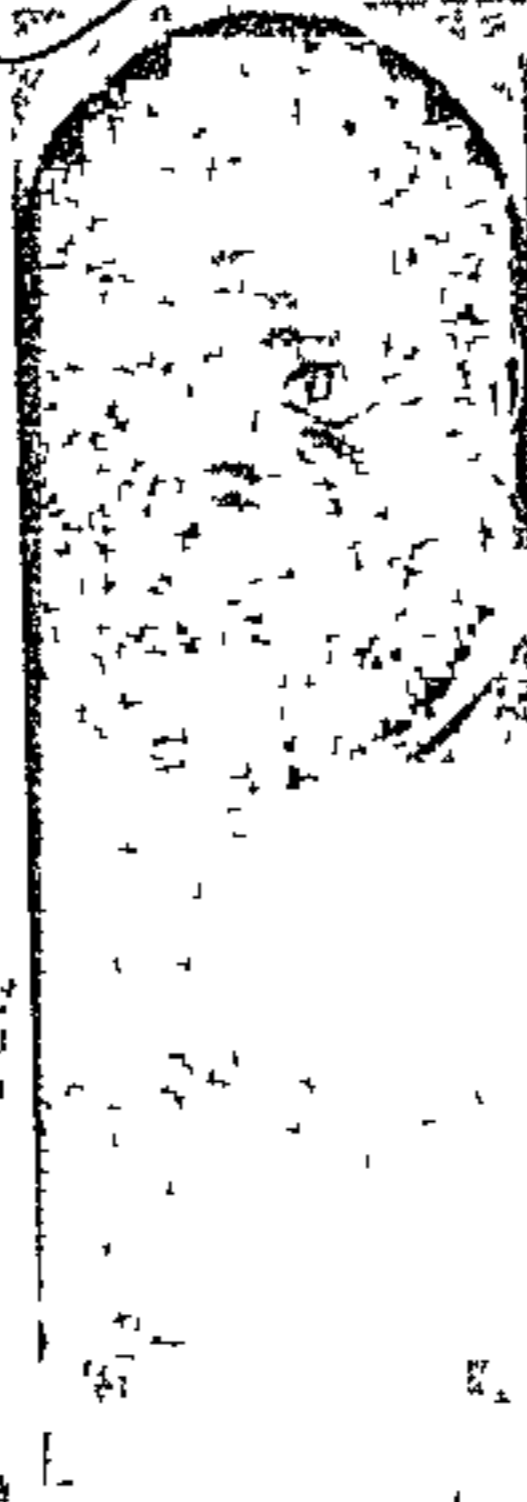


GENERAL MAGNUS MALAN

blockade to enforce such sanctions.

Because of its links of trade and its vital interests in this country, it is felt, the West will feel obliged to shield South Africa.

In this situation the West can exert little influence on South African decisions, it appears, because the sanctions threat is simply not credible. The



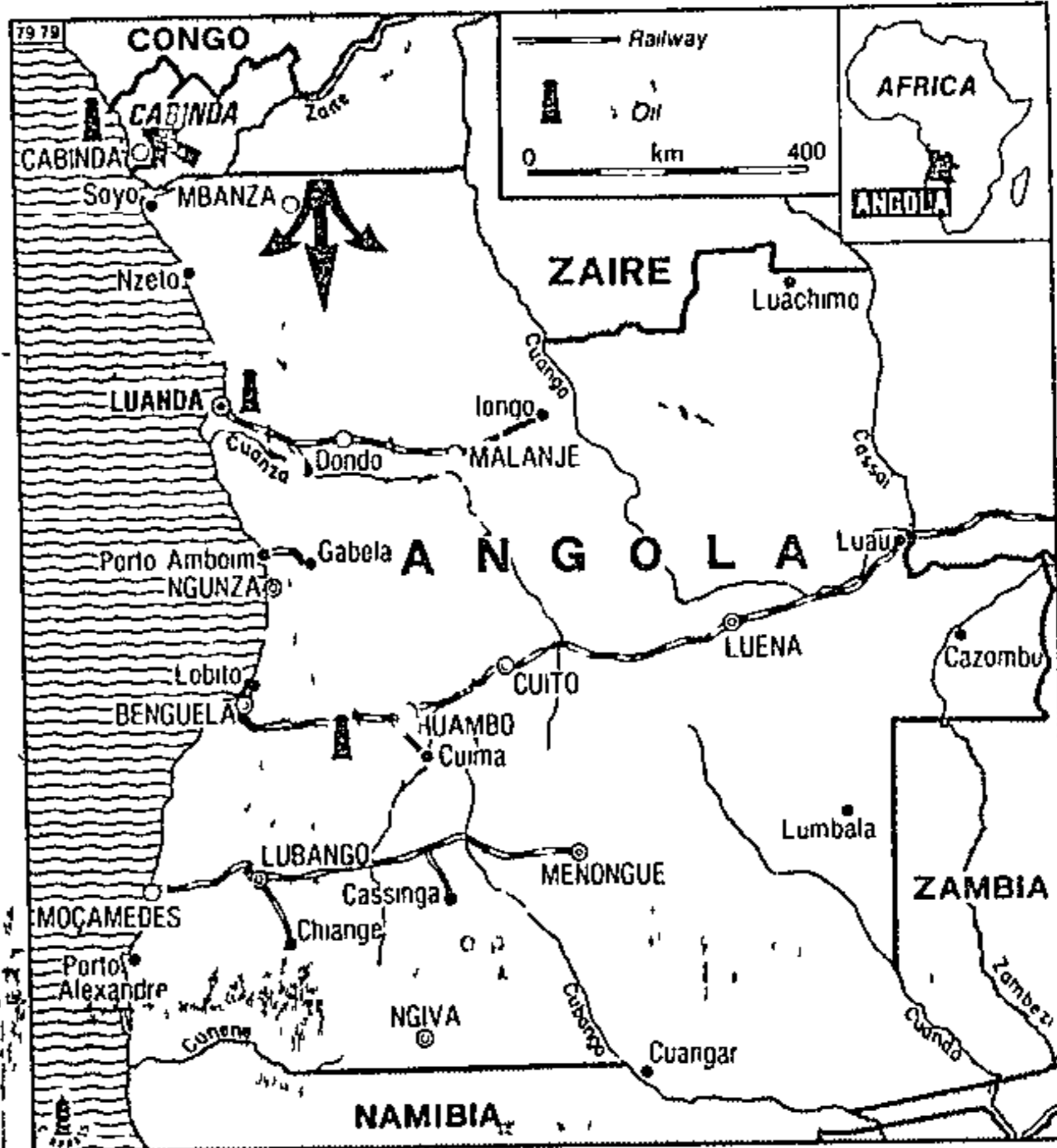
DR JONAS SAVIMBI

West's bluff has been called.

On December 14 the Security Council will go into session again to hear from the Secretary General whether South Africa has complied with the council's demand that it cease immediately its "acts of aggression" against Angola and unconditionally withdraw all its forces.

If Mr Perez de Cuellar reports in the negative there will be no doubt a clamour for mandatory sanctions.

The West, one imagines, will work for a compromise, undertaking as honest brokers to secure South African withdrawal from Angola if guarantees can be obtained that Swapo and the ANC will no longer enjoy the protection and support of the Angolan Government — and an assurance that Cuban troops



and Russian advisers will be withdrawn north of the Benguela line for a start and ultimately out of the country altogether.

The elements of a deal on these lines were already in place when the SADF launched itself into the Angolan civil war.

But what, ultimately, is South Africa's political objective? Is the SADF seeking to bring the MPLA and Unita to the negotiating table to secure a role for Unita in the government, at least in the south?

And what about the West? For some time Western diplomacy has sought with some success to draw both Mozambique and Angola closer to the Western bloc.

The SADF connection with Unita has cut across this aim, as it has spurred the MPLA to seek and to get massive military aid from the Soviet Union.

If anything, the South

African intervention in the Angolan civil war has had the effect of vastly boosting the limited Soviet involvement in the region. And General Malan's public appropriation of the credit for saving Unita from the "Russians and Cubans" has angered Dr Savimbi, making him look like a puppet of Pretoria and downgrading Unita's own significant military achievement in stemming the MPLA advance with the aid of sophisticated American anti-tank and ground to air weaponry.

This downgrading has reduced Dr Savimbi's bargaining clout and stature at a time when he is keen to do a deal with Luanda and is not insisting that the Cubans should depart before he is willing to talk. He has his own objectives in this whole exercise which do not necessarily coincide with Pretoria's.

What remains unclear is whether Pretoria has a clear idea of what it wants to do next.

Is Pretoria also in favour of the political settlement which seems to be eagerly desired by all the other parties involved?

Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States wishes to plunge the region into a Vietnam style conflict.

Moscow will be content as long as its client the MPLA remains in place in Luanda. Washington will be content to see the Cubans off the scene.

And Pretoria? With the Cubans out of Angola, there would be no credible reason for Pretoria to delay Namibian independence any longer.

But no one seems to know whether the Botha government really intends to concede independence to Namibia in terms of resolution 435

of the Security Council or on any other terms for that matter, whatever our international obligations may be.

So far military considerations have been decisive, with the SADF much happier to hang on to Namibia as a proving ground for new weapons and an ideal training ground for counter insurgency, not to speak of its utility as a killing ground to keep hostilities far from South African soil.

In military terms defence of Namibia requires control of southern Angola. Withdrawal from Angola, presumably, would imply willingness to settle in Namibia.

Now, it appears, the combined influence of Washington, London and Moscow will be brought to bear to secure South African co-operation in a wide-ranging regional settlement.

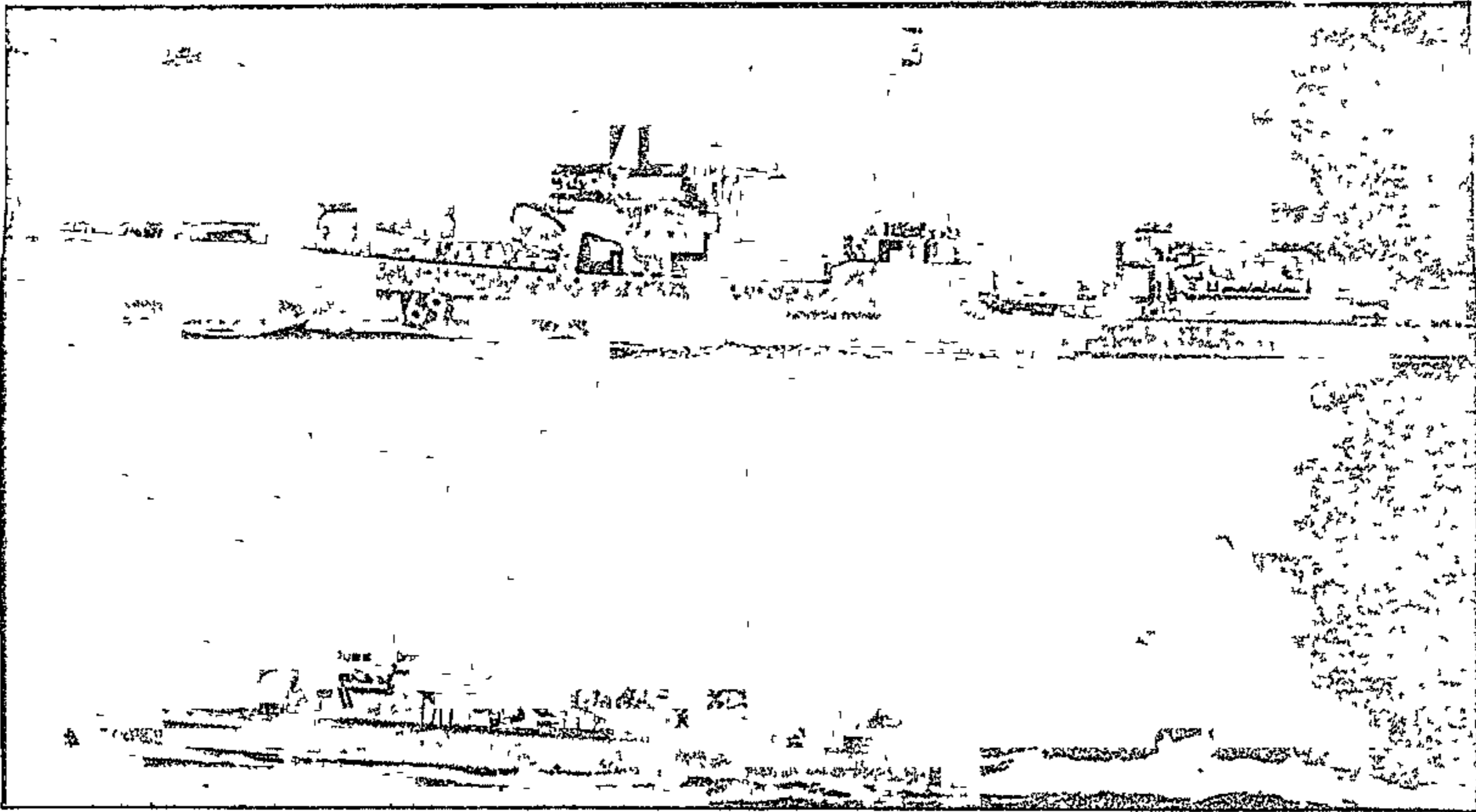
Whether the Botha government is disposed to co-operate remains to be seen.

There may well be differences of opinion between the militarists and the diplomats in the Cabinet. In the past decade the military have invariably prevailed.

This time, however, there is a discernible stirring of South African public opinion against the military option — which could help sway the balance in favour of withdrawal.

Red ships off Cape

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Pictures JIM MCLAGAN The Argus

CLOSE WATCH SAS Jan Smuts holds close formation on one of the three Russian warships as she monitors the progress of the task force around the Cape

By **ARNOLD KIRKBY**
Defence Reporter

BETWEEN 800 and 1000 eastern bloc ships navigate the South African coast each year, including warships such as the three Soviet destroyers which rounded Cape Point yesterday

The nuclear armed ships passed within about 85 miles of Cape Town, shadowed by the South African Navy strike craft SAS Jan Smuts and the Daphne Class submarine SAS Maria van Riebeeck

The Boris Chilikin class replenishment vessel General Gasanov which

was accompanying the Udaloy class destroyers Admiral Tributs, Marshal Shaposhnikov and Admiral Zakharov, turned at 9pm on Saturday and made her way north

Colonel Ben Kriegler, senior staff officer operations at Silvermine maritime operational centre, said the Air Force and Navy also tracked between 3000 and 4500 western ships in South African waters each year

The Navy and Air Force were putting the task force's passage around Cape to good use he told journalists after they were flown over the area yesterday

Air Force aircraft began tracking the Russian ships as they entered international waters off the Cunene River in Northern SWA/Namibia last Wednesday

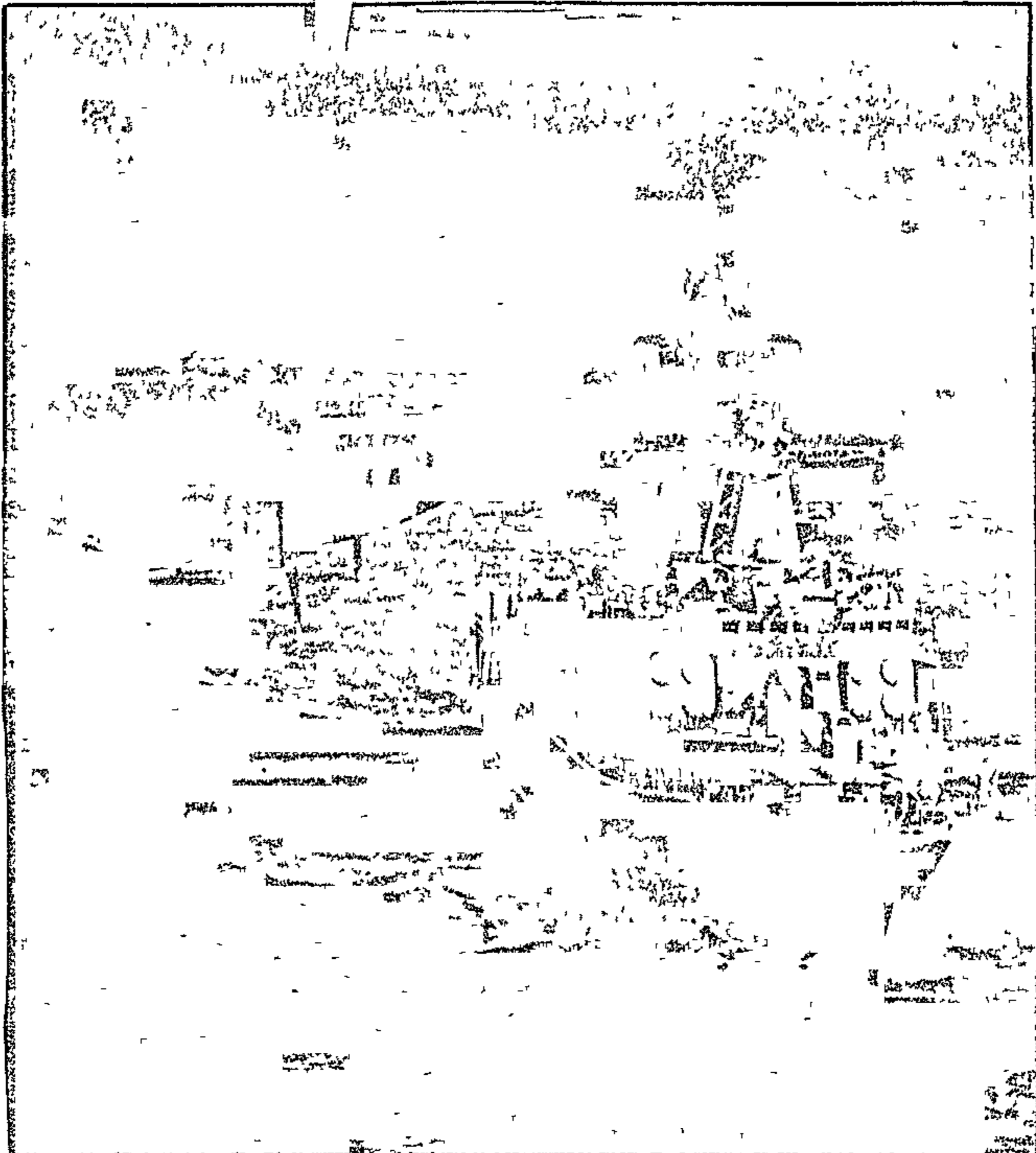
SAS Jan Smuts sailed from Simon's Town and met the Soviet ships off Luderitz on Friday and will continue to shadow them until they leave South African waters on Wednesday or Thursday

"A task force like this gives South Africa the opportunity to look at modern Russian equipment and to get a full intelligence picture, Colonel Kriegler said

SAS Jan Smuts looked tiny next to the 8000 ton Soviet vessels which are armed with ship-to-ship nuclear weapons, sophisticated SAM 8 and 9 surface to air missiles and an anti-submarine capability and carry helicopters

Colonel Kriegler said the South African ships and aircraft did not harass the fleet, maintaining respectable distances according to international maritime law

He said he did not know where the fleet was going but was probably on its way to the Persian Gulf region or to join the growing Soviet Pacific fleet



AIRCRAFT RECONNAISSANCE A Dakota reconnaissance training aircraft passes close to one of the Soviet destroyers as the task force sails about 85 miles due west of Cape Town

WORLD WATCH KEEPING AN EYE ON PEOPLE AND EVENTS BEYOND OUR BORDERS

Sexually degraded, flogged with wire flex, starved and subjected to water torture: the torment of SA's naive and neurotic 'spy'

By MICHAEL HARTNACK Harare ONLY a huge diplomatic effort by South Africa or by humanitarian organisations can now save Odile Harrington from rotting away her young life in Harare's Chikurubi prison

South Avenue, when "Jeff", in the presence of three other CIO men forced her slacks down and removed her panties. She had been prevented from washing for several days

HAGGARD

The security authorities contributed to the melodramatic atmosphere by saturating the court precincts with truckloads of heavily armed paramilitary forces - at Harare's state-controlled news media this week whipped up war hysteria as Miss Harrington was tried and condemned to 25 years' imprisonment for a lame attempt to infiltrate the African National Congress

LIKELY

Passing sentence Mr Justice Sandura commented: "It is possible or likely Miss Harrington may have been subjected to some sort of ill treatment by the CIO, but on the basis of information before the court I am unable to say as a fact that this took place"

ODILE

February 13, she pleaded in open court for notice to be taken of her numerous scars and bruises, but was not referred to a doctor

SCARS

Her most harrowing testimony, however, was a three-hour delivery of evidence in mitigation, describing degrading torture sessions which caused her to soil herself

She never recovered from parents' divorce

By CAS ST LEGER CONVICTED spy Odile Harrington 27, was a lonely girl who never recovered from her parents' shattered marriage

There was nobody in Odile's mixed-up life

Understood there was friction between Odile, her mother and her brothers

Portrait of a womanly search for friends

adored dad and legal guardian Dr Jack Harrington of Highlands North who retired as research director of the National Cancer Association of South Africa three years ago

Mixed-up

"She was a crazy mixed up kid. She didn't have a happy home life"

Friction

That town's treasury building bears his name



Portrait of a womanly search for friends

University as it is fairly rare She vaguely talked about post graduate work but her final results were not good enough Professor Rankin said

Her sole friend at university appears to have been her Afrikaans Netherlands professor instrumental in her being awarded the Goelemont scholarship for two months study in Germany

She filled volumes of notebooks with bleak notes like I find myself on the edge of a deep deep sleep

There were also references to the loneliness and purposelessness of life

She was not active in Wits student organisations She was not politically active

She seemed quite bright. She was so keen to come to Wits I was quite surprised

She came to us from Pretoria

She was not active in Wits student organisations She was not politically active

She seemed quite bright. She was so keen to come to Wits I was quite surprised

ARGUS 3/12/87

(254)

SA troops, planes hit Angolans — claim

MAPUTO — South African troops and planes have been in action against Angolan units in the past few days, says an Angolan army spokesman

In a report from Luanda released here the Mozambique News Agency (Aim) quoted a Major Jota of "the Fapla political leadership" as saying that South African troops with armoured vehicles last Friday attacked the Mongua-Ngiva road in the Bulanganga area

Bulanganga is in Cunene province, about 60km north of the Namibian border. There have been previous Angolan reports of South African military action in the area

Major Jota said that since Friday South Africa had used long-range artillery in Namibia to shell Angolan positions in Xicucu and Ngiva

Ngiva, capital of Cunene, is 30km north of the border

He said that on Saturday South African planes bombed a Fapla position east of the strategic town of Cuito-Cuanavale, in Cuando Cubango province

BOMBED COLUMN

It was from Cuito-Cuanavale that the Angolans launched a major offensive against Mavinga that was repulsed by Unita rebels with South African help

Major Jota said two South African Impalas and two Mirages on Monday bombed a Fapla column on the road between Cuito-Cuanavale and Menongue

There had been casualties and equipment had been lost

On Tuesday South African aircraft had flown over a Fapla column on the same road

He claimed that an Impala aircraft had been hit

A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today that he had "nothing to add to statements already made on this subject"

● The State President's office in Pretoria would not comment on claims from Luanda yesterday that President Botha had been inside Angola four times in six years — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa

Troops quitting Angola

W/E ARGUS 5/12/77

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Weekend Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG: — South Africa has begun to withdraw its troops from southern Angola, according to Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said the process of withdrawing South African troops and the SWA Territory Force followed the successful comple-

tion of "certain tasks".

The withdrawal was being carried out under "operational circumstances", which meant that the continuing conflict situation in the area had to be taken into account.

"Care is being taken to ensure that the safety of our soldiers is not unnecessarily jeopardised during the withdrawal. For this reason no specific details can be provided," General Gedenhuys added.

Cubans 'moving to attack SA troops'

MAPUTO — A Cuban combat brigade is pushing into southern Angola to drive out four South African battalions propping up Unita rebels, Cuban military officials said yesterday

A Cuban military source in Luanda said the 50th Brigade of Cuba's army was striking south to confront up to four South African infantry and armoured battalions battling Angolan forces

Earlier, Angola said it would use Cuban forces to counter-attack next week if Pretoria's forces refused to withdraw by Thursday

South African forces, moving behind long-range artillery bombardments, were closing on the strategic Angolan garrison town of Cuito Cuanavale, Lieutenant-General Antonio dos Santos Franca, the Angolan military chief of staff, said yesterday

A SADF spokesman told the Cape Times last night he had nothing to add to official statements already made

The spokesman said that furthermore Unita's successes against the Angolan army were well-known and

not disputed anywhere except in Angola.

US and Soviet officials have put the Angolan conflict on the agenda for the superpower summit beginning on Monday in Washington

"We are going to request the necessary assistance to expel the South Africans from Angola," General Franca told a correspondent for Mozambique's Aim news agency in Luanda

"We cannot exclude the possibility of combat between Cuban troops and the South African invaders," he said

Capturing Cuito Cuanavale will give South African forces a forward airfield and a propaganda boost, Gen Franca said, claiming his forces had shot down up to 40 South African aircraft

"They have to justify to their own public opinion the losses they have suffered. They have to launch some spectacular action that will justify casualties," he said

Gen Franca said Angola's rulers "don't see any other solution" than to launch a Cuban-backed counter-attack if the South Africans failed to withdraw by December 10 — UPI

'SADF must withdraw from Angola'

LISBON. — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said yesterday South African troops must leave his country if Washington wants "progress" in negotiations for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported

The agency quoted Mr Dos Santos as saying from Luanda that it was not

logical for Washington to demand the exit of some 35 000 Cuban troops "when the South African army is occupying parts of our territory and seeks to enlarge the occupied areas"

Pretoria confirmed on Thursday that SA forces were continuing operations in Angola against government troops backed by Cuban units and Soviet advisers. — UPI

CAP 7078 1/12/87

Fresh Cuban troops arrive

Own Correspondent (254)

JOHANNESBURG. — As the South African Defence Force announced it was withdrawing from southern Angola, fresh Cuban troops were reported to have arrived in the country at the weekend to strengthen Angola's hard-hit MPLA forces.

The arrival of the unspecified number of extra Cuban troops, and the movement of the Cuban 50th Division south towards earlier scenes of battle between MPLA troops and combined Unita and South African forces, was reported by the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, at the weekend.

The Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, has announced that the withdrawal of SADF and SWA Territory Force troops from Angola had begun after the successful completion of certain tasks in the interests of South Africa and Namibia.

In Lisbon yesterday, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported that Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, would meet Angola's Foreign Minister Mr Jose Van-Dunen and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on December 16 and 17 for a new round of talks with the Angolan government on Namibian indepen-

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From page 1

dence and the withdrawal of Cuban and South African troops

Lusa said diplomatic sources in Washington believe Dr Crocker's visit to Luanda means new proposals are to be discussed in an effort to reach an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Angola and the independence of South African-ruled Namibia

In reporting the arrival of the Cuban troops, Aim said the new Cuban troop commander in Angola was General Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, who had led his country's forces there in 1975, when they had blocked a South African invasion close to the capital

An SADF spokesman said yesterday he had nothing to add to recent press statements and the official statement made to the UN Security Council two weeks ago, which said South Africa was prepared to withdraw from Angola

The weekend announcement of the start of the South African withdrawal of its troops comes after the recent UN decision that South African troops had to withdraw from southern Angola before December 10

SADF 'pull out'

7/12/87

25

Amman

SOUTH Africa's forces are withdrawing from Angola and assurances have been given by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie

Geldenhuis, that National Servicemen who have been fighting in the country — and who are due to finish their service in December — will be

home for Christmas

In a statement released from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, General Geldenhuis said "The process of withdrawing members of the Defence Force and the South West Africa Territory Force from Angola has begun"

SA sure Swapo won't infiltrate

CARE Tavis 7/12/87

284

Defence Correspondent

THE South African withdrawal from Angola indicates Pretoria is satisfied there is little short-term chance that Angolan forces will attack the Unita rebels or that Swapo insurgents can regroup for a rain season infiltration into Namibia.

However, it is likely that certain specialist South African-Namibian elements will remain behind to make sure all the loose ends remain tied up, particularly in the area north of Ovamboland, Swapo's only remaining infiltration conduit over the border.

In an announcement from Pretoria at the weekend the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jan Geldenhuys, said the process of withdrawing members of the SADF and SWA Territory Force from Angola had begun,

following "the successful completion of certain tasks in the interests of South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia"

No specific details about the withdrawal could be provided because the withdrawal was being carried out under operational circumstances

UN debate

This meant the withdrawing forces continually had to take into account the on-going conflict situation in the area, "and care is being taken to ensure that the safety of our soldiers is not unnecessarily jeopardized during the withdrawal".

He pointed out that during the recent United Nations Security Council debate South Africa had

stated its willingness to withdraw its forces, which were operating on a limited scale in south-east Angola, if its interests had been secured or if all foreign forces were also withdrawn from the area

As far as security force actions against Swapo are concerned, he referred to previous SADF statements that South Africa would not allow Swapo insurgents to activate the Caprivi and the Kavango areas once more

He also said it was well-known that every year Swapo used the rainy season to infiltrate Namibia from Angola to carry out attacks on the population

General Geldenhuys reiterated an assurance from the Chief of the Army that those national servicemen currently taking part in operations and who were due for discharge in December would "definitely" be home before Christmas

Nujoma admits ^{CAT 7415} 8/12/87 setback ^{4/28/86} in Angola

LUSAKA. — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday that South Africa's military operations in Angola last month had been a military setback for his movement.

"The invasion was a setback for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan)," he said. Plan is the armed wing of Swapo.

Mr Nujoma said the South African intervention had been prompted by Plan successes.

Mr Nujoma predicted that South Africa would have to withdraw from Namibia next year because of the cost in human and economic terms of ruling the territory.

"My optimism about the South African withdrawal is based on the conditions inside Namibia which are increasingly making it unbearable for South Africa to bear the cost of occupation," he said.

Stepped-up military pressure by his group, said Mr Nujoma, coupled with industrial action, had turned the liberation struggle into a popular resistance against South African rule. — Sapa-Reuter

Soldier 'feared necklace murder'

257
Smetani
9/12/87

A 28-YEAR-OLD South African Defence Force member, Mr Graham William Cook, was yesterday found not guilty by a Pretoria magistrate for attempting to murder a Mamelodi resident at the house of the late Dr Fabian Ribeiro last year.

The magistrate, Mr W J Fourie, said although the accused's presence in Mr Ribeiro's property had been unlawful, he shot at Mr Jacob Mampuru "as he thought his life was in danger" Mr Cook, the magistrate said, "feared the necklace murder"

The corporal's acquittal is a sequel to an incident on December 11, last year. The shooting incident at the slain couple's home took place hours after they were buried in Mamelodi.

The court heard that Mr Cook was monitoring the dead couple's home when the shooting took place. Although he and his colleague, Sergeant Ludick, had been instructed not to enter the property of Dr Ribeiro, they went into the yard.

The magistrate said the court could not find that Mr Cook maliciously shot at Mr Mampuru. He said Mr Mampuru's evidence failed to impress the court.

CAPE TIMES 10/12/87 (256)

Ex MP court-martialled

MARITZBURG. — Former PFP Member of Parliament, Mr Graham McIntosh, has been summonsed to appear before an SADF court martial tomorrow.

The summons follows a much-publicized protest by Mr McIntosh in September when he was due to attend a six day "Dad's Army" camp. He refused to attend in order to draw attention to an alleged slight shown by the Minister of Defence to Mr Peter Gastrow.

At the court martial in Durban, Mr McIntosh faces three charges under the Defence Act and the military code of discipline — refusing to report for a camp, failing to report, and being absent without leave. Sapa

MGWS 11/12/87

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Land, air are SADF's priorities, says Malan

LONDON. — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has indicated that maritime defence around the Cape of Good Hope has low priority in South African plans compared with the land threat, according a report in the latest issue of Jane's Defence Weekly.

Janes says the Minister said in an interview "South Africa, since the arms embargo and without entree to other major powers, has to cut its cloth according to the budget. The free world cannot expect the Cape route to be defended."

The magazine says General Malan referred to the fact that two years ago they had wanted to purchase the Lockheed Orion to replace the aged Shackleton MR aircraft, the squadron of which was disbanded.

Priorities

The Minister said he was not prepared to develop a specialised maritime aircraft as it was too expensive.

The highest South African naval priority was now defending harbours, including mine-sweeping and minehunting.

He gave the key current priorities as first in the air, where ground-to-air and air-to-air were on an equal footing, and secondly the land battle.

General Malan said he was puzzled by Russia putting such sophisticated weaponry into Angola, including aircraft, radar and surface-to-air missiles, instead of concentrating on the "revolutionary answer".

Thanks Russians

Jane's says he paid a backhanded compliment to the Russians when he made reference to the large amounts of weaponry captured by Unita forces in Angola.

The magazine quotes him as saying "It is a great advantage having a major power bringing in sophisticated kit.

"They are helping us and keeping us up to date. I thank them for that." — Sapa

Argus 11/12/87 256

Court-martialled McIntosh gets support from PFP team

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Almost the entire Natal executive of the Progressive Federal Party turned up to support former MP Mr Graham McIntosh, who is facing a court-martial at Natal Command military headquarters.

The delegation was led by Mr Mike Ellis, MP, who arrived minutes before the hearing was due to begin, only to find that Mr McIntosh had gone into the headquarters to consult lawyers.

With Mr Ellis were Mrs Jean Haxton, Mrs Penny Silver, Mrs Vicky Ireland, Mrs Val Holt, Dr Anthony Lumby, Mrs Isabel

Prinsloo and Mr Ian McLéan.

Mr McIntosh wanted to talk to his colleagues, but was told he was effectively in detention and could not leave pending developments during the hearing.

After standing outside for a few minutes the delegation entered to meet the former MP before proceedings started.

Mr McIntosh is facing charges of refusing to serve, failure to report for service and non-attendance when required.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was expected to give evidence today.



Mr McIntosh

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11/12/87

SADF saves R22,5m

BLOEMFONTEIN — Positive savings of R22,5m have resulted from the SA Defence Force's organised productivity programme, SADF head General J J Geldenhuys said when he presented the first three awards and two certificates at a function at the School of Armour at Tempe, Bloemfontein, yesterday.

The school won an award for developing an improved training programme for its armoured vehicle gunners with its innovative miniature shooting range.

Before 1981, these gunners had to be trained in the field, using live ammunition. The cost of training a single gunner was reduced by R5 478 between 1986 and 1987 and saved a total of R55m in 1986.

With the miniature range at the school, the training has become more specialised with better utilisation of resources.

Geldenhuys said SA had no hope of improving or maintaining its standard of living, if it did not improve its productivity.

The SADF had no claim to improved compensations for the services it rendered if it did not, together with the civil service, make its proper contribution towards the greater productivity improvement programme, he said.

Productivity schemes

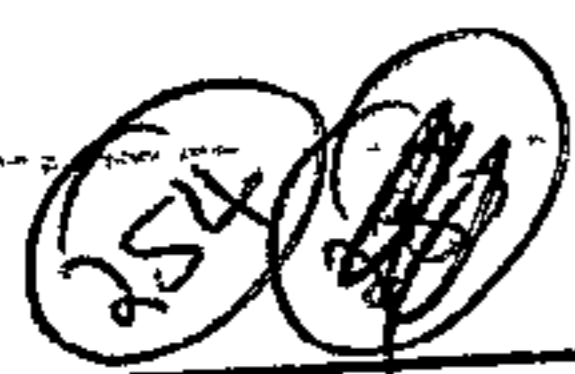
The SADF would not be able to make its proper contribution until it had completed a "culture" change of the force.

Top management must involve itself with the productivity programmes, but it must not be thought the officers, senior NCOs and warrant-officers were the only people who had good ideas, he said.

The Logistic Supply of the SAAF received an award for its Total Supply Master Plan, which had raised the air force's operational capability and led to cost savings of about R125m a year.

The third award was to the Directorate Munition of the Quartermaster-General for its scientifically accountable production control process for the acceptance of certain ammunition items which saved R8,4m a year in components and composite ammunition.

Certificates were presented to the School of Infantry for its computerised mortar fire control system, which saved R300 000 a year in bombs. — Sapa



11/12/87

TO ADVERTISE ON THIS PAGE — TELEPHONE EAST LONDON 26141

DURBAN — An incident in which a coloured sailor was refused a drink at a Memorable Order of Tin Hats (Moth) Shellhole on the Durban Bluff and was asked to leave the clubhouse has caused a sharp split among members

Refusal of drink to coloured sailor at Moth Shellhole causes sharp split

The Old Bill of the M'dumbi Shellhole in Lighthouse Road, Mr Bill Dickinson, confirmed that the incident had taken place and said he personally disagreed with the Shellhole's policy of excluding non-whites. He had tried to have the policy changed but was outvoted five-to-one at a committee meeting.

"I think that if a chap is prepared to fight for his country side-by-side with you, then he should be able to drink with

you, regardless of colour," he said

"But it is not for me to criticise when I am beaten. I am a committee man and the committee's decision is final, win or lose."

Mr Dickinson, a member of a local recce unit, had brought "the lad" to the Shellhole about a month ago. The barmaid, in accordance

with the Shellhole's policy, said she could not serve him.

"He was asked to leave. It's not a nice thing to happen. But there wasn't any bitterness or anything like that as far as I know. I wasn't there at the time," he said.

A notice has subsequently been erected at the Shellhole saying

"The right of admission reserved"

One Shellhole member, Mr John Black, said that if he had been present he personally would have bought the soldier a drink because, "if he is good enough to fight in a danger area he is good enough to drink in this club"

The national chairman of the Moths, Mr Vernon Corbishley, said the organisation was non-racial but Moth Shellholes operated independently in deciding who to admit. A number of Durban Shellholes had non-white members.

He had not heard of the incident and did not think it right that it should be associated with the Moth order. The incident was "a private affair concerning Moth members" — Sapa

APC No 15 11/2/87
**ECC speakers
are heckled**

254
By PETER DENNEHY

AN End Conscription Campaign meeting in the Claremont Civic Centre attended by 300 people was enlivened last night when questioners took issue with the speakers

When one of the speakers, Ms Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian newspaper, remarked on the paucity of information from the SADF, a questioner remarked "You don't tip your hand when you play poker"

Another asked whether the Angolan government had ever been elected by the people, but she shot back "Was the South African government?"

Magnus thanks Russia for new weapons

13/12/87

By JEREMY BROOKS
London

A HEARTFELT thank-you went out from South African Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan this week to the Soviet Union.

General Malan, in an interview with Jane's Defence Weekly, said Russian military equipment captured in Angola was keeping South Africa informed of state-of-the-art developments in Russian military equipment.

South Africa's achievements in beating the arms embargo are already highly regarded in the West.

Reports emphasise that sanctions, far from crippling the country's defence system, have established a healthy industry which now makes SA one of the top 10 arms exporters in the world.

Armcor regularly advertises in Janes which carries a weekly shopping list of some of the world's most advanced weaponry.

Puzzled

Said General Malan. "It's a great advantage to have a major power bringing in sophisticated kit. They are helping us to keep up to date. I thank them for that."

He was puzzled why the Soviets continued to pour sophisticated weaponry — such as aircraft, radars and surface-to-air missiles into Angola.

Also in the interview he said that the sea defence around the Cape of Good Hope was no longer regarded as a top priority by the SADF.

The South African Navy was now concentrating on defending harbours, mine-sweeping and mine-hunting.

Dopey smog

SMOKE from marijuana cigarettes causes an amazing 40 percent of the smog in Los Angeles, according to the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America.

IM

BOY soldiers — born at about the same time Angola's civil war began a dozen years ago — are being forced into battle against Unita by the Government's Fapla army.

This is not propaganda. I saw them. Captured in battle, these children of war face an uncertain future. Put on public display by Unita their faces show, remarkably, both the innocence of their years and the battle horrors they have just endured.

They were equipped with the best Russian weaponry and advised by Cubans. But, in the final count, it was the better discipline and commitment of the Unita forces that triumphed.

These children — among a thousand other images of war — made the greatest impression on me during my gruelling four-week stay with Unita combat forces in south-eastern Angola.

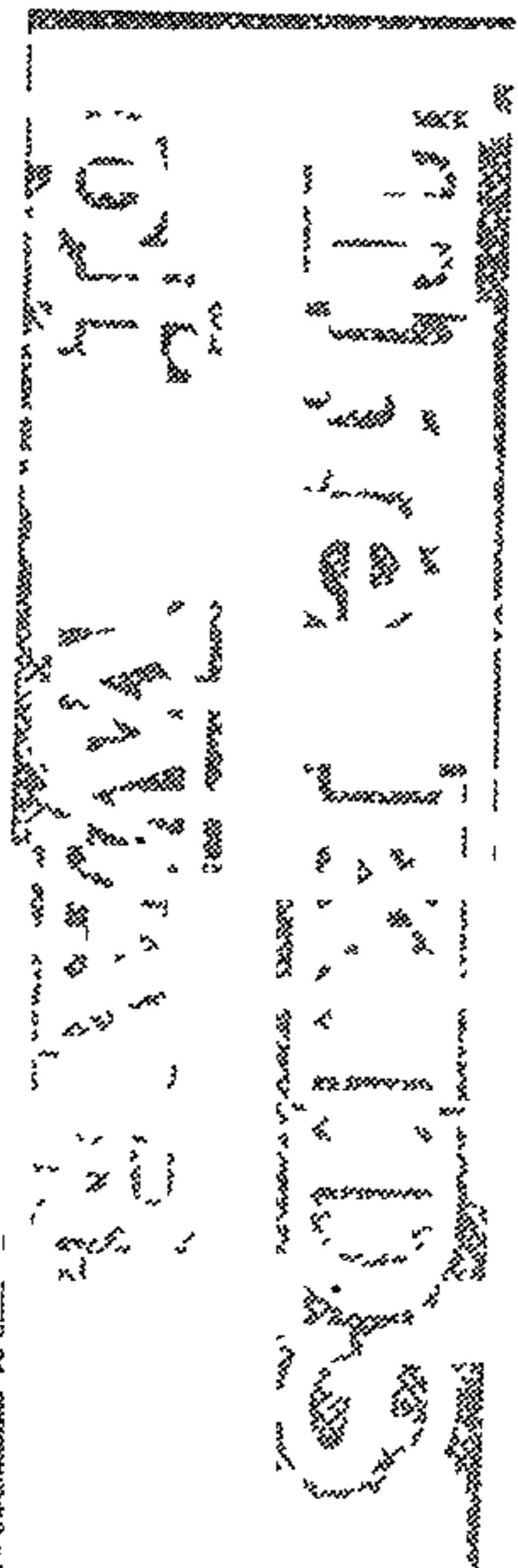
INFANTRYMAN

Like all wars, this conflict is about guns and territory and people of vastly different political persuasions and loyalties.

But it is also a war about people, ordinary people. Some, like those 12-year-old boys, have been forced to take up arms against their fellow countrymen.

Year after year the Unita soldiers have forced down the Angolan and Cuban forces to have swept in from the north and the east in their efforts to wipe out the troublesome rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Units have been helped, increasingly, by African forces but it is always unlit-



imately the Unita infantryman who has had to take the brunt of the bitter fighting.

At Biongue, Unita's rehabilitation centre for the war wounded, I also saw:

- Innocent children maimed by landmines planted by Fapla soldiers and Cubans in roads leading to agricultural areas
- Women and children paralysed from poisoned water and food left behind by fleeing enemy soldiers.
- A civilian man who had been wrapped in plastic and set alight by Swapo soldiers.

There is a whole community of more than 3 000 handicapped and maimed victims at Biongue being educated and trained to eventually lead a purposeful, useful life away from the war zone.

There's a factory where former soldiers, who have lost legs themselves, manufacture artificial limbs for their fellow handicapped comrades. Trained therapists help these people to use

their new limbs

This area is called the Freeland of Angola. Here Unita rules, although there is always the threat of attack.

Unita has established seven high schools with 20 000 pupils and 95 teachers. There are also 951 primary schools spread over other parts of southern Angola where 232 620 children are educated.

Children might be the future of this war-ravaged land: soldiers are the present national standards of its army. Secretary for Education Dr George Valentin explained:

"With technology in the field of warfare advancing so rapidly, our soldiers should be able to keep up."

His teachers, he told me in Jamba, are working under extremely dangerous conditions in certain areas — seven of them were killed recently when Cubans bombed a civilian village.

At a Unita hospital I met Sister Maria, a frail old German missionary who was initially captured by Unita troops three years ago while she was on her way from Luanda to a mission in Benguela.

Now she is part of the Unita family. She told me Unita had treated her very well, including allowing her to visit her family recently in West Germany.

After the visit she came back to Unita to carry on with her work among the people. Two other "captives", Swedes Kent L Andersson and Gunnar Stoberg, told me just before their release two weeks ago how impressed they were by the well-disciplined Unita soldiers.

DEBRIS

They were caught by Unita on the outskirts of the capital, Luanda, in an ambush in September, then marched about 1 200 km through the bush before finally travelling five days and nights on a truck to Jamba.

"We never thought attacks by Unita so near the capital would be possible," they said.

While with the Unita forces, I travelled to Cassamba in the north-east of Angola near the Zambian border — where big battles had taken place a month previously.

This took five days, travelling by truck at an average speed of 30 km/h through the bush. The guns had fallen silent by the time we arrived — the debris of battle all that remained.



De Wet Potgieeter and Unita soldier relax next to a captured Russian tank . . . battle's over — till next time

A MAJOR "spy" probe is under way after the arrest of three SADF national servicemen — including one intelligence officer — serving at Cape Town's Wynberg base.

The men were apparently arrested only hours before their discharge from the army at the end of their two years' military service.

Colonel H R Stempfle, SADF liaison officer in Pretoria, confirmed that three national servicemen had been arrested in connection with an investigation into offences under the Defence Act.

The SADF has declined to give further information and the matter is being handled by the South African Police.



Sources told the Sunday Times, however, that the three were believed responsible for passing on classified information.

All three of the arrested servicemen — described as close friends — worked at the Western Province Command HQ in Cape Town's historic castle.

Graduates

It is believed the men were asleep in their beds when military police swooped.

The three, described as university graduates, all worked in a high security in-

telligence section. One of them was reportedly called in by a superior officer a few months ago and asked to explain his presence at an End Conscription Campaign (ECC) meeting late last year, a source said.

Brilliant

The man, a devout Christian who served as a non-combatant after refusing to carry firearms or serve in the townships, is the son of a university academic.

His mother confirmed to the Sunday Times that her son had been arrested under a section of the Defence Act.

The two others believed to

have been arrested in the swoop are a married Capetonian and a corporal who had been prominent in the Western Province Army debating team — apparently once having offered a brilliant condemnation of apartheid in a debate.

Police and SADF authorities have refused to release the names of the men held.

Late yesterday, a police spokesman in Pretoria said there was a "joint" police and SADF investigation into the matter.

He could not say what charges were being investigated, nor could he say when the arrested men would appear in court.

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Botswana

BOTSWANA government officials fear South Africa may be planning a military raid on its frontline neighbour.

"We are worried," a government spokesman said from Gaborone on Friday "The writing on the wall is very clear."

South African government sources said Botswana had become the main base for infiltration into South Africa by ANC guerrillas and the smuggling in of arms.

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said "Botswana must realise this cannot go on"

Similar warnings preceded the South African raid into Botswana in May last year.

"The escalation of tension between the two countries has once more raised the temperature of antagonism in the region

At the centre of the row is South Africa's accusation that ANC terrorists are launching raids from Botswana — and Botswana's denial of the claim.

The Botswana spokesman said Gaborone preferred a "pragmatic" relationship with Pretoria. Nearly all the country's foreign trade goods are transported through South Africa, and Botswana is a member of the South African Customs Union.

"We are small, and therefore vulnerable. So our policy is one of co-existence," the spokesman said.

Botswana had ended the ANC's political representation there about a year ago — at South Africa's insistence, the spokesman said.

Dangerous

It would stick to its policy of giving refuge to South African exiles.

"But the liberation movements, including the ANC, are very aware of our policy, and they respect it," the spokesman said "They know that if they abuse our hospitality we shall have to tell them we can't afford their presence"

The spokesman said harbouring ANC militants "would be a very dangerous game to play".

A South African Government spokesman said yesterday that Botswana's policy on harbouring the ANC had not necessarily changed — but the Gaborone government lacked the political will to resist increased pressure from the ANC for the use of Botswana territory by its militants.

The pressure had arisen as a result of Mozambique and Zimbabwe becoming closed to ANC militarist operations.

There were senior, individual members of the Botswana government who were more sympathetic to the ANC's needs than official

fears

new

raid

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

Parcel bomb in shop fails to detonate

SHOPPERS in a crowded Windhoek store escaped death yesterday when the Soviet-made MUV2 detonator cap of a bomb exploded, but failed to activate a 4kg plastic charge.

The parcel was handed in about 11am at the parcel section of the shop which has a mainly black clientele, police spokesman Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk said. It partly exploded 30 minutes later, scattering pieces of plastic explosives. — Sapa

policy determined

An analysis of interrogations of arrested insurgents and terror incidents had shown that 60% of ANC activity in South Africa now originated in Botswana, the South African spokesman said.

Declined

Botswana says information passed to it through diplomatic channels does not, as South Africa claimed, amount to evidence of ANC use of Botswana territory.

The Botswana spokesman said his country's security forces were in regular contact with their South African counterparts at the Zeerust base of northern Transvaal operations.

The South African spokesman confirmed these contacts — there had been as many as 110 in one six-month period — but said the South Africans found the information was "ending up in the wrong hands", often those of the insurgents.

For this reason South

Africa had declined to be specific in recent diplomatic exchanges.

Botswana had also refused joint patrols or regular border security meetings, the South African spokesman said.

The Botswana spokesman said Gaborone favoured inter-government contacts where officials could speak "as professionals to professionals".

Access

Interviews with both governments revealed that South Africa has access to information in the heart of the Gaborone administration.

"Botswana society is an open book, at least to South Africa," the Botswana spokesman claimed.

"Our feeling is that whenever South Africa has internal problems it cooks up something externally to explain away its internal difficulties."

The revolutionary climate, by the SA Government's own admission, was growing and the National Council forum to negotiate a new deal for blacks was not taking off, he said.

Cape Times 30/12/87

SA bombings kill 15 civilians, says Angola

LISBON. — South African planes have bombed army positions and towns in southern Angola, killing 15 civilians, despite Pretoria's claim it was withdrawing its forces, the Angolan official news agency, Angop, said yesterday.

A military spokesman in Pretoria yesterday scoffed at this and other allegations in the Angop statement.

Citing military sources, Angop said South African forces violated Angolan air space 10 times and bombed villages at least 12 times from December 20 to December 27.

"On the 23rd, the South African Air Force bombed Baixo-Longa south-west of Cuito Cuanavale, causing the deaths of 15 civilians and wounding five others," said the report, monitored in Lisbon.

"The Angolan armed forces shot down a South African plane and hit another fighter-type aircraft on December 26 when the planes were bombing villages and Angolan army positions in the Cuito Cuanavale area," Angop added.

Angop also said South African troops had attacked a supply convoy destined for civilians.

The strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale, in the southern Cuando Cubango province, has been the scene in recent months of fierce fighting between Angolan troops and Unita.

The SADF spokesman said yesterday the SADF "categorically denied" that an SAAF aircraft had been shot down on December 26.

He added: "The South African position, as far as Angola was concerned, was stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs just last week. The SADF has nothing to add to that statement, or the statement made by the Chief of the SADF that the process of withdrawing from Angola had begun." — Sapa-Reuter and Own Correspondent

SAP mum on SADF 'spy' arrests

Crime Reporter
21/12/87

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Police are remaining tight-lipped over a spy probe into alleged contraventions of the Defence Act by three national servicemen — apparently including an intelligence officer — who were arrested in Cape Town last week.

The South African Defence Force was assisting the police in the investigation, Pretoria police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Eddie Everson said yesterday.

The three servicemen, all university graduates, were arrested last Monday night, only hours before their discharge at the end of their two-year training.

One of the detained soldiers is the son of a Stellenbosch academic.

It is understood the arrests are related to the passing on of classified information.

Their names have not been released but it is believed all three worked at Western Province Command headquarters in the Castle.

Police would not comment on reports that at least one of the three had links with the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

Sources said the academic's son was recently questioned by his commanding officer about attending an ECC meeting late last year.

It is not yet known when the three are expected to appear in court. They are being detained at Cape Town's army detention barracks.

Police silent on 254 SADF spy probe

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police are remaining tight-lipped over a spy investigation of alleged contraventions of the Defence Act by three national servicemen — apparently including an intelligence officer — who were arrested in Cape Town last week.

The South African Defence Force was helping in the investigation, Pretoria police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Eddie Everson said yesterday.

The three servicemen, all university graduates, were arrested by military police at the Wynberg military base last Monday night, only hours before their discharge at the end of their two-year training.

They were apparently still asleep when the military police swooped.

One of the detained soldiers is the son of a prominent Stellenbosch academic, while another is said to be a corporal who was a member of the Western Province Command debating team.

It is understood the arrests are related to classified information.

Their names have not been released but it is believed all three worked at the SADF at Western Province Command headquarters in the Castle, where at least one had access to highly sensitive and secret information.

Police would not comment on reports that at least one had links with the End Conscription Campaign.

However, it was said that the academic's son — described as a devout Christian and a pacifist — was recently questioned by his commanding officer about attending an ECC meeting late last year.

It is not known when the three are expected to appear in court. They are being detained at Cape Town's army detention barracks.

Cape Times 21/12/87

Soldiers held over Defence Act probe

JS4

By CLARE HARPER

THREE Defence Force national servicemen who work at Western Province Command headquarters in the Castle have been arrested and a joint police-SADF investigation under the Defence Act is in progress.

The Cape Times confirmed yesterday that a fourth man, former University of Stellenbosch philosophy (honours) student Mr Jannie Swart, 25, was also arrested along with the trio but was later released.

Speaking from his parents' home in the Eastern Cape, Mr Swart said he could not comment. He said he had "no idea" what charges the others might be facing.

A SADF spokesman, Colonel H R Stempfle, confirmed that the soldiers had been arrested in connection with alleged "irregularities" under the Defence Act and were being held in custody.

CRL protests ECC detention

Cape Times 22/12/87
Staff Reporter

THE Civil Rights League has slammed the detention, under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, of outgoing chairwoman of the End Conscription Campaign, Miss Paula Hathorn.

Miss Hathorn and UCT academic Mr Chris Giffard were arrested at the airport at East London on Wednesday

Mr Giffard had gone to meet Miss Hathorn on her return from a holiday in Zimbabwe

A CRL spokesman said "many people" are being held under that section

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~~254~~

CAP. Times 23/12/87 254

SADF to handle case of detained servicemen

Defence Correspondent

THE three national servicemen arrested in the city last week for alleged contraventions of the Defence Act are being held by the South African Defence Force (SADF), not the police.

A spokesman for the army yesterday dispelled confusion about which official arm was holding the suspects when he stated in Pretoria that the contraventions were now being in-

vestigated solely by the SADF.

He said the investigation should soon be completed, after which charges would be formulated and the three men would appear before a military court.

Standard military useage dictates that the military court will consist of several officers of the rank of major-equivalent or above, the senior of whom will be the president of the court.

SADF probes Defence Act case

THE three national servicemen arrested in Cape Town last week for alleged contraventions of the Defence Act are being held by the South African Defence Force, not the police — but the charges they will face are not yet known, and their names cannot be published.

A spokesman for the South African Army yesterday dispelled confusion

Own Correspondent

about who was holding the suspects when he stated in Pretoria that the contraventions were now being investigated solely by the SADF.

He added the investigation should soon

254 To Page 2
B (day) 23/12/87

SADF holding suspects in Defence Act case

be completed, after which charges would be formulated and the three men would appear before a military court.

No further details about the case would be released until the preliminary investigation had been completed, he added.

It is not known where the men are being held. It is thought they are at the detention barracks at Wynberg military camp.

Although information about the case is sparse, standard military usage dictates that

The military court will consist of several officers of the rank of major-

equivalent or above, the senior of whom will be the president of the court.

The president of the court will decide whether the proceedings are to be held in camera.

Each accused will be entitled to a defending officer, who will probably be a national service or Citizen Force officer who has a law degree.

If the accused are found guilty and sentenced, their cases will automatically be sent for review by legal officers at higher headquarters.

← From Page 1



Charged soldiers knew of 'dirty tricks' schemes

24/12 - 14/1/88
 (254)
 W/Mare

By GAYE DAVIS in Cape Town

THREE national servicemen now under arrest in Cape Town on suspicion of contravening the Defence Act are believed to have had information relating to a "dirty tricks" drive aimed at the End Conscription Campaign.

The three — arrested hours before their discharge last week after completing two years' compulsory national service — were apparently close friends who worked at Western Province Command Headquarters in Cape Town's Castle, sources said.

Within the Castle is a section responsible for producing pamphlets and other articles of propaganda, usually identified as emanating from the SADF. When a spate of posters appeared in Cape Town earlier this year, vilifying the ECC and conscientious objector Ivan Toms, speculation was rife that they originated from the same department.

One of the men, the son of a University of the Western Cape academic, was described as a devout Christian who performed military service as a non-combatant, refusing to bear arms or perform duty in townships.

A fourth man, a Stellenbosch University philosophy honours student, was arrested with the men but later released.

He has said he has "no idea" what charges the others will face.

Police have meanwhile withdrawn from the investigation, which is now being carried out solely by the Defence Force. An SADF representative said this was because police had found it was "a Defence Act matter, as opposed to the Official Secrets Act".

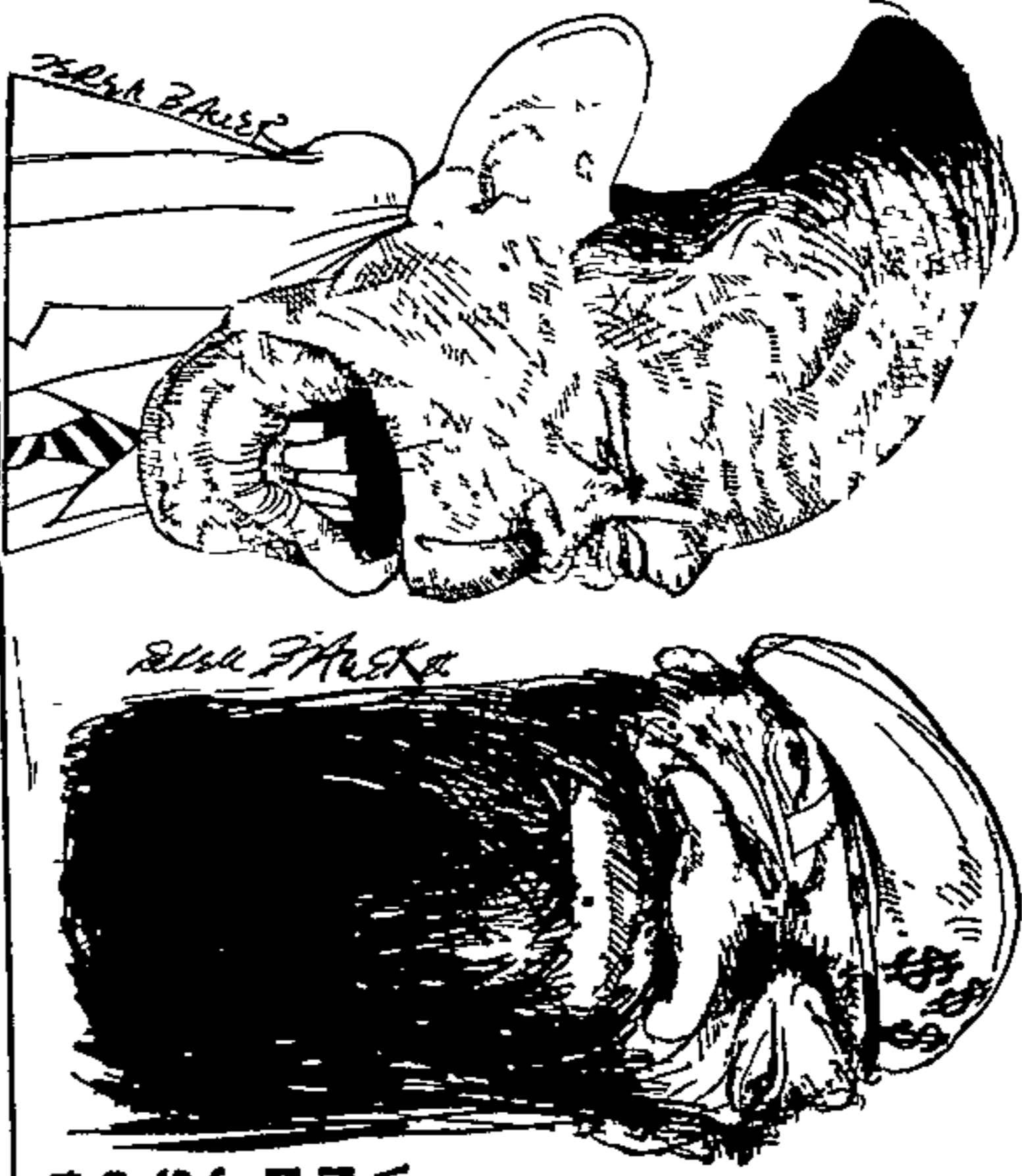
Once the investigation was complete and charges drawn up, the three would appear before a military court, the representative said. "No further details concerning the case will be given until the preliminary investigation is completed."

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No, no, gentlemen. You've got Clausewitz all wrong in Angola

The famous German theorist Clausewitz landed himself a bad reputation among people who hadn't read him, for supposedly advocating 'absolute war'. Some of those non-readers seem to be senior officers in the defence force.

By Professor JACK SPENCE of the University of Leicester



Warriors: Magnus Malan and Jonas Savimbi ... committed to war

Committees undermining it argue that giving the police and the military a role at every level in the structure provides an effective framework for diffusing social and economic grievances before they become threats to political order

the observation by the chief of the defence force, General Janmie Geldenhuis, that "in the management sciences they say the key is you must .. scientifically manage change and keep it as stable as possible"

This is a perversion of the classic theory of counter-insurgency; when it has succeeded — as in the British campaign in Malaya in the Fifties — political and economic reform have gone hand-in-hand.

In the South African context, however, the government's version appears to operate in a political vacuum: for in the absence of a clearly articulated, alternative version of society (an essential prerequisite for a government attempting to win mass support for its policies) short term military and economic tactics becomes ends in themselves, incapable of translation into meaningful political goals. And, paradoxically, an excessive concen-

This in turn — it is claimed — encourages the emergence of moderate black leaders willing to negotiate a new constitutional dispensation with the government

But the objective appears to be to neutralise black opposition in the hope that a policy of economic and social amelioration will weaken, if not eliminate, demands for genuine political incorporation as distinct from the co-optation of a minority into the existing system

Thus "technocratic" approach to counter-insurgency is summed up in

NEW EFFICIENCIES ▶ 3255 KHZ

Released spy tells of stolen SA secrets

By HOWARD BARRELL
in Harare

DETAILS of a major spy case — involving allegations of South African destabilisation of its neighbours so sensitive that the government did not want it mentioned even in an *in camera* court — emerged this week for the first time

One of the accused, Trish Hanekom, a Zimbabwe citizen, was released last Friday, one week before the end of her 38-month sentence, and quickly and quietly deported to Zimbabwe

However, in an interview in Harare she told how in 1983 she was part of a three-person spy ring which obtained a trunk-load of top secret documents from the directorate of a special task force. The documents outlined what she says were details of destabilisation operations in Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe

The others in the ring were her husband Derek Hanekom, released from prison last year after serving a two-year sentence, and Roland Hunter, still serving a five-year sentence

Hunter, she said, had been personal assistant to Colonel Cornelius van Niekerk, who worked out of a building in Pretoria

Van Niekerk headed "Operation Mila", the code-name for the South African programme of support for Mozambique National Resistance rebels, or Renamo, fighting the Frelimo government, she added.

"Operation Mila was the model project — regarded as effective and cost-efficient — for other operations being run with the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) in Lesotho, Unita in Angola and dissidents in Zimbabwe," said Hanekom.

The spy group had got hold of detailed documents and information laying out

● The use by a civilian organisation of the Hillbrow post office tower to broadcast propaganda for the "Voice of Free Africa",

● Consignments to Renamo of brand new AK47 assault rifles (with their serial numbers erased) from a huge stock of the weapons kept in boxes in a warehouse near Pretoria;

● Military co-ordinates and dates for drops of arms and supplies to Renamo camps in Mozambique.

● To PAGE 2

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of Emergency regulations

Spies' secrets are revealed

From PAGE 1

● The use of a company, known as "Frama Intertrading", which had an aircraft at an airfield near Johannesburg, as a front to transport officials involved in "Operation Mila",

● The use of R5 000 to fit out Renamo leader Alfonso Dhlakama and some of his aides with clothing suitable for them to attend a conference in West Germany in 1983;

● The payment of wages to senior Renamo officials in camps in the Transvaal, two near Phalaborwa and one north of Pretoria;

● The payment of money to Renamo leaders in Malawi.

The Defence Act prevents the publication of further details of information gathered by the spy ring.

Much of this information found its way to Mozambican and other security officials in the Frontline states.

Hanekom said the information the group had been able to provide to Mozambique in 1983 may well have been a factor in South Africa's decision to sign the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique a few months later.

The 30-year-old Hanekom said the severity of the charges against the three were reduced because top members of South Africa's State Security Council felt they could not risk releasing the highly sensitive documents to court officials, even at an *in camera* hearing.

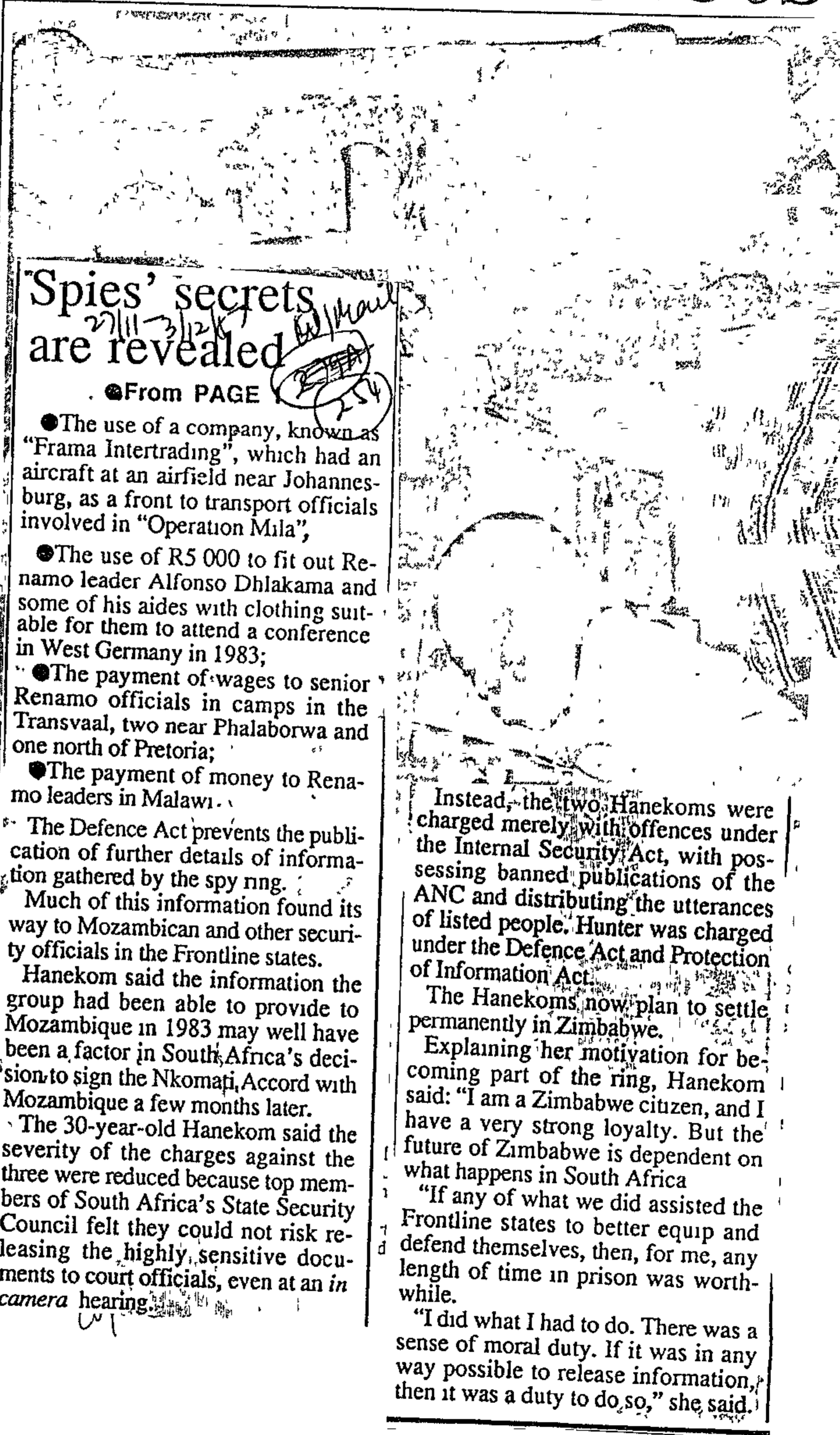
Instead, the two Hanekoms were charged merely with offences under the Internal Security Act, with possessing banned publications of the ANC and distributing the utterances of listed people. Hunter was charged under the Defence Act and Protection of Information Act.

The Hanekoms now plan to settle permanently in Zimbabwe.

Explaining her motivation for becoming part of the ring, Hanekom said: "I am a Zimbabwe citizen, and I have a very strong loyalty. But the future of Zimbabwe is dependent on what happens in South Africa

"If any of what we did assisted the Frontline states to better equip and defend themselves, then, for me, any length of time in prison was worthwhile.

"I did what I had to do. There was a sense of moral duty. If it was in any way possible to release information, then it was a duty to do so," she said.



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3/12/87-378

Armcor denies recruiting Israeli air technicians

LONDON — Nearly 50 Israeli aircraft industry engineers and technicians, made redundant by the cancellation of the Lavi fighter project, have been recruited by a South African aircraft company, says *Jane's Defence Weekly*.

"They are presently living in Johannesburg hotels and will receive salaries of between US\$5 000 \$7 000 a month, payable into bank accounts anywhere in the world," the publication says.

"They will initially begin work on the Cheetah upgrade programme,

an adaption of the South African Air Force Mirage III; before helping to set up a plant at an existing factory near Pretoria for the manufacture of a new aircraft.

"This will be either the Arieh, the scaled-down forerunner of the Lavi, or a copy of the F-21 Kfir, which is, in turn, a copy of the Mirage 5."

However, *Jane's* quotes an Armcor (South Africa) spokesman as saying "We categorically deny recruiting Lavi technicians."

"No comment."

Jane's says that in a separate move, South Africa is also currently planning an update of its Mirage F1 fighter fleet.

"The SAAF is thought to operate four squadrons of F1AZs and one squadron of F1Zs (the latter containing some 31 aircraft) — Sapa.

GRAHAMSTOWN — The senior staff officer at Craddock, Captain G Grobbelaar, told the Supreme Court yesterday that the unrest unit's excursion into the Craddock Township was completely irregular

He was testifying at the trial of Warrant-Officer Leon de Villiers, 36, and Constable Patrick David Goosen, 26, on two counts of murder, two of assault and one of attempting to defeat the ends of justice

Capt Grobbelaar said after he was informed of a possible terrorist attack on the police during a funeral in Craddock, scheduled for July 26 last year, he had asked for reinforcements.

Commander of the un-

Visit into town by riot squad irregular — captain

rest unit, Colonel D Blignaut, had arranged for about 50 men, including a specially trained reaction squad under W/O De Villiers.

Capt Grobbelaar said the squad was only required to report for duty at 7 am on Saturday, July 26. Any entry into the township before that, was without his permission or knowledge

When W/O De Villiers reported to him on the Saturday, he had made

no mention of it

At about 7 am on Saturday, he had briefed all section leaders, including W/O De Villiers

He had explained the purpose of the operation and allocated specific posts to the various units, except for W/O De Villiers' squad

Any contact with terrorists would have resulted in a cordon being thrown around the area and W/O De Villiers' squad going in

He had made it clear that all incidents were to be reported to him personally. Any action taken was to be disciplined and no unnecessary force to be tolerated

They were also instructed not to leave the township during the operation without specific permission from him.

No drinking on duty was allowed — any policeman found drinking would not be placed on duty

The trial will continue on Monday

Mr Justice Zietsman was on the bench with Mr B P Loots and Mr J van der Riet as assessors

The Attorney General, Dr J A d'Oliveira, SA, assisted by Mr W Kingsley appeared for the State. Mr C Jansen, SC, assisted by Mr N du Toit and instructed by Huisamen and Roelofse appeared for the defence

Angola Now the big pull-out

By MARLENE BURGER

THE South African troops involved in the fierce fighting against Cuban-Angolan forces in the south of the country this weekend began a general withdrawal to the SWA/Namibian border.

The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, announced the pull-out of the battle-hardened troops yesterday but declined to give further details.

Indications are, however, that the withdrawal of the troops reflects South African confidence that the recent heavy Cuban-Fapla attack against Unita-held territory in the south-east has been decisively smashed.

Last month, when confirming the South African troop presence in limited actions against Luanda's forces, Gen Geldenhuys pledged they would be withdrawn when all objectives had been secured.

"The ongoing conflict in the area has to be taken into account by the forces who are withdrawing and operational conditions are being observed," he said in a statement yesterday.

"Every care is being taken to ensure that the safety of our soldiers is not jeopardised during the withdrawal."

Pledge

The troops now retiring from positions believed to be as deep as 300km into Angola have, it is reported, been giving support to Unita forces facing heavy enemy armour, artillery and air attack around the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale in south-central Angola.

South Africa recently told the United Nations Security Council that it was willing to withdraw its forces from south-east Angola once its interests had been secured, or when all foreign forces were withdrawn from the area.

General Geldenhuys also yesterday warned that Swapo terrorists would not be allowed to infiltrate the Caprivi and Kavango again.

"It is well known that Swapo terrorists use the rainy season each year to infiltrate SWA/Namibia from Angola and to carry out attacks on the population."

"It is South Africa's declared policy to strive for stability, peace and development in the sub-continent, but we reserve the right to act against terrorists," he said.

The troop withdrawal brings to an end one of bloodiest engagements of South African forces in Angola.

Twenty-seven South African soldiers have lost their lives in the fighting against Angolan and Swapo forces in southern Angola in the last three months.

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(254)

THE official touring map still claims that Oshikango is a town on the border between Namibia and Angola. But today the villas are bombed out ruins, their few standing walls pocked with bullet holes, while shells of spent ammunition can be picked up on the road.

The only inhabitants are a South African military unit encamped 100 metres from the border.

A water tower has been converted into a machine gun turret from where a young soldier with binoculars scans the dense bush of Angola for signs of the "enemy".

Less than a kilometre away, on the Namibian side of the border, one can see the first Ovambo homesteads — signs of a civilian population trapped in a military struggle which has turned their region into a massively fortified war zone.

A dusk to dawn curfew is in force and allegations of beatings, torture and killings of the population are continually reported.

"They are part of our daily bread," said the white-haired Bishop Kleopas Dumani, head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Namibia.

To an outside world bored with the endless delays and the seemingly intractable problem of independence for Namibia, it has become a forgotten war overshadowed by the clashes a few hundred kilometres to the north in Angola.

It is more than nine years since the United Nations security council adopted Resolution 435 in September 1978 which would have provided for free and fair elections in Namibia.

However, Pretoria has consistently refused to implement it, linking independence for Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Home to almost half the population of the largely desert land of Namibia, Ovamboland has been the main recruiting ground of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) and the focal point of the guerrilla war.

Military bases are dotted throughout the border country, while the dead livestock on the side of the roads are testimony to the relentless patrols of the armoured cars.

To get into the largely white town at Oshakati, where the families of officers live, you have to pass through a military checkpoint.

Inside the fortifications, people go about their business — from Unisex hair salons to supermarket shopping — as if it were Welkom or Benoni — except the houses are sandbagged in case of an attack.

The military claim their forces in the north are there to protect the people from intimidation by Swapo "terrorists".

They believe they are winning the counter-insurgency war and use as proof the decline in the number of attacks since the early 1980s.

However, the second phase of their war against Swapo — winning the "hearts and the minds of the people" — has not met with the same success.

"They (the security forces) are not here to protect the people," said Dumani, "they are here to kill the people."

Nothing new, the

Defence Force replies

A SOUTH African Defence Force representative said "there was nothing new in any of these allegations."

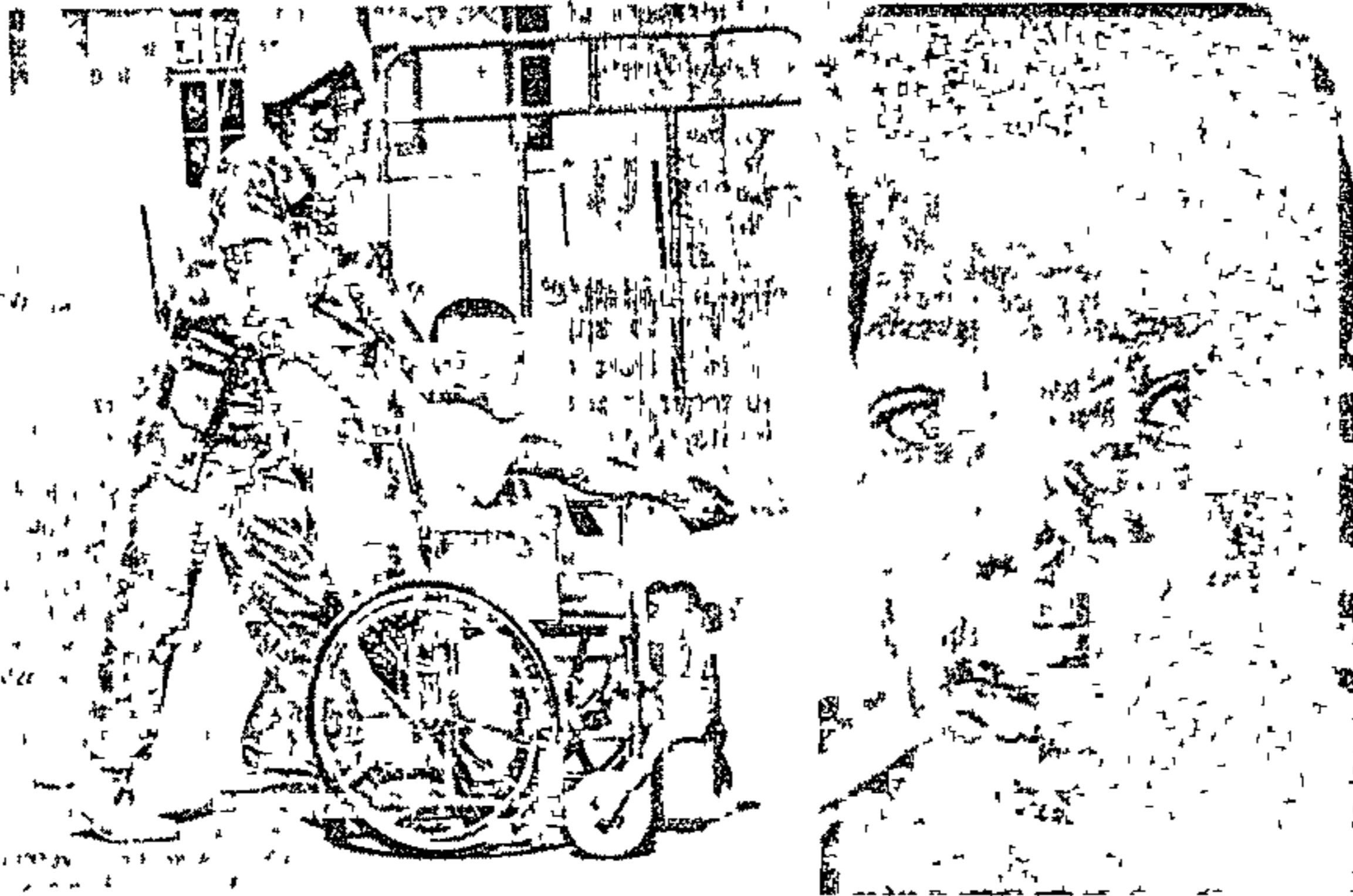
"The Defence Force has set up an organisation in SWA/Namibia to deal with precisely this sort of problem. Any member of the local population can lodge a complaint through these channels and it will be thoroughly investigated."

"The Defence Force does not condone, justify or tolerate any illegal actions committed against the local population. A number of soldiers have, in fact, appeared in court in SWA/Namibia, been convicted and punished in accordance with the law."

"The other side of this story is, however, missing. No mention is made of the atrocities committed by Swapo in SWA/Namibia. No mention is made of the civilians Swapo has murdered and maimed. No mention is made of the fact that Swapo is never held accountable in terms of the law."

Welcome to Oshikango. Or what's left of it

Life on the border. A town reduced to bullet-pocked rubble. Dusk-to-dawn curfews. Military bases are dotted all over. The roads are scattered with dead livestock. PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK reports from Ondangua



Victims of the Namibian conflict. A wounded Koevoet soldier, left, and a civilian who claims his face was pressed against an exhaust.

Pictures: STEVE HILTON BARBER, Afrapix, and JOHN LIEBENBERG, The Namibian

If you go to the hospital and see a man who was beaten up by Koevoet (the police counter-insurgency unit) he will say he has been protected."

Even the homeland government in Ovambo is opposed to the South African military presence.

Peter Kalangua, the head of the Ovambo executive committee and leader of the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice, describes the military as an "occupation force."

Oswald Tshivutu, the secretary of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, keeps a record in his office of all the charges of atrocities levelled against Koevoet and the military by the people of Ovambo.

The fat 1987 file on his desk details 112 incidents ranging from allega-

tions of the machinegunning of a peasant farmer's herd of goats which wandered into a military camp to razing of houses of suspected Swapo sympathisers to allegations of rape committed by white soldiers.

The most common complaints are of Koevoet beating people for information which would then be used to track down Swapo guerrillas and of people shot for breaking the curfew.

A random perusal of Tshivutu's file reveals that on October 2 a man complained that his homestead was visited by seven Koevoet members.

He was out so they interrogated his wife and children about where the terrorists were. They started to hit them, he claimed, smashing his wife in the face with a bottle.

Koevoet searched the other huts

They stripped two girls until they were naked and made them stand in the light of fire so they could look at their private parts.

"They fetched sticks and started to poke the girls on their female parts," a witness' statement said.

On the night of October 1, two women were sleeping on the stoep of a hospital set aside for visiting relatives and pregnant women. (Because of the curfew pregnant women have to camp out on the hospital verandah in case they go into labour at night.)

They went into the bushes to relieve themselves and, though they were within the hospital grounds, were shot at as curfew breakers by members of 101 Battalion, the Ovambo battalion. One was killed, the other shot in the legs.

On September 3, a group of bare-chested white soldiers out drinking allegedly started beating people up and shooting at cars and shops. They wounded several people who were taken to 101 Battalion sick bay for treatment.

On July 27, members of 101 Battalion visited a shop for a drink. After talking to the people gathered there, they went to hide in the bush.

At 7:30pm four people (two women, a baby and a young man) left the shop to go home and were all shot dead by the members of the battalion as curfew breakers.

The Defence Force said they fired warning shots and people began running, but this was denied by witnesses to the shooting.

On July 8, a 64 year old man was shot dead while returning home from a funeral. His wife said she waited and waited, "but Johannes never came home."

The Defence Force came the next day and told her that they shot him because he "walked in the evening and was a terrorist."

Until a few years ago, most of these cases were seldom reported.

It is largely thanks to the weekly exposés in the Windhoek-based newspaper, the Namibian, that they are now starting to see the light of day, making the claims of the security forces that the population are starting to side with them appear increasingly hollow.

Peasants interviewed deep in the bush were adamant that support for Swapo had not waned.

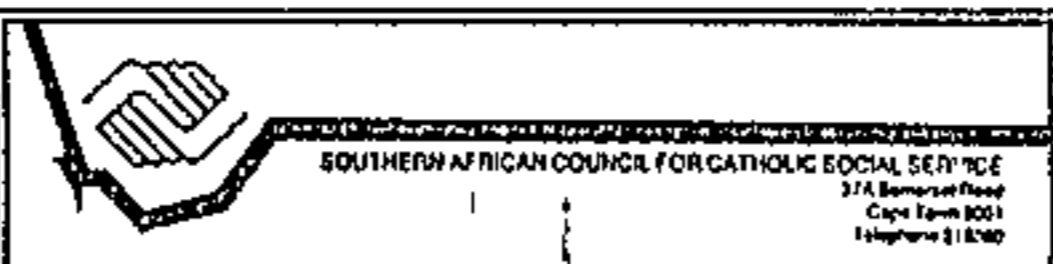
"The Boers are telling white lies," said one old man. "They only threaten people to support them. Even a small kid knows that the Boers are mishandling the people."

Thousands of Ovambos have fled to join Swapo during the 21-year war, meaning many homesteads have given relatives to the struggle, forging an indelible bond with the exiled army.

"How can you call a man a terrorist if he is fighting for his country?" asked another old man.

Dumani said the issue was not whether Swapo had support or not. "We are only asking that the people be given an opportunity to choose their leaders in a free and fair election. That is what the implementation of Resolution 435 is all about."

"As far as the South African government is concerned, they are not elected by the people of this country. They can prolong the process as long as they like, they will not succeed in changing our standpoint."



SACCSS is asking -

"What changes and activities can we recommend to The Catholic Churches network to help it respond effectively to social and development needs in Southern Africa?"

SACCSS is looking for -

A person to spend time asking this and similar questions in and around Johannesburg and Pretoria.

This job would appeal to a lively individual capable of doing social research. The research post is for one year (1988) but could lead to a permanent post.

It would be an advantage to be a practising Catholic, speak at least one black language, drive a car and be able to work on your own. You will run a small office and in time direct the activities of one other fieldworker. A car will be provided.

Interested? Write to
The Secretary, SACCSS,
37 A Somerset Road,
Cape Town 8001
by 30 December

Motivate fully please and give names and addresses of at least 2 contactable referees

LECTURERS

The Association Of Black Accountants (ABASA) a non profit organisation committed to increasing the numbers of Black Accountants in South Africa, has vacancies for Tutors/Lecturers at the centre for accounting and management studies in Johannesburg.

These vacancies are in:
-Economics
-Quantitative Methods / Mathematics / Statistics
-Accounting

Applicants should ideally have a degree and teaching experience. Interested persons can contact Markus at (011) 23 0314/5 and/or submit a detailed CV to the Education Officer, P.O. Box 5282, Jhb 2000.

The Closing date for applications is the 30th December 1987.

NRG us 8/12/87

INTERNATIONAL

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US hopes Cubans will follow SA withdrawal

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON — The United States welcomes South Africa's troop withdrawal from Angola and hopes it will be followed by a withdrawal of all foreign forces

This might bring a regional peace settlement on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia, a State Department spokesman said

He noted that the US had recently joined the world community in supporting a UN resolution calling on South Africa to withdraw.

It is expected here that Angola will be on the Reagan-Gorbachev summit agenda this week

The Americans hope to persuade the Soviets to support an Angolan peace initiative that will see a departure of foreign forces, international guarantees for Angola's return to the world economy and international encouragement for reconciliation between the ruling MPLA and the Unita rebels

Angola is scheduled to come up during a discussion of world trouble spots, but of-

ficials here say it is likely that this part of the summit will be dominated by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

Rising tensions in the Far East will also be highlighted, especially on the Korean Peninsula where there are concerns about the threat to next year's Olympic Games

● Sapa-Reuter reports from Lusaka that Mr Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's

Organisation, said South Africa's military operations in southern Angola have been a setback

He said yesterday "The invasion was a setback for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia." Plan is the armed wing of Swapo

He added "The invasion of Angola by South Africa is a result of Plan successes in northern Namibia, where it captured 30 armoured cars on October 31."

Mr Nujoma predicted that South Africa would be compelled to withdraw from Namibia next year because of the cost in human and economic terms of ruling the territory

Mr Nujoma said military operations would be stepped up at the start of the rainy season

The Swapo leader was in the Zambian capital for consultations with President Kenneth Kaunda

UK documentary on Angola tonight

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — British television viewers are to be taken on a harrowing tour tonight of war-torn Angola in a special Channel Four documentary, *Angola South Africa's Dirty War*.

South Africa is cast as the aggressor in the company of the Reagan Administration and Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement and is blamed for waging a war that has left many dead, the economy of the country in ruins, and the future in doubt.

Angolan Commander Luis

Faciara of the 5th battalion says: "We know that when we fight Unita, we are actually fighting South Africa. South Africa is determined to destabilise Angola and to prevent our government from running the country as it wants to"

Angolans interviewed in the film claim South Africans "regularly massacre our people". There are scenes of mass graves and mutilated victims of attacks.

Angola's economic problems are highlighted in the film. Not least of the problems is that the bulk of the

country's most highly trained people are having to be channelled into the armed forces to fly aircraft and to man modern equipment.

A senior Luanda official says: "We have been at war for 26 years . . . first against the Portuguese and now against South Africa and we yearn for peace."

"We know that when apartheid ends, this war will end. If apartheid ended tomorrow, Angola would be at peace tomorrow. The independence of Namibia is the key to peace in the region."

ECC posters removed in city

Staff Reporter

Mabus 9/12/87 (254)
SEVERAL hundred End Conscription Campaign posters advertising a meeting in Claremont, have been removed in an "organised" manner by "a large number of people", according to the ECC

Spokesman Mr David Green challenged those responsible to a debate

The meeting, dealing with the Defence Force's involvement in Angola, was being advertised by other means and would definitely go ahead, he said

The meeting is in Claremont Civic Centre tomorrow at 8pm

Speakers are Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian, Mr Jasper Walsh, a Progressive Federal Party MP, and a conscript who has served in Angola



General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, at the Castle today with Brigadier A K de Jager, right, Officer Commanding Western Province Command. With them is Commandant Paul Grobbelaar, Captain of the Castle Guard, left, and other officers

Cubans in Luanda report 'unlikely'

Political Staff

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan has rejected as "propaganda" reports that the Cuban Fifth Division has moved into Luanda

He said today that the story had been put out by the Mozambique news agency, Aim, whose "credibility was extremely low"

The object was probably to bolster the image of the Cuban and Angolan forces after their recent defeat

"If I had suffered such a devastating defeat I would want to put out a story like this to try to restore my image as a strongman," General Malan said at an informal Press briefing at the Castle

The report of the arrival of fresh Cuban troops was widely used on TV and in newspapers and caused some concern because it coincided with an announcement by the chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, that South African troops were pulling out of Angola

General Malan warned South African media to treat Aim reports with circumspection

"He said a "shocker" such as



Brigadier de Jager shows General Malan construction plans while Commandant Grobbelaar looks on.

the story about the arrival of the Fifth Division could create anxiety among the public

For Aim to report on what was happening in Luanda was "like going to Moscow to find out what was happening in Los Angeles", General Malan said

He said the report had not been confirmed one way or another. He had not ordered the army to check it but this would be done as a routine matter

But he said to move an army division was "not child's play"

"They couldn't do it within six months. The possibilities are extremely limited"

Even if it were true, there was no great cause for concern

as the Cubans were not "real fighters"

They preferred to stay in the towns "to drink wine and flirt with the women"

Asked why SADF spokesmen had refused to comment on the report, he said this was because it was a political matter

"I'm giving you the political comment"

General Malan was visiting the Castle to inspect restoration work

He has a special interest in the Castle as he was based there while serving as Officer Commanding Western Province Command

◆ More Cubans arrive — p 6

Airport who was booked for Harare via Johannesburg.

CMK Times 12/12/84
**McIntosh acquitted
in court martial** *(54)*

DURBAN. — Former Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Graham McIntosh was found not guilty in a court martial hearing in Durban yesterday of failing to attend an army camp.

Mr McIntosh was found not guilty by the court president, Mr PJ de Klerk, of not attending a six-day (Dad's Army) camp on September 14 this year, who said the wrong charges had been brought against him.

Instead of charging Mr McIntosh with failing to attend the camp, he said the prosecution should rather have laid charges of either failing or refusing to report for duty.

Mr McIntosh had initially been charged with both those offences, but they had been dropped during an out-of-court plea bargaining session early yesterday.

After the hearing Mr McIntosh said "I am now confident that court martial courts are capable of dispensing justice fairly" — Sapa

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Captain Vincible



Peanuts

294 15/12/87 smetm

I WONDER how many South Africans stood at attention and sang *Die Stem* at the end of Cliff Saunders's breastbeating programme on the South African Defence Force the other day

What Mr Saunders was telling his countrymen very graphically was that no country in Africa, but none, can touch South Africa in military might. No expenses were spared in producing this television footage.

The film also proved that any army preparing for war is a photographer's dream: grim-faced young men — no, boys — wielding frightening guns running in the bush, at camp cleaning their guns, praying (oh, God), or riding the sophisticated machines of death that the SADF boasts about.

It was all impressive.

Enemy

Mr Saunders also interviewed military experts from around the globe who told him that South Africa was among the top five military powers in the world. They told him that no country in Africa and no combination of countries in Africa could be a serious threat to our army.

He also interviewed the boys in uniform and all of them were reciting one story: "I am defending the country against our enemies."

Duty

Cliff Saunders: "And who is the enemy?"

Troopie: "The people who fight against us like the ANC and Swapo."

All of them, black and white, knew their litany well. And Saunders made it a point to tell us that 40 percent of the army consists of blacks —

Apartheid continues to laugh cynically



Africans, coloureds and Indians.

And he made it a point to remind us that in the SADF "a buddy is a buddy" whatever his colour.

Many white South Africans, and probably some black ones, too, must have felt very secure after watching this *Network* programme.

Apartheid

But I believe I will be failing in my duty as a South African if I fail to remind them of a few things that Mr Saunders forgot to mention:

OPINION

He forgot to mention that it is not the sophistication and quantity of weapons that wins a war, it is not sophisticated training that wins it. It is the morality of what one is fighting for that wins or loses wars.

All that South Africans need do is ask the greatest military power in the world today, America, about its misadventure in Vietnam. In spite of its sophisticated weapons, it was beaten by a ragtag army of barefoot natives who refused to bow to foreign domination.

They should also ask their friend, Mr Ian Smith, of erstwhile Rhodesia.

Status

What are "our boys on the border" defending? Apartheid.

Let us take the very army that Mr Saunders was eulogising. I am certain that there is no

black officer in charge of white soldiers. I am certain that there is no black soldier in the upper echelons of the SADF. I am certain that there are no blacks flying jet fighters.

The black soldiers who, according to Mr Saunders, make up 40 percent of the army are at the bottom of the heap. And that, in fact, is what apartheid is all about.

Apartheid has nothing, or very little, to do with segregated toilets.

Immigrant

"Our boys on the border" are defending a system that relegates blacks to the lowest status in their society. It is the all-knowing whites who have to make decisions for us. We are forever children in the land of our fathers.

Yes, you can have toy telephones like the tricameral Parliament, but it is the white House of Assembly that has the



CARLOS Jacamo statement on apartheid

real say. The Rajbansis, the Hendrickses, the Butheles, the Mangopes are there just to keep the natives happy.

Oh, see how happy they were when we gave them an Indian group area in the Free State — and they are the very people who keep saying they are opposed to the Group Areas Act, my dear.

Yes, apartheid is alive and continues at us cynically.

An immigrant from God knows where, Carlos Jacamo, comes to our land, "makes" money and becomes manager of a certain Brian Mitchell (boxer).

And that gives him the right to tell the world that apartheid exists only in the minds of people who have never been to South Africa.

If that is not cynicism, I don't know what is.

No, Mr Saunders.

No, Mr Jacamo.

Blacks will continue fighting apartheid until it really dies, that is until they can legally run their own lives and the affairs of their country.



The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and

media directly. Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late com-

Former MP faces court martial

FORMER Progressive Federal Party MP Graham McIntosh faces up to 18 months in jail if he is convicted when he appears today before a court martial in Durban.

This follows a much-publicised protest in September when he was due to attend a six-day "dad's army" camp.

And yesterday McIntosh said it was an "irritation and a bit of an embarrassment" that his protest was linked to Peter Gastrow, who has since left the PFP to help form the National Democratic Movement

McIntosh did not arrive at the camp on the specified day as he said he wished to draw attention to an alleged slight shown by the minister of defence to the then PFP representative on defence, Peter Gastrow.

At today's court martial he faces

By CARMEL RICKARD
In Durban

three charges under the Defence Act and the military code of discipline refusing to report for a camp, failing to report and being absent without leave.

McIntosh said yesterday that it was "a bit of an embarrassment" that the protest was about Gastrow, but it had been "about principles, not personalities"

"The Minister of Defence has no right to veto another party's choice of spokesman and that is what happened in effect in this case there was a parliamentary tour of the border but Gastrow — who had just come back from Dakar — was excluded from the party."

11-17/12/87

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~~244~~

W/Mail

the State Supreme Court tomorrow

A spokesman for the South African Army yesterday dispelled confusion

He added the investigation should soon

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B/day 23/12/87

Vice-Admiral goes 'too far' on spending

THE SADF's Chief of Staff: Finance, went too far when he equated state spending with "stimulation of economic growth", the latest issue of Taxgram said

It said Vice-Admiral Bekker had claimed in a November Financies & Tegnek article that every R1 spent by the SADF generated the sum of R2,30

Taxgram said it could be conceded that defence spending over the years appeared to have followed a reasonable

pattern. And, even if it had not, the blame for steadily increasing state expenditures could not be laid at the door of the military

"But Vice-Admiral Bekker goes too far when, like so many other employees of the state, he equates state spending with 'stimulation of economic growth'."

Taxgram said the state would eventually have to grasp that there was evidence "from all over the world and all

over the history of the past 200 years, that taxpayers spend their own money to greater effect than their governments do

"As has so tirelessly been pointed out again and again by so many commentators, the rand that government spends is visible, but the rand that the taxpayer might otherwise have spent is invisible, lost, together with its unconceived progeny, in the world of might-have-been"

DECEMBER 22 1987

Plea for prayers for jailed SA spy

Emp Post
30/12/82
(circled scribble)
(circled TST)

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An English missionary who was recently held in Zambia for suspected spying, has called for prayers for the imprisoned South African woman in Zimbabwe, Odile Harrington

Harrington, 27, was jailed for 25 years in Harare recently after being found guilty of spying on the ANC for the South African security police

The Rev Peter Hammond, director of the mis-

sionary organisation Front-line Fellowship, called for prayers for Miss Harrington

He said he and three fellow missionaries themselves spent nearly a month in a Zambian prison

He said all Christians had to share his horror about the ordeal suffered by Harrington. Evidence was that she had been severely tortured by Zimbabwean police — flogged with a hose-pipe, electric flex, partially suffocated and partially drowned in buckets of water and sexually abused

He appealed for people throughout the world to "pray for this dear, tortured Christian woman who is steadfast in her faith in God, to write to her, send her parcels containing particularly disinfectant, soap, toothpaste, toilet paper, vitamin pills, biscuits, sweets and basic medicine"

And, he said, he would mobilise Christians to put pressure on the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to do all in its power to negotiate her release

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SA denies warplane downed in Angola

BY  ROBIN TAYLOR

Bl day
30/12/87

THE SA Defence Force (SADF) has denied a defence force aircraft was shot down in Angola last Saturday.

Angolan News Agency (Angop) said the Angolan armed forces shot down a SA plane and hit another fighter-type aircraft when planes were bombing villages and Angolan army positions in the Cuito Cuanavale area.

All other allegations made by Angop of SA involvement in Angola between 20 and 27 December have been denied by the SADF.

Angop said the SADF bombed Baixo-Longa, south-west of Cuito Cuanavale, on 23 December, killing 15 civilians and wounding five.

Citing military sources, the agency said SA forces violated Angolan air space 10 times and bombed villages at least 12 times from December 20 to December 27.

The strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale has been the scene of fierce fighting between the Angolan troops and Unita rebels.

Although the SADF said in November it was helping Unita in Angola, it announced on December 5 it was withdrawing from the country.

"The Defence Force has nothing to add to the statement made by the Chief of the Defence Force that the process of withdrawing from Angola had begun," said a spokesman for the SADF.

In Pretoria, an SADF spokesman denied that a SA aircraft had been shot down on December 26, adding that "the South African position as far as Angola is concerned was stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs just last week".

"The Defence Force has nothing to add to that statement."

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