

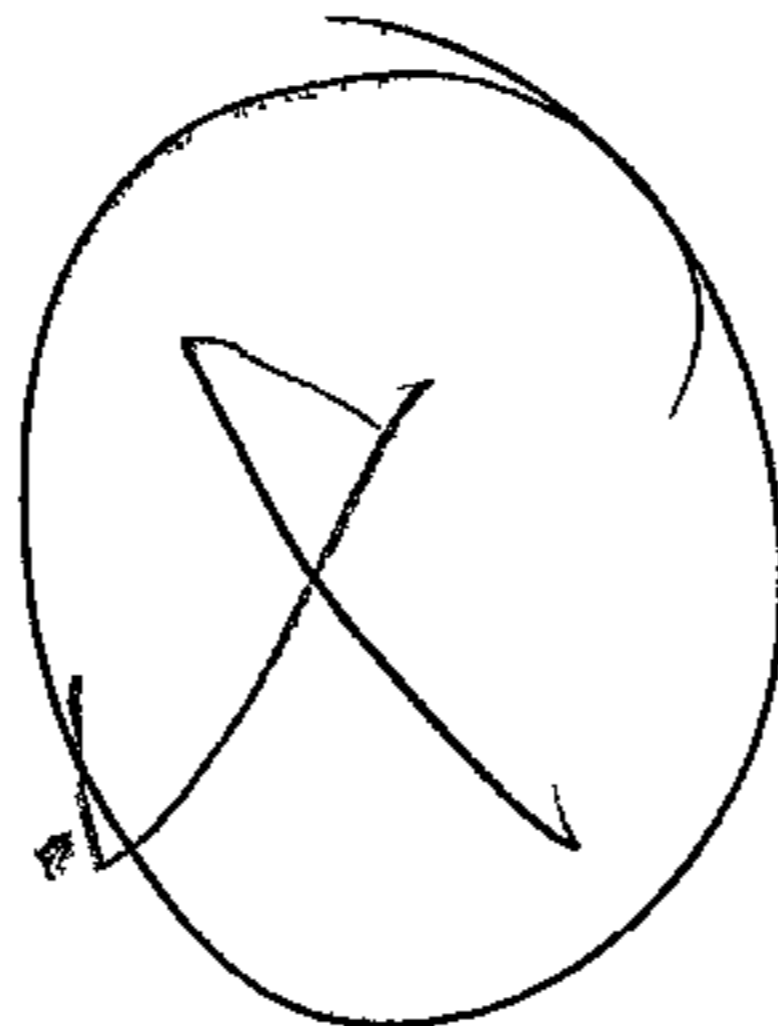
PUBLIC SECTOR

DEFENCE FORCE

From : 7-1-79  
31-12-79

To : ~~25-7-79.~~

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7/1/79 Sun Express 254

# Insurance for the border? Not on your life!

SOUTH AFRICA'S young men are fighting, and some of them dying, on the Border — but if they want short-term insurance against injury or death no local company will provide it.

This is the shock awaiting any of our 20 000 boys who are leaving for military training this week and want to insure themselves before going on border duty.

Although many of them will be destined for the borders or duty in SWA/Namibia, no local insurance company will give them cover against being wounded in action.

Nor do South African insurance firms offer short-term life cover for those who want to insure their lives during their army stint.

So if our young soldiers want to take out personal accident cover to supplement the limited Defence

Force payments they get for injury on war duty, they will have to go to a famous British company.

Three South African firms with offices in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town are the local agents for Lloyds of London, and it can be taken through them.

Life assurance is, in fact, available here to servicemen in the form of ordinary life policies. But many companies stipulate that the policy must be subscribed to for a minimum of 10 years.

Any person wanting life assurance over a short term — to cover for example a period on the border — would have to take out a normal life policy and continue paying premiums for at least nine years after his return.

If he is unfortunate

## SA FIRMS WON'T TAKE RISK, SO IT'S UP TO LLOYDS

**EXPRESS INVESTIGATION BY CRAIG TYSON**

tailored for servicemen. "When a country is at war, the costs of defending it should be spread throughout the whole community, and no individual sector should have to bear a disproportionate burden."

"At present I don't think the Defence Force is saddled with a disproportionate burden as it is the taxpayer who provides the necessary funds for the SADF," said Mr Haslett.

David Waugh, group public relations consultant for Eagle Life Assurance, said a life insurance policy specifically intended for persons while on the border was not offered.

"We look for business of a more permanent nature, and it is company policy that any life assurance scheme must be taken over a period of at least 10 years," he said.

Norwich Union's production manager, Mr R Calver, said that his company would not be prepared to offer any short-term life

policy for border troops because of the "added risks." "We offer the serviceman a normal life policy which will cover him while on the border, but we believe that he should continue cover when he returns."

kaner financial house, also admitted that they did not offer personal accident policies that would be valid in the case of servicemen being injured in battle.

Sanlam's policy was in line with that of the other major insurance companies, a manager added.

He said he felt personally that the private sector "should make their contribution because servicemen are not only defending the borders, but the safety of every individual as well."

The total disability burden for servicemen rests with the Government, but their payout in the form of annuities does not compete with those received by civilians for comparable injuries.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Welfare

and Pensions said pensions paid out to injured servicemen were laid down according to the degree of disablement.

The annuities were decided in July, 1975 and have not been adjusted since. The spokesman said that, at present, loss of earning capacity due to injury was not taken into account. However the department was pressing for amendments in this regard.

of claims they will rethink about offering such a policy."

Although the Defence Force would not be quoted on their attitude towards the private sector's contribution to covering servicemen protecting their country, Rear Admiral R A Edwards, chief of staff personnel for the SADF, said:

"We have almost completed intense investigations into the possibility of introducing a life assurance scheme to cover servicemen at all times during their period of service."

"I would call it a Combat Insurance. We haven't yet decided what we will do — but the results of our investigation should be known in about two months."

At present servicemen are covered by the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, and under terms of the Military Pensions Act a servicemen's family will be compensated in the event of death or disability.

the consumption function is determined by the:  
propensity to consume.  
of autonomous consumption.  
propensity to consume.  
of investment induced by changes in income.  
the above.



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Sunday Express

7/11/79

enough to be killed in action, the company will pay Mr Fred Haslett, managing director of SA Eagle Insurance Company, said it would be unfair to label local companies as being unpatriotic because of the lack of insurance facilities

A spokesman for the Liberty Life Association of South Africa said short term life insurance was not part of regular life assurance. "I don't think there is any merit or profit in such a scheme," he said Sanlam, the giant Afri-

The Lloyds, combat cover for South African servicemen can be negotiated through three appointed Lloyds agents in South Africa — Price Forbes, Rennie Murray and Gray Mackenzie — who have offices in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town

### R300 a month for 100% disability

The pay-out for disabilities in terms of the Act is as follows.

Disability	Monthly annuity	Compensation for each child
wife		
100% — maximum, regardless of extent of injury	R300	R50
90% — amputation of arm	R270	R45
80% — amputation of leg	R240	R40
70% — amputation between elbow and shoulder	R210	R35
60% — amputation below elbow	R180	R30
50% — loss of one eye	R150	R25
40% — amputation below the knee	R120	R20
30% — loss of all toes	R90	R15
20% — deafness in one ear	R60	R10

Any disability less than 20% is covered by payment of either R600 or R300, depending on the extent of the injury

A Johannesburg woman, Mrs Ingrid Simmonds, was last month awarded what could amount to R500 000 over the next 20 years for injuries she received in a car accident. She is a quadraplegic, in unremitting pain, and will need constant medical care Had she received her injuries while in the SADF she would have been paid R300 a month

Three years ago a young Durban student was paid R125 000 after he became a quadraplegic from injuries received in a car accident. He is now able to drive a car and earn a living in his chosen career.

He, too, would have only been paid R300 a month.

The response for the insurance benefits of the type offered by Lloyds has not been good, partly because the availability of such a policy is not widely known and because many servicemen going to the border are unable to afford the premiums

Rates vary from month to month, depending on the situation "This month any person wanting to take out personal accident insurance only has to pay a sum of 0.6% on the amount insured, whereas during the Angolan War in 1975 the figure was 5% on the amount insured," said a spokesman for Price Forbes in Johannesburg.

A Johannesburg insurance broker said "I don't think we are being in the least bit unpatriotic.

"War risks must be carried by the Government. You can't expect the commercial sector to carry them," he said

Another broker, Gerald Ritchie, said "I don't think that Lloyds, being an overseas company, is aware of the position here

"If they get a number



# Clash at synod over control of chaplains

Star 16/1/79

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Religion Reporter

POTCHEFSTROOM — Gereformeerde kerk ministers from Potchefstroom yesterday launched a move at the national synod, to combat what they described as excessive SA Defence Force control of church chaplains

The ministers, representing the Western Transvaal synod objected to State employees, such as the Defence Force Chaplain-General having power to exercise judgment on chaplains' applications and to the fact that "the authorities have the initiative in determining whether there is a need for ministering to Gereformeerde soldiers."

"The chaplaincy system in respect of full-time chaplains and Citizen Force and commando chaplains amounts to a religious structure which the authorities have built up and control"

The Rev Alwyn du Plessis of Potchefstroom drew parallels between a "volkskerk concept" and elements of a brochure on chaplains

The Rev Dirkie van der Walt criticised his fellow ministers for a "negative" proposal

"In the 24 years I have been a chaplain I have never found that the SADF has caused difficulties for church councils and chaplains. The church plays the active role and the SADF a passive role."

Another chaplain, the Rev Marius Aucamp, said the chaplaincy system was merely an organisational structure and not a "power structure"

But Mr du Plessis contended that in the past a commanding officer of a unit had clashed with the unit chaplain over an address concerning the ethics of war.

The objection will be dealt with later in the synod.

"Doppers" from the Cape have called for women's rights in their church questioning a decision dating back almost to the campaigning of Emily Pankhurst and her suffragettes.



RDM v. 18/11/74

# SADF men may be charged over death

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WINDHOEK. — The Attorney-General of South-West Africa, Mr. Donald Brunette, said yesterday certain members of the South African Defence Force would probably be charged following the death of a National Serviceman in a military detention camp at Grootfontein last year.

Signalman A.C. Lewin of Kimberley died in the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte on November 19.

Mr. Brunette said police were investigating alleged

culpable homicide against the person or persons who had been in charge of Signalman Lewin during his detention.

The chief of the Defence Force, Lieutenant General Magnus Malan, announced earlier this week that investigations by a military board of inquiry into Signalman Lewin's death had been completed and the findings had been sent to the SWA Attorney-General for evaluation of possible legal proceedings. — Sapa

11. Employment  
Statistical  
not be c  
involved

are provided but will  
numbers of workers  
employment.



# Op die 3 SA Soldate in Angola

## CHRIS VERMAAK

Deur

NUWE inligting oor die waarskynlike lot van die drie jong offisiere van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag wat in 1975 saam met hul ligte verkenningsvliegtuig in Angola verdwyn het, is vande week aan RAPPORT verstrekk deur 'n buitelandse joernalis wat 'n vliegtuigwrak en 'n graf naby die dorpie Ebo opgespoor het.

Een van die offisiere is verlede jaar as dood verklaar. Die ouers van die twee ander glo hul seuns leef nadat 'n Johannesburgse speuragentskap beweer het daar is getuiens dat hulle moontlik noord van Luanda in 'n tronk aangehou word.

Die Weermag het reeds vooreen gesê dat hulle vernies word en vermoedelik dood is. Vertroulike inligting wat gedurende die oorlog in Suid-Angola onderskep is, dui ook daarop.

Volgens ander bronne was die mans ook nooit in 'n tronk in Angola aangehou nie.

Mnr Nicholas Ashford, 'n joernalis van die Londense

Times wat 'n vliegtuigwrak en 'n graf in Angola opgespoor het, het aan RAPPORT die moontlike rede gegee waarom die wrak van die ligte militêre vliegtuig deur verkenners uit die lug raakgesien kon word.

### Lyke opgrawe

"Eers toe hulle die takke verwyder, kon ons sien dit is die wrak van 'n Cessna-vliegtuig," het hy gesê. "Daar is beslis ook 'n graf naby die vliegtuig. Ons het eers omstreeks 20 Januarie 1976 daar aangekom, maar selfs toe was daar duidelike tekens dat die grond op die plek wat deur hulle aangevly was is, omgedolwe was.

"Die swart inwoners wou met alle geweld die lyke opgrawe om ons te wys. Ek meen hulle het gesê die lyke was swart gebrand

Ons het die aanbod egter van die hand gewys. Die joernalistiek het darem ook gesê Ek glo hul verhaal."

Die drie offisiere wat verdwyn het, was tweede luitenant E. B. Thompson, 20, en K. A. Williamson, 20, en kaptein Daniel Jacob Taljaard, 30. Kaptein Taljaard, 'n infanterie-offisier, het die vliegtuig as waarnemer meegemaak. Hy is einde verlede jaar as dood verklaar ná 'n aansoek deur die Minister van Verdediging.

Die vlieëniers se ouers glo egter nog hul seuns leef en is lewens in Angola. Hulle het aan my gesê hulle het geen onmiddellike planne om die twee as dood te laat verklaar nie. Mnr. Ashford sê foto's van die wrak en die omgewing is ook beskikbaar. Foto's is geneem deur 'n fotograaf van die Londense Daily Mail en 'n verteenwoordiger van ITV (Independent Television), Laasgenoemde is in Londen oor die beeldradio vertoon.

Hier is Ashford se verslag van die vliegtuigwrak wat by die korrespondente wat by die Ford en ander buitelandse wou weet hoekom mnr. Ashford gestert. Merv Williamson, 'n alder in motorongelukke seun en 'n dogter — het genog gelyk. Die egpaar is sy vrou het gesê dat hy al hande van die overheid is gesê dat die saak in die daaroor gesels nie en het me. Hy wou nie verder die geld teruggeky het aan RAPPORT gesê dat hy luit. K. A. Williamson, vader van die geld aan hulle van skiet het.

As haar seun dood is, is dit aardig dat hy in 'n vreemde land moet rus, sê mnr. Peter van Rieun. 'n DIREKTEUR van 'n betrokke speuragentskap. "Hy het gesê dat hy nie magte is om die bron te vind."

Hy het gesê dat hy nie verklaar nou waarom dit nie moontlik was nie (RAPPORT het uit 'n ander bron vernem dat mnr. Thompson se vader vande week aan RAPPORT verstrekk deur 'n buitelandse joernalis wat 'n vliegtuigwrak en 'n graf naby die dorpie Ebo opgespoor het. Die ouers van die twee ander glo hul seuns leef nadat 'n Johannesburgse speuragentskap beweer het daar is getuiens dat hulle moontlik noord van Luanda in 'n tronk aangehou word.



MNR NICHOLAS ASHFORD van die London Times

Die voorste gevegslieme was destyds by Santa Comba. Dit is naby Cella, aan die Cuevervier. 'n Groep van agt van ons — almal Britte — het in Luanda verlof van die MPLA gekry om die front te besoek.

"Dokument is aan elke een van ons uitgereik en daarmee het ons deur die MPLA-padblokkades gevorder. Ons het in vier motors gereis wat met petrol oorlaai was. Niemand het ons gelede gedoen nie. Naas ek was daar korrespondente van die BBC, ITV, die Daily Telegraph, die Daily Mail en die Londense Sunday Times.

"Ons het tot by Gabela, hoofstad van die provinsie Guanaza-Suid, gery waar ons met die MPLA kontak gemaak en die plaaslike politieke kommissaris ontmoet het. Hy is 'n gekleurde, wat hom daarna by ons gevoeg is. Ons is snags saam met hom na die front, tot so ver as ons toegelaat is. Ons wou aksie sien. Hy het toe gesê hy sou ons die wrake van 'n Cessna vliegtuig wys en die wrak van die pantsermotors gesien. 'n Vliegtuig.

"Ons is na Ebo en onderweg het ons die wrake van twee Eilande. Die een was met 'n groot kanon toegevoeg. Daar het ook 'n aantal ammunisieke rondgelê. Die vliegtuigwrak was sowat tien kilometer uit Ebo. Ons het op grondpaale deur landerye gery. Daarna het ons ongeveer 'n kilometer ver tussen hoë mielieplante deur gelloop.

"Die inligting was baie ongelukkig nie meer ont-hou of daar koelmerke aan die wrakstukke was nie. 'Dit was erg stukkend en moes die grond met 'n heuse slag getref het."

Mnr. Ashford sê dat hy in 1976 net 'n kort verklaring gedoen het toe hy deur 'n plaaslike militêre, korrespondent gevra is om inligting daaroor aan die Weermag te verskaf. "Ek het nie besef dit gaan in 'n hofsak gebruik word nie," sê hy. Sy kort verklaring is genoem toe kaptein Taljaard as dood verklaar is.

KAPT. TALJAARD en die twee luitenanten het op 25 November 1975 om 11.05 vm. in hul Cessna opgestyg van Cella, taamlik diep in Angola. As lid van 8 SA Infanterie-bataljon sou kaptein Taljaard eerstehandse kennis oor die toestand van die terrein inwyl en die vlieëniers met waarnemings help.

Hierina kon geen radiokontak weer met die vliegtuig verkry word nie. Nadat die maksimum-vliegtuig verstryk het, het leëenhede in die gebied vergeefs met die Cessna in verbinding probeer tree. 'n Helikopter is uitgestuur om te help soek, maar het dieselfde aand onverrichter sake teruggekeer. Die soektog is die volgende dag hervat en voortgesit tot 28 November, maar het niks opgelewer nie.

Die Cessna het genoeg brandstof vir 'n vlieg van 4½ uur gehad. Suid-Afrika is die enigste land wat in die Angolese oorlog Cessna-vliegtuie gebruik het.

klaar waarskynlik ook die omvang van die kaal kol Daar was geen tekens van persoonlike besittings nie. Deur ons MPLA-toik het die inboorlinge gesê dat die vliegtuig afgeskiet is. Sowat ses weke tevore — dit wil sê min of meer einde November 1975,

"Hulle was almal baie beslis oor die getal mense wat in die vliegtuig was en het herhaaldelik beklemtoon dat daar drie was. Almal wit en almal dood. 'Hulle het ons die plek naby die wrak gewys waar hulle die bemanning begrawe het.

"Die vliegtuig was baie beslis 'n Cessna. Ek kan ongelukkig nie meer ont-hou of daar koelmerke aan die wrakstukke was nie. 'Dit was erg stukkend en moes die grond met 'n heuse slag getref het."

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Die inligting wat hy aan RAPPORT gegee het, is baie meer omvattende. Ebo lê sowat 50 km oos van die westelike hawedorp Novo Redondo en 20 km noordwes van Cella, waar van die hewigste ge-

dominant the int the desi out to have to 30 per d all popu day over per hou it would nshold f her magni

die oers van die twee jong luitenanten wat in Angola verdwyn het, het bevestig dat hulle elk R3 000 ontvang het. Kaptein Taljaard se sket het.

Speurd hou vo hy wê

Kos R3 000

Vir my het dit gelyk asof



# HAVE WE MADE OUR OWN NUCLEAR BOMB?

IT READS like a finely documented Cold War movie script, neatly laced in a web of secret correspondence, clandestine flights, stolen top secret documents, quaintly topped off with a team of security agents searching the woodwork for leaks.

It accuses South Africa of building its own nuclear bomb. "The Nuclear Axis" finds its base in a car-load of classified documents allegedly stolen from the South African Embassy in Bonn, West Germany, by the African National Congress.

When word about the book and its sensational disclosures first reached South Africa last year, a swirl of protests and denials went up from official quarters. The Atomic Energy Board, in particular, was furious, and

**Stolen top secret documents, clandestine flights, secret letters, General van den Bergh — it reads like a spy thriller as security agents search for leaks.**

denounced "The Nuclear Axis" as nonsense, its authors as "only interested in damaging South Africa as much as they possibly can."

Previously, only vague structural outlines of "The Nuclear Axis" could be published in the South African Press, because of the sensitive nature of its contents. The book has finally been passed by the Directorate of Publications and its contents are now open to the South African public.

Zdenek Cervenka, co-author of "Axis", is an associate research director of the Scandinavian Institute for African Studies at Uppsala, Sweden. He is also a magazine correspondent. His partner, Barbara Rogers, is a former research consultant on Africa to Congressman Charles Diggs, former chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa.

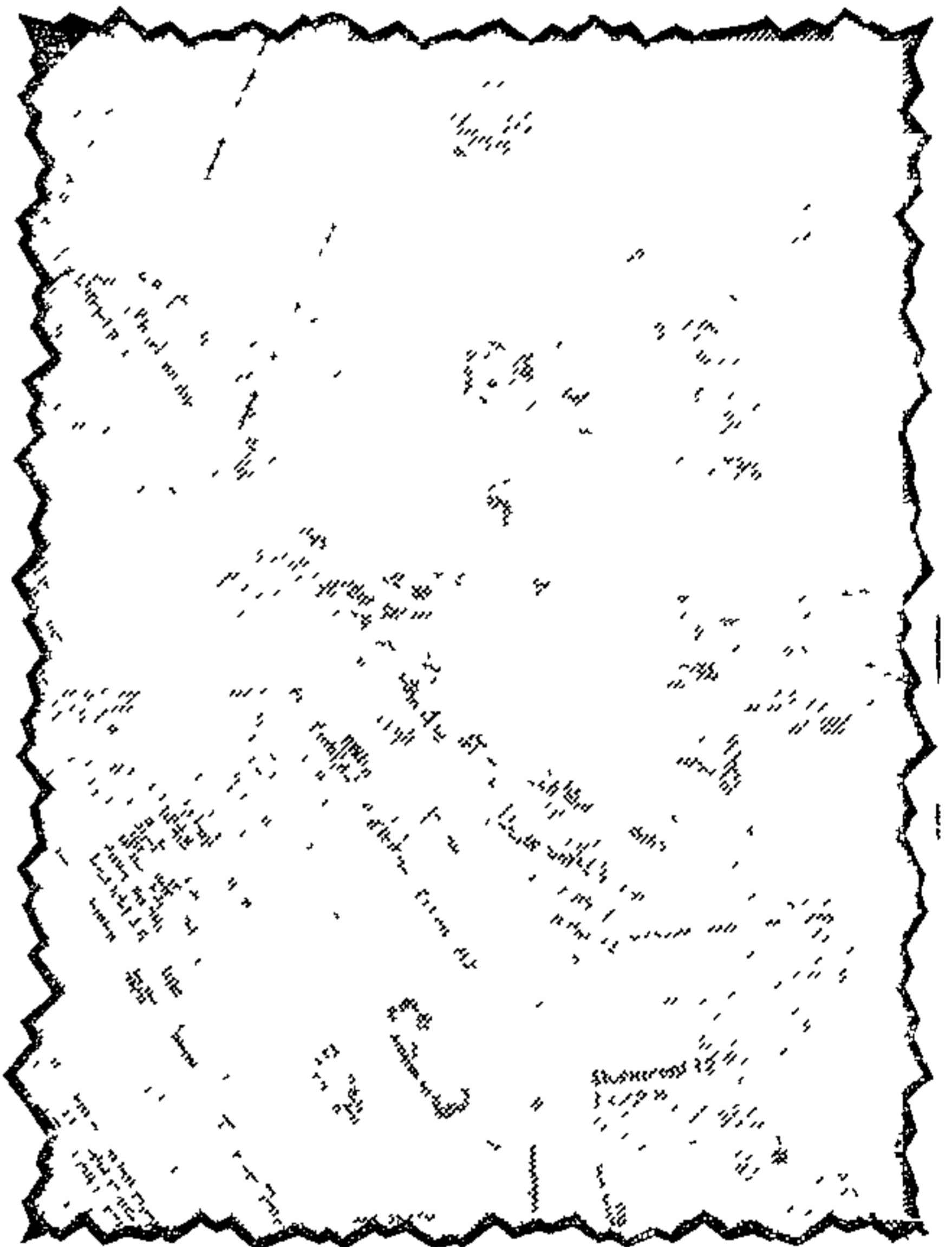
She also worked for the British Foreign Office.

Together, they claim that their book shows how "the Western powers, reluctant to be seen openly supporting the white regime in any future military confrontation, are secretly providing South Africa and West Germany with their own nuclear capabilities."

"For over a decade, there has been intensive secret nuclear co-operation between South Africa and some of the Western powers, notably West Germany and the USA," the authors said.

West German officials hit back at the allegations and said: "The book is packed with speculative allegations and false interpretations. The top secret documents on which the book is based deal with the uranium enrichment process and not explosive devices."

"The Nuclear Axis" kicks off its series of revelations with a chapter on the disappearance of the secret documents in 1975.



The "bombshell documents", allegedly stolen by the African National Congress from the South African Embassy in Bonn

photocopies of six letters and documents from the embassy's missing files. They are being quoted as evidence for the ANC charge against West Germany that it is helping South Africa to produce a nuclear bomb.

Sole later learns he was one of 3 000 recipients of the brochure. The ANC document was distributed to every embassy in Bonn, to all Ministries, Members of Parliament and all major West German newspapers and institutions.

On October 6, General van den Bergh arrives in Bonn to supervise investigations personally.

The authors add that, "in order to appease disturbed white opinion in South Africa, in 1976 BOSS arrested Breyten Breytenbach, the South African writer and poet, who had left his Paris exile to pay a visit to his home country. Among the confessions alleged to have been made by Breytenbach was that the theft of the documents had been organised by members of the African National Congress."

The security team work-

ing on possible leaks were concentrating largely on a suspected link between the disappearance of the files and the moving of the SA Embassy from Cologne to Bonn-Bad Godesberg in April '75.

The stolen documents were of a myriad nature, covering wide areas of interest and taking on a number of forms. The files contained not only letters received and copies of letters sent out, but also handwritten memos and notes as well as personal correspondence that could not be checked.

## Nozzles

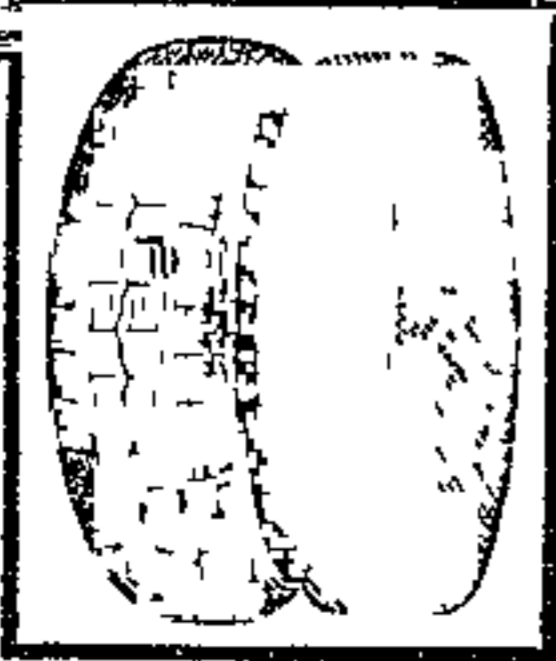
One of the lynchpin factors to emerge from the correspondence was South Africa's dealings with West Germany concerning the acquisition of precision jet nozzles in the uranium enrichment process, according to "Axis".

The following reasons were given for the feasibility of the West German - South African arrangement:

- "South Africa, with its cheap electric power, was in a position to test the jet nozzle enrichment technology on a scale that

**I got 92 000 km  
on my Firestones!**

Mr T. M. Smith of Florida




If you don't get 60000 km  
you'll only have yourself  
to blame.

**Firestone**  
STEEL BELT RADIAL

PNBarratt 35295/5





the Karlsruhe Research Centre (West Germany) could hardly afford. This in turn would enable the Germans to perfect the method and perhaps make it more viable commercially.

- "By providing South Africa with enrichment technology the Germans could reasonably expect to be rewarded by a steady supply of enriched uranium, which would reduce their dependence on the United States and the Soviet Union.

- "West Germany, which was one of South Africa's best trading partners and politically one of its most understanding allies, could be relied upon to keep the co-operation secret in order to avoid accusations that South Africa was acquiring the atomic bomb

- "By providing South Africa with the know-how, West Germany would ensure that contracts for supply of equipment for the enrichment plant would go to German companies."

In July 1977, the German publication *Der Spiegel* commented: "The hot stuff goes over the border in car boots. For several months now, official cars of the South African Embassy in Bonn cross the German-French custom check points quite unmolested.

"Our source knows what they carry: precision jet nozzles manufactured by a big Munich-based engineering company. They are destined for the Apartheid Republic. Their

purpose by means of these jet nozzles, used in the uranium enrichment process, the natural-uranium can be converted into reactor fuel or into fissionable material for bombs. Export of such equipment without special permission is illegal."

Axis outlines a series of communications, both personal and by correspondence, between West Germany and South Africa. A former head of the German Air Force, General Rall, allegedly paid a secret visit to South Africa in 1974, and spent some time looking over the Pelindaba plant, near Pretoria

### Invited

General Rall and his wife were unofficial guests of the SA Defence Force, according to Axis, but ostensibly invited over by Mr Kurt Dahlumann, former German pilot and editor of the *Algemeine Zeitung* in Windhoek.

"On arrival at Jan Smuts Airport, General Rall and his wife were met by General Verster (former chief of the SA Air Force) and his wife," the book alleges

"For security reasons, two versions of his programme were prepared. The visit to Pelindaba and

a dinner with the West German Ambassador, Dr Strathling, were marked on the confidential copies only.

The facts about General Rall's visit to Pelindaba were later broken by a Reuters news despatch quoting the ANC as its source.

"The Nuclear Axis" also claims that well before the Soviet announcement of a weapons testing site in the Kalahari Desert, there had been indications that South Africa had carried out nuclear explosions, some under the pretext that they were "peaceful".

"The American State Department has revealed that a literature study of the peaceful application of nuclear explosions and some model experiments have been conducted by South Africa with information derived mainly from the US Plowshare programme.

"Plowshare" is a programme which was terminated by the US when they came to the conclusion that there can be no distinction made between nuclear explosions for civil and military purposes, and that they are of no particular value for civil purposes in any case, while presenting unacceptable radiation and other hazards.



Document 16  
Letter from M.E. Bowers to S.A. Embassy, (date) 10 January 1973

NATIONAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH  
RESEARCH RESEARCH UNIT

RECEIVED  
10 January 1973

Mr. J. de Wet  
Director of the Scientific Council  
P.O. Box 115  
Pretoria

Dear Mr. de Wet

Thank you for your letter of 27/12/72 regarding the

**SECRET**

SECRET

4000  
10/1/73

10/1/73

We have unofficially been informed that on request of Mr. Heunischid Staatssekretaris of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Chancellor Brand's office have met on 27th of September to discuss this matter. They have given a positive reaction to the CXR application. However on request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a legal investigation is applicable in this case, in still necessary. The expert of the Ministry of Economy, who has been contacted has already unofficially confirmed approval of Staatsratsherr Heunischid as chairman of CXR supervisory board.

On the basis of your letter of 27/12/72 regarding the CXR application, I have been instructed to approach you regarding the following points:  
(1) models and drawings  
(2) optical data acquisition  
(3) data reduction techniques

At present we are conducting free flight tests in the CSIR supercavitator wind tunnel using a pneumatic launch gun. Data reduction is fully operational.

I would therefore like to visit the OIVL at Gillingham and if it can be conveniently arranged, also at Port. I will welcome your suggestions and will be in touch with you in connection with the arrangements.

# THE NUCLEAR AXIS, a highly controversial book outlining alleged South African overseas nuclear negotiations is on sale in South Africa

Containing information which has been sharply criticised by the Atomic Energy Board, the Nuclear Axis claims to plot out an involved system of behind-the-scenes nuclear dealing which indicates that South Africa will soon have the power to join a very exclusive club in the nuclear bomb countries.

If the allegation are true, it could be the most drastic political change for in Africa since the death of colonialism.

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Pelindaba — nerve centre of South Africa's atomic

# Atomic boffins say: 'Nonsense'

By CHRIS MARAIS

A POLITICALLY explosive book accusing South Africa of building its own nuclear bomb has been passed by censors — despite the Atomic Energy Board's statement that it is nonsense and extremely harmful to South Africa.

Published by South African-born Julian Friedmann, the son of one of the founder members of the Liberal Party, "The Nuclear Axis" has been distributed internationally since early last year.

When the storm broke overseas over sensational disclosures made in the book, the head of the Atomic Energy Board, Dr Ampie Roux, said authors Zdene Cervenka and Barbara Rogers had only one interest — damaging South Africa as much as they could.

The book attempts to show that South Africa is on the brink of possessing operational nuclear weapons. It says the information comes from documents stolen from the South African embassy in Bonn in 1975.

"The Nuclear Axis" highlights allegations of nuclear collaboration between West Germany and South Africa.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town confirmed that the book had been submitted for clearance and that it was passed late last year.

The Cape Town agent for Friedmann Publishers said the book was now as freely available as the latest best-seller.

"People in South Africa are very interested in the subject, naturally," she said. "The book is selling well, and we don't see any problems with future sales — it's been passed and that's it."

The agent would not comment on possible objections that may be lodged by the Atomic Energy Board. Local sellers of "The Nuclear Axis" are Juta's.

A Press liaison officer for the Atomic Energy Board said he was extremely surprised that the book was in circulation.

"But I speak only for myself," he said. "I am sure if Dr Roux knows about its presence in South Africa — he is away at the moment and I can't reach him for comment on the matter."

The Press officer referred the *Sunday Tribune* to earlier remarks made by Dr Roux about the book and the disclosures in it.

In July he called on the authors to come to South Africa to prove their allegations of nuclear collaboration between South Africa and West Germany.

"Let them come and produce the facts on which they have based their allegations," he said. "They can't just get away with ridiculous statements, such as their claim that our nuclear enrichment process is the same as that of the Germans."

The *Sunday Tribune* could not establish why the Directorate of Publications had passed the book if its facts were twisted as the Atomic Energy Board suggests.

The Directorate of Publications refused to disclose its reasons and said this type of information was generally not made public.

Because of the military nature of some of the documents in the book, the Defence Force was approached for comment.

A spokesman said: "This is a matter for the Atomic Energy Board. At this stage we have no nuclear weapons and therefore the SADF is not involved. Any peacetime use of nuclear energy is under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Board."



All members are urged to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Wednesday 4th October 1978 at 7.30 p.m. in Beattie Building (Room 114), University Avenue, University of Cape Town. This business meeting will be followed at 8 p.m. by a lecture by

Professor Neville DUBOW: Director of the Michaelis School of Fine Art, U.C.T.

Subject: The antiquities of JERUSALEM (illustrated by slides)

Professor Dubow originally trained as an architect but moved to the Michaelis School where he won renown for his lectures on the history of art, and became Director of the School in 1971. Under his leadership the School has been vibrant with new activities.

AGENDA for the AGM/SAKELYS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

- 1. Personalia
- 2. Minutes of the AGM held on 7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering van 7 September.
- 3. Chairman's report/Verslag van die Voorstatter.
- 4. Matters arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/Sake wat van die Notule en Voorstatter se Verslag voortspuit.
- 5. Financial statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/Finansiële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.
- 6. Motion: The Wes

Classical Association the Association to the local bra from 50 cents to blacks should seek peaceful change around the conference table rather than involve themselves in guerrilla wars which did not pay in the end

Corporal Mohlaba said the South African Government could be overthrown training in black states so He said most blacks were misled by terrorists who claimed to give military training in black states so members for 1978-9/

- 7. Election of office: Verkiezing van a Huidige lede: V
- 8. Any other business: S

# Black soldier speaks

Staff Reporter  
GUERRILLA training outside South Africa did not offer the benefits the South African Defence Force could, a medal-winning black soldier, Corporal Letsholo Mohlaba, said at the weekend

He was among the 100 black soldiers, recently returned from the border, who received medals at a ceremony held at 21 Battalion, Lenz

John E. Atkinson  
Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang  
Vice: Miss P. le Roux  
Secretary: Miss B. Keeson  
(not available for reelection)  
S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom  
Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.  
J. Blokbergen, and student represent-

Department of Classics, U.C.T.  
phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

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**Defence**  
**call for**  
**women**  
**recruits**

**Military Correspondent**

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, yesterday invited women to volunteer for military service in 1980, and the navy called for women volunteers to serve as part-time sailors or, in navy jargon, Swans

Women wishing to volunteer for service in 1980 will find forms and brochures available at all the commands in South Africa, from the various recruiting centres and from Lieutenant E J van Vuuren, South African Army Headquarters, Private Bag X172, Pretoria

Candidates must be South African citizens, single and never married, and have a matriculation certificate or the equivalent qualification

They must also not be older than 21, must be bilingual and physically fit

The navy needs part-time women "sailors" to help them operate their Citizen Force bases throughout the country

Volunteers for Swan training must be between 20 and 40 years, have passed at least standard 8, medically fit and married women must have the consent and co-operation of their husbands.



In order to enable African workers to lead lives in which they can ultimately

THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY

sensibly increased by Colbert's reforms in the 1660s and 1670s: the city of... his pupil Turgot, launched a systematic attack on French corporate bodies... administrative efficiency and social traditions... Frederick II of Prussia society as it stood was something given, the work of time and nature... Frederick II of Prussia society as it stood was something given, the work of time and nature... Frederick II of Prussia society as it stood was something given, the work of time and nature...

RESPECT FOR ESTABLISHED RIGHTS

institutions should be forcibly modified in order to speed up this process of assimilation, was almost unknown. Rapid and forcible integration of conquered territory with that of its conqueror at any level, religious, economic or social, was exceptional. Certain political and fiscal obligations were assumed in the area, but they

# Dead soldier beaten when exhausted

THE ASSEMBLY. — A National Serviceman, Signalman Arnold Lewin, was beaten up by four other soldiers while physically exhausted, before he died in detention barracks in South West Africa last year.

Two privates in charge of the prisoners allowed the assault.

This was revealed in Parliament yesterday by the deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, who said in reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party MP for Yeoville and chief Opposition defence spokesman, that the police were investigating the matter.

Disciplinary action was also being taken against the commanding officer.

Mr Schwarz said he understood that soldiers had always thought that detention barracks were a very rough place.

"However, while there must be some form of punishment for wrongdoers, there cannot, and must not, be a situation where anyone — for sadistic or any other reasons — can endanger the

health or life of people sentenced to detention barracks," he said.

"The authorities must not only punish the wrongdoers, but they must institute a system of control which will prevent a re-occurrence. This is essential to reassure servicemen and their parents."

Mr Coetsee told Parliament that the Military Board of Inquiry had found that Signalman Lewin died from heat exhaustion.

It found, too, that Privates Nieuwoudt and Dwyer, of 101 Provost Unit, who were in charge of prisoners at the field detention barracks on November 18 last year, should be held responsible for the events that led to the death of Signalman Lewin.

Privates Nieuwoudt and Dwyer had allowed Signalman Lewin to become "totally, physically exhausted" and had also allowed his fellow prisoners to assault him while he was in this condition.

They had failed to send him to hospital when they

noticed he was acting abnormally.

The Military Board also found that Privates Stander and Grobler, and Riflemen Morkel and Booyesen, be held responsible for the physical assault on the deceased.

"The events were due to the highly irregular and negligent actions of Privates Nieuwoudt and Dwyer.

"The Officer Commanding 101 Provost Unit is indirectly responsible for the occurrence.

"In addition to referring the case to the SA Police, disciplinary steps are being taken departmentally against the Commanding Officer."

Mr Schwarz later asked the Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, whether or not the Attorney General had decided to prosecute any person as a result of Signalman Lewin's death.

Mr Kruger confirmed that the case had already been referred to the police for investigation, and this the police were in the process of doing — Sapa.

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## The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

No The matter is still being investigated  
by the police

Hansard No 20146 14/2/79

## Evasion of military service

\*18 Mr H H SCHWARZ<sup>254</sup> asked the  
Minister of Defence

Whether his Department has any evidence that prospective national servicemen have been able to buy their way out of doing military service, if so, (a) how many such cases have arisen, (b) how was the evasion of service effected and (c) what steps are being taken to avoid repetition of such action

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The S A Police are conducting an investigation in this connection Two persons have already been arrested were released on bail pending further investigation into the matter As the case is *sub judice* no further information can be divulged at this stage



(254) 15/279

## Query on loopholes to dodge army training

THE ASSEMBLY — The public should be reassured nobody could buy their way out of national service, Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition defence spokesman, said yesterday.

Earlier at question time yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the police were investigating a case in which two people already had been arrested.

Mr Schwarz had asked if the department had any evidence that prospective national servicemen had been able to buy their way out of military service.

Mr Coetsee said the two people arrested had been released on bail pending further investigations

"It is important that there should be no irregularities in regard to the obligations of young people to do national service," Mr Schwarz said afterwards.

"All national servicemen must be treated equally and there must be no suspicion that national service can be avoided through irregular actions

"If there is a valid reason why a particular individual should not do national service, there is machinery in the Defence Act for exemption

"In view of what has happened, the public should be reassured that safeguards are instituted to avoid the possibility of individuals buying their way out of military service." — PC

Opening of Permanent office of  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
in South Africa

Mr. H. P. LASSON asked the  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

whether the International Committee of  
the Red Cross entered into an agree-  
ment with the Government in connection  
with the opening of a permanent office in  
Pretoria, and if so, what are the terms of the  
agreement.

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WEDNESDAY 1-

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

An agreement between the Government  
and the International Committee of the Red  
Cross was concluded on 7 December 1978,  
by virtue of which the latter was authorized  
to establish a permanent mission in Pre-  
toria. The text of the agreement was  
published in *Government Gazette* No. 6235  
dated Friday, 7 December 1978.



254 RID 15/2/79

# Women get a forces S O S

Staff Reporter

DEFENCE headquarters has invited women to volunteer for military service in 1980

In a statement yesterday it said forms and brochures were available from the military commands throughout the country, from the various recruiting offices and from Lieutenant J van Vuuren, South African Army Headquarters, Private Bag X172, Pretoria.

Candidates should be South African citizens, single — never married — and have a matric certificate or equivalent qualification

Those now in matric would be acceptable provided they pass at the end of the year

Finally, candidates should not be older than 21, bilingual and be medically fit.

On the heels of the Defence call for women volunteers came an S O S from the Navy for part-time "lady sailors".

The navy needs them to help operate its string of citizen force bases around the country

Volunteers for swan training must have these qualifications:

- They must be completely motivated and enthusiastic about serving part-time in the navy

- They should be between 20 and 40, although this requirement can be bent to accommodate deserving cases

- They must have passed at least Standard Eight.

- They must be medically fit

- Married women must have the consent and co-operation of their husbands

Successful applicants will attend a three-week course at the naval training base, SAS Saldanha, from April 23 to May 11.

They will be taught naval administration and law, basic seamanship, naval terminology and parade-ground training.

The navy also promises there will be "a great deal of sailing and pulling (the naval term for rowing) and possibly even a day at sea"

Would-be swans are invited to contact citizen force naval bases in their home areas in the next few days to arrange for an interview.

There are bases in Cape Town, Simonstown, Johannesburg, East London, Durban, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth

Defence Force of Transkei

Hansard (2) 75 16/2/79  
\*12 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked  
the Minister of Defence †

254 (1) Whether the South African Defence Force is in any way still involved in the training of the Defence Force of Transkei, if not, (a) when was such involvement terminated and (b) why.

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(2) whether it is envisaged that the South African Defence Force will again become so involved

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
  - (a) 12 May, 1978
  - (b) As a result of the unilateral severance of diplomatic relations with the RSA on 10 April 1978, and the unilateral suspension of the non-aggression pact on 10 May 1978, by the Transkeian government.

(2) No.



2 copies please

Unswaid (2) 74 76/21 79  
Combat duty

254

\*10 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

What number of serving personnel is required in the South African Defence Force in order to enable one serviceman to do combat duty

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Three comma four eight (78%) men in support or reserve for one (22%) serviceman on combat duty

as others had, he modified them and widened their meaning so that politics was seen in a new [Machwellian?] light.

The theoretical conception of history prevented the end of the 18th century. Bourgeois (1681) was the great theologian. Interpretation of history in the 19th century was the work of August Comte. The doctrine of the development of the nation was the work of the 19th century.

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the non-rational periods of human history.

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which was common to the 19th century historians)

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CAPE TIMES 16/2/79 254 MPS welcome pay rise for SA soldiers

Political Staff HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY Salaries for national servicemen were raised yesterday from R45 a month to about R100 a month - and the increase was immediately welcomed by the opposition. The increase, to take effect from April 1, was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at the start of the day's debate here. The Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, MP, welcomed the increase but warned that while the increases were "substantial", the actual salaries were "in absolute terms very modest". The Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Defence, said it had been decided to increase the pay of national servicemen from the present 33.3 percent of the minimum rate for corresponding ranks in the Permanent Force to 75 percent. "This means that a national serviceman in future will receive R3,42 per day or about R100 per month instead of R1,52 per day or R45 per month, as is the case at present. "A national serviceman corporal's pay will increase from R2,85 to R6,41 per day, or R192 per month. "Taking into account that national serviceman's military pay, compared with their Permanent Force colleagues, is tax-free and that they do not like Permanent Force members, pay for board and lodging, this brings the national serviceman now to virtually the same level as the first notch of the corresponding Permanent Force pay," he said. Mr Schwarz said South Africa would have to look very carefully at its priorities and services which related to security because the Republic's security would in his view have to receive greater funds in the future. "The salaries of Permanent Force personnel should be reviewed and the present low salaries payable to members of the South African Police force need urgent attention." And the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, welcomed the announcement but he believed the increases "should have been introduced when national service was extended to two years" because one could no longer demand two years' service without reasonable pay - could be done for nine months or even a year.

of the modern scientific spirit. Before that everything was superstition and darkness, unworthy of historical study which was very different from the late 19th century identification of history as progress.

perceived the nature and significance of events in history. For almost 200 years after Montaigne, Veltine, Home and others, historians

(21) Quoted in J W Thompson, A History of Historical Writing, Vol II, p 65.

(22) Ibid, p 70.



# Pay increases for national servicemen

16/2/78

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Mr Schwarz said South Africa would have to look carefully at its priorities and services which related to security because the country's security would have to receive bigger funds in future.

Mr Raw said the next step should be parity with the Permanent Force as the beginning to building a permanent, highly-trained operational strike force — PC

(254) *Cope* *10/11/79*

## 22 soldiers need backing of 78

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Seventy-eight Defence Force members were needed in support or reserve to enable 22 servicemen to do combat duty, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kowie Coetsee, said yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), Mr Coetsee said this amounted to 3,48 support or reserve personnel to one combat serviceman — Sapa

שאלה: **האם יש צורך שיש לי עיניים** — בשעת הלחץ השכיף שאין לו זמן — אחרי כל — לא היה נדרש שיש לי ראייה נכונה וראיתי בן-אמלאל חולק את כבדו זה על חוג קמא, ברם, בזה אין הלכה כרכו שחשבונו-בן-גמליאל לבעל התקן לפני גמר הדיון: **הבא עדים** — לבעל הדיון: **אין לי עדים** או שאמר לו: **מסקנת**, **לשענתה**, **ואמר** אין לי ראיות לפניהם, **ראו** שמתחילים בקרב — שביתת הידיים, **ואמר** — לפני אנשים שהיו שם: **קרב** — הם חשבו לזכות או שהוציאו ראיות מתוך התרומה כלומר שהוציאו מביט הגורל לשענתה, **הרי זה** אינו פלוג — שהואיל לו ראיות הוא חייב שיקר ואמר שאין לו הם על שקר הם והדאיים אינם אלא ראיות פן בן-גמליאל מודה בזה.

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שאלה: **האם יש צורך שיש לי עיניים** — בשעת הלחץ השכיף שאין לו זמן — אחרי כל — לא היה נדרש שיש לי ראייה נכונה וראיתי בן-אמלאל חולק את כבדו זה על חוג קמא, ברם, בזה אין הלכה כרכו שחשבונו-בן-גמליאל לבעל התקן לפני גמר הדיון: **הבא עדים** — לבעל הדיון: **אין לי עדים** או שאמר לו: **מסקנת**, **לשענתה**, **ואמר** אין לי ראיות לפניהם, **ראו** שמתחילים בקרב — שביתת הידיים, **ואמר** — לפני אנשים שהיו שם: **קרב** — הם חשבו לזכות או שהוציאו ראיות מתוך התרומה כלומר שהוציאו מביט הגורל לשענתה, **הרי זה** אינו פלוג — שהואיל לו ראיות הוא חייב שיקר ואמר שאין לו הם על שקר הם והדאיים אינם אלא ראיות פן בן-גמליאל מודה בזה.

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# Armscor report for committee

copy  
20/2/79  
254

## Political Staff

THE people's watchdog on Government spending, the Select Committee on Public Accounts, meets next Tuesday to consider the latest report of the Auditor-General.

The committee, appointed by Parliament, has the power to hear evidence and call for papers.

The Auditor-General disclosed yesterday that the Department of Defence and the former Department of Information together incurred unauthorised expenditure of nearly R100-million.

Most of this was R94,3-million advanced without Ministerial approval from the special defence account to Armscor and other arms suppliers.

### CONDONATION

The select committee, under the chairmanship of Mr H J D van der Walt (NP Schweizer-Reneke) is expected to hear evidence on how and why Ministerial condonation for defence expenditure was acquired after the money had been advanced.

A Department of Defence spokesman said satisfactory explanations would be given by the Chief of the Defence Force, General M Malan, as had been done on previous occasions, especially in the light of the Defence Force's operational commitments.

### DISQUIETING

A member of the select committee, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) has already referred to disquieting features of the Auditor-General's report affecting the Defence Department. He and the three other opposition members of the 17-man committee are expected to put searching questions.

● R94-m unauthorised expenditure disclosed —  
Page 11.

# The big Sasol bomb plot

N M 2018/79

(254)

THE WEST GERMAN Government's detailed refutation of the Anti-Apartheid Movement's charges of nuclear and military collaboration with South Africa gives some idea of the lengths to which this country's enemies are prepared to go to harass foreign governments and gull uninformed audiences abroad.

There is a good case to be made out against apartheid, but crusaders under that banner must forfeit claims to honest intent when they seriously suggest that Sasol II is a cover for an atomic bomb plant. As the Bonn Government responded with a touch of asperity. Are all the 70 firms and international consortiums that replied to public tenders hoodwinking us or are all 70 being hoodwinked?

This is but one example of the absurd and malicious flights of fancy to which the various arms and publications of the AAM have been willing to resort in pursuit of objectives which now seem to go far beyond moral and practical opposition to apartheid. It is astonishing that prominent figures in public life, particularly in Britain, are

apparently still content to have their names associated with such blatant intellectual dishonesty.

Unscrupulous tactics like this trade on a lack of balanced information about South Africa. It can be expected that they will become more rather than less extravagant as the international spotlight focuses more steadily on the affairs and the problems of southern Africa. A recent moderate report to the European Parliament on the EEC code for companies operating in South Africa, for example, was greeted with howls of indignation from the doctrinaire Left.

If some of these campaigners are genuinely concerned about the fate of the Black man in Africa they might do better to pay some attention to the cynical and wholesale supply of military equipment to countries in desperate need of food and primary development.

However, South Africans should not think that all they have to do is "vasbyt" until a deluded world comes to its senses. Some of the worst delusions are still ours.



# Secret

254  
20/2/79

# arms bill

# revealed

Political staff

**CAPE TOWN — Armscor, the government's main arms supplier, ran up unauthorised expenditure of R94 million over five years, which has only just come to light.**

The figure was revealed yesterday by the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, in his annual report to Parliament

Mr Harry Schwarz, the chief Opposition spokesman on finance, has said the matter cannot go without further investigation

A spokesman for the Defence Force has said in a statement that details of the report cannot be discussed as the head of the Defence Force would have to give evidence before a parliamentary select committee

He has said that, as in

the past, the unauthorised expenditure would be explained satisfactorily.

Mr Schwarz said "The select committee will have to investigate why this matter has only come up now when it dates back to the 1974-75 financial year

"The report indicates that condonation has been obtained, but in the absence of any explanation as to how this situation arose, this is not a matter which can be left without investigation

"The activities of the Department of Defence are vital to South Africa and secrecy must be observed, but this casts an even greater responsibility upon those responsible that situations such as these should not arise and that the activities are conducted entirely without any possible suggestions of irregularity"

The R94 million were advances in terms of the Defence special account without Prime Ministerial approval. The special account also had been used to channel money to the Department of Information while the current Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was the Minister of Defence, Mr Schwarz said.

The report dealt with a number of problems in other departments and said there had been 5 014 auditing queries which had led to the recovery of R9 million and the disallowance of another R6 million. There was a chance a further R2 750 000 would be recovered

"Bearing in mind that a complete audit has not been done of all the state's operations, this shows the magnitude of problems which exist in the operation of the state's affairs," he said

Later, he added that the Auditor-General's report had disclosed that there had been overpayments and undercollections amounting to more than R8 500 000 which had been queried.

Most of the amount had been recovered, but it demonstrated the seriousness of the problem"

## US journalist to talk at Rhodes

EAST LONDON — A former New York Times war correspondent

He also commented on references to the Department of Information in the report which did not "figure substantially".

"However, a pregnant phrase appears relating to the department, namely that at the time of writing the report, a number of matters concerning publications, films and other matters were still being investigated and that it was not possible to report on them now

"This means there are a number of matters which should be receiving our attention but which are not contained in the report".

vietnam who won the Pulitzer Prize for his despatches is to address the Rhodes University press club.

He is David Halberstan, in South Africa on an assignment for Harper's, one of America's top magazines. He will address press club members this evening. — DDR

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Parliamentary Staff  
THE sum of R94.3-million from the special defence account was advanced to subsidiaries of Armscor and other suppliers without Ministerial approval, the Auditor-General reported yesterday.

The amount was part of R99.3-million unauthorised expenditure incurred by the Defence Department, the Department of Information, and secret funds between 1973 and 1978.

The Auditor-General, in his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday, says that from April, 1974 working advances to subsidiaries of Armscor and other suppliers amounted to R87 793 420 and R6 552 000. These were made without Ministerial approval, first being obtained in terms of the Defence Special Account Act.

By March 1978 R87 793 420 and R2 502 000 were still outstanding. At the time of writing this report the SA Defence Force and the Treasury were negotiating to obtain condona-

tion, but in the absence of the relevant Ministerial authorities the amount of R94 345 420 is reported as unauthorised expenditure, the report says.

A footnote to this paragraph adds: 'Condonation has since been obtained.' The Auditor-General also reported unauthorised expenditure of an additional R544 475 under the special defence account. This was made up of seven cases involving contracts that were varied to the disadvantage of the State.

The amount was reported as unauthorised expenditure because by the time the Auditor-General wrote his report the relevant approvals had not been obtained.

Out of money voted for defence by Parliament the Auditor-General reported unauthorised expenditure made up of:

- R4 374 227 paid in salaries and allowances to national servicemen on their appointment to the Permanent Force with retrospective effect. The payments were made without the recommendation of the Public Service Commission or the approval of the Treasury.
- R544 paid for Saturday calendars for which Treasury approval was not obtained and for which the Treasury was not prepared to grant approval after the event.
- Dealing with the Defence Vote the Auditor-General reported that R5.8-million was either written off or charged to the Vote for losses, deficiencies fruitless and avoidable expenditure and the cost of repairs to damaged equipment. Losses included R988 150 for aircraft destroyed, R531 832 for damage to aircraft and equipment, and R147 156 for damage to naval ships and equipment.
- Reporting on non-compliance with financial instructions, the Auditor-General says the Chief of the Defence Force delegated the power to Armscor to incur expenditure at the request of the Defence Force and to undertake procurement functions with funds from the special defence account, provided that:
- Armscor honoured systems and procedures agreed upon with the Defence Force, and
- The provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Act and other financial regulations be complied with.

# R94-million unauthorised arms expenditure disclosed

In the course of auditing, it became evident that in respect of the special defence account, Armscor had not always complied with these conditions and a number of queries in this regard was addressed to the department. At the time of writing this report the matter was still under correspondence.

Among 139 queries addressed to Armscor were: Overpayments and under-collections of R553 375.



THE first report of the Wiehahn Commission on labour legislation has been handed to the Prime



# R94m arms spending disclosure

CAPE TIMES  
20/2/79

254

## Political Staff

ARMSCOR, the government's main arms supplier, managed to run up unauthorized expenditure of R94 million over five years which has only just come to light.

es, undressed cloth made in Egypt for cloaks of poor quality dyed in colours; cles of flint glass, and others of crass, which is used for ornament and

vances in terms of the defence special account without Prime Ministerial approval. The special account was also used to channel money to the Department of Information while the present Prime Minister, Mr P

been recovered but it demonstrated the "seriousness of the problem"

● More unauthorized info expenses — page 4



Mr P W Botha



Mr Harry Schwarz

The figure was disclosed yesterday by the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, in his annual report to Parliament

Mr Harry Schwarz, the chief Opposition spokesman on finance, has said the matter could not go without further investigation

A spokesman for the Defence Force has said in a statement that details of the report cannot be discussed, as the head of the Defence Force would have to give evidence before a parliamentary select committee

The spokesman said that as in the past, the unauthorized expenditure would be satisfactorily explained

However, Mr Schwarz said "The select committee will have to investigate why this matter has only come up now when it dates back to the 1974/75 financial year

"The report indicates that condonation has since been obtained, but in the absence of any explanation as to how this situation arose, this is not a matter which can be left without investigation

"The activities of the Department of Defence are vital to South Africa and of necessity secrecy must be observed, but this casts an even greater responsibility upon those responsible that situations such as these should not arise and that the activities are conducted entirely without any possible suggestions of irregularity"

The R94 million was for ad-

W Botha, was Minister of Defence

Mr Schwarz also commented on references in the report to the Department of Information, "which does not figure substantially"

"However, a pregnant phrase appears relating to the department, namely that at the time of writing the report, a number of matters concerning publications, films and other matters were still being investigated and that it was not possible to report on them now

"This means that there are a number of matters which should be receiving our attention but which are not contained in the report," Mr Schwarz said

The report dealt with a number of problems in other departments and said there had been 5 014 auditing queries which had led to the recovery of R9 million and the disallowance of another R6 million. There was a chance that a further R2 750 000 would be recovered

"Bearing in mind that a complete audit has not been done of all the State's operations, this shows the magnitude of problems which exist in the operation of the State's affairs," said Mr Schwarz

Later he added that the Auditor-General's report had disclosed that there had been overpayments and under-collections amounting to more than R8 500 000 which had been queried. Most of the amount had

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# Defence spending

## 'disturbing'

(JSW) Political Staff

THE Auditor General reported disturbing features about the financial affairs of the Department of Defence, the Opposition spokesman on finance and defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

Features that caused concern were:

● Unauthorised variation of contracts to the disadvantage of the State involved more than R500,000.

● Payments of more than R4,3-million were made to national servicemen on appointment to the permanent force with retrospective effect without prior recommendations from the Public Service Commission or Treasury approval.

● Armscor had not always complied with conditions, systems and procedures connected with running the Special Defence Account.

● Armscor over-payments and undercollections amounted to more than R8,5-million, most of which was later recovered.

● Armscor incurred unauthorised expenditure of R94-million. This was later condoned.

Mr Schwarz said an investigation was necessary because there was no explanation of how this R94-million came to be spent without prior approval.

The activities of the Department of Defence are vital to South Africa and of necessity secrecy must be observed. But this casts an even greater responsibility

upon those responsible that situations such as these should not arise and that the activities are conducted entirely without any possible suggestion of irregularity.

### COMMENT

Asked to comment on the contents of the Auditor-General's report, a spokesman for the Department of Defence said expenditure questioned could be satisfactorily explained.

Details could not, however, be discussed now. The Chief of the Defence Force, General M Malan, would, as was usual, give evidence before the Select Committee on Public Accounts of Parliament. Any comment he made now would be a breach of parliamentary privilege.

Every year there are so-called unauthorised expenditures by different State departments. This was also the case last year as far as the Defence Department was concerned. But the expenditures were extensively and satisfactorily explained, especially in the light of the department's operational commitments. This year the queried expenditures can once again be explained.



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79A. LT, 6 July and 19 May 1927  
 80. ...  
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# Defence head talks on R94m

**Political Staff**  
 GENERAL Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, last night intervened in the Defence funds row with a categorical assurance that "every cent" of the Department of Defence's R94-million unauthorised expenditure could be accounted for.

He was reacting to a report by the Auditor General, Mr W G Schickerling, that Armcor, the arms supplier, had run up R94-million in unauthorised expenditure in five years.

Gen Malan said the "unauthorised" expenditure referred to in the Auditor General's report in no way indicated irregular, impermissible or irresponsible expenditure by the Department of Defence.

"On the contrary," he said, "every cent of this expenditure can be accounted for."

He said what the report did imply was that by April 1 last year the customary ministerial and/or departmental authorisation had not been given.

The report was thus laid before Parliament, which referred it to the select committee on public accounts for investigation for Parliamentary ratification.

He said that when efficiency and preparedness were the watchwords in a changing operational situation, it was not always possible to use precisely as planned funds which had been earmarked for tasks a year or more earlier.

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# Defence can account for R94m — Malan

JOHANNESBURG — General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, last night intervened in the growing defence funds row with a categorical assurance that "every cent" of his department's R94 million unauthorised expenditure could be accounted for.

He said in a statement the defence expenditure in question was only technically to be described as unauthorised.

He was commenting on disclosures by the Auditor-General, Mr W G. Schickerling, that Armscor, the government's main arms supplier, had run up unauthorised expenditure of R94 million over five years.

The R94 million comprised advances in terms of the defence special account without Prime Ministerial approval.

This account was also

used to channel money to the defunct Department of Information while the current Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was Minister of Defence.

General Malan said "unauthorised" items had appeared on the Auditor-General's report because processing had not been completed in time for the end of the financial year.

The Department of Defence regarded it "extremely important" that the public did not misinterpret references to defence expenditure in the report.

In his statement he said the unauthorised "defence force expenditure in the Auditor-General's report to Parliament does not in any way indicate irregular, impermissible or irresponsible expenditure by the Department of Defence.

"On the contrary —

every cent of this expenditure can be accounted for.

"What this Auditor-General's report does imply is that by April 1 last year the customary ministerial and/or departmental authorisation had not been given.

"Therefore the Auditor-General's report was laid before Parliament, which referred it to the select committee on public accounts for investigation and reporting, for the purpose of ex-post facto parliamentary approval.

In a big organisation like the Department of Defence, where efficiency and preparedness are the watchwords, and seen against the changing operational situation, it is not always possible to use precisely as planned funds which had been earmarked for tasks a year or more earlier — DDC



# General Malan: Every cent accounted for

Defence Reporter

General Magnus Malan, the chief of the Defence Force, last night intervened in the rowing defence funds row with categorical assurance that every cent of the allegedly authorized expenditure could be accounted for.

departmental permanent secretary, explained in a statement that the defence expenditure in question was only technically to be described as unauthorized. The appearance of "unauthorized" items in the auditor-general's report was due to the fact that processing had not been completed in time for the end of the financial year.

The full text of his statement is as follows. The "unauthorized" Defence Force expenditure in the auditor-general's report to Parliament does not in any way indicate irregular, impermissible or irresponsible expenditure by the Department of Defence. On the contrary—every cent of this expenditure can be accounted for.

report does imply is that by April 1 last year the customary ministerial and/or departmental authorization had not been given. Therefore the auditor-general's report was laid before Parliament, which referred it to the select committee on public accounts for investigation and reporting for the purpose of exposing the facts to Parliamentary approval.

In a big organization like the Department of Defence, where efficiency and preparedness are the watchwords, and seen against the changing operational situation, it is not always possible to use precisely as planned funds which had been earmarked for tasks a year or more earlier. If changing circumstances

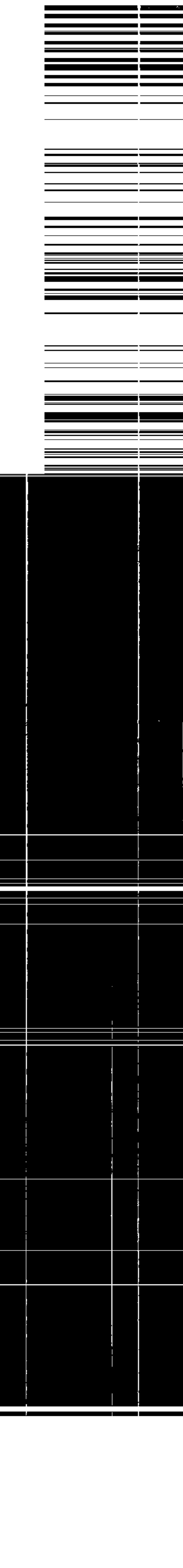
are not kept up with, and if the Defence Force is not adapted to those changing circumstances with judgment and flexibility, the defence of the Republic of South Africa will not only be ineffective, but also impossible. However, at all times account must be given of the decision-taking, and here the select committee plays an extremely important role.

The Department of Defence itself drew attention to some of the sums which were indicated as being "unauthorized" in the present report, and brought them before the appropriate quarters for the necessary processing in terms of the financial regulations. Regrettably, the processing had not yet been completed by

The Department of Defence regards the select committee and the auditor-general's reporting as a healthy accounting process which is necessary in a democratic state, but regards it as extremely important that the public be acquainted with the matter and does not attach the wrong interpretation thereto.

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1954	29	314	56	474	508
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REASON AND KNOWLEDGE  
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Mr H H SCHWARZ *(109)* asked the  
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How many citizens of foreign countries  
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1976.



# Defence fund to be disbanded: new role planned

21/2/77

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Military Correspondent  
The South African Defence Force Fund, established in July 1976 to help servicemen financially, will be disbanded as a welfare organisation this year and replaced by a statutory body, the Defence Force's

Chief of Staff (Personnel) and chairman of the fund, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said at a function in Pretoria today, the present Defence Force fund would be dissolved and become a statutory body. Legislation had already

been passed and the date for the change-over still had to be set by the State President but it would hopefully be some time this year.

Elizabeth Albrecht, Mrs. F. H. Albrecht, brought the Southern Cross Fund's total contribution to the Defence Force Fund to R1.2-million over the past three years.

the Southern Cross Fund donated about R10-million to its forerunner, the Brandwag Fund. In 1976 the Southern Cross Fund donated R250 000 to the Defence Force Fund, in 1977, R603 000 and in 1978, R400 000.

He received a cheque for R400 000 from the national president of the Southern Cross Fund, Mrs

Elizabeth Albrecht, Mrs. F. H. Albrecht, brought the Southern Cross Fund's total contribution to the Defence Force Fund to R1.2-million over the past three years.

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13	Department of Information	Table 14. Total number of technicians - 1970 Census figure as presented by the
14		Table 15. Total number of technicians - Manpower Surveys
14		Table 16. Total shortage of technicians - Manpower Surveys
15	type -	Table 17. (b) Jehova witnesses, 55
17	technicians 1972	Table 18. (a) (i) 55 (ii) 55 (b) 9
23	urban region	Table 19. (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9
25	Durban and its with more manufacturing division	The MINISTER OF DEFENCE Table 20. (1) (a) 3 123 (b) 9 (2) (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9
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30	firms in Wit-	Table 26. (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9
32		Table 27. (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9
33	atersrand sample technicians	Table 28. (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9
33	ation course	Table 29. (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9
34	Rosslyn sample would employ	Table 30. (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9
35	from employing more Africans as technicians	Table 31. (a) 284—1 589 cases are process of investigation 1 250 advanced reasons to the authority (b) 9

Persons who failed to report for military service  
*Hansard 3 (157) 22/2/77*  
 221 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the  
 Minister of Defence **(254)**

- (1) How many persons (a) failed to report when called up for military service in terms of the Defence Act and (b) having reported for service, failed to render military service or to undergo training during 1978,
- (2) how many of the persons who (a) failed to report and (b) having reported failed to render service or undergo training were convicted,
- (3)(a) how many of the persons in each category who were convicted (i) indi-

cated that their default was due to adherence to a religious denomination or (ii) advanced conscientious objections as a ground for such default (b) what was the religious denomination of each person who failed to adhere to a religious denomination as a reason for default



LARGE GROUPS

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE ON THE ECONOMICS OF HEALTH CARE

TIME	A	B	C	D
Tuesday 4.00-5.30 p.m.	Ms. J. Nattrass (22) Mr. S.F. Archer (69)	Ms. E. Katz (51) Ms. Miller/Green (64)	Mr. N. White (5) Mr. D. Selvan (67) Dr. J. Frankish (35)	Prof. J.H. Robbertze (23) Mr. K. Solomons (34) Dr. T. Buchan (16)
Wednesday 11.00a.m.-1.00	Dr. J. Smith (11) Ms. G. Raine	Mr. T. Adler (68) Dr. I. Levy	Dr. E. Sutter (26)	
Thursday 11.00a.m.-1.00				
Chairman				
Secretary				
Venue	AA	BB	CC	F8

# Fashion aids troops

2/3/79  
234

EAST LONDON — Over the past 10 years the Southern Cross Fund had collected more than R4 million to buy comforts for South Africa's young men fighting on the borders

So said the chairman of the East London branch, Mr A Visser, when he opened a fashion show in the City Hall here last night

The show was organised by Mrs Hettie Opperman and women whose husbands are members of the East London Commandos

"The army is not there to supply the men with radios, television sets, soft mattresses and swimming pools," Mr Visser said

He said that was where the Southern Cross Fund entered the picture. It was the only official fund which collected money for items to be bought for men doing border duty and 98 per cent of the money collected was done so by the Southern Cross Fund

This money, he said, was used to buy comforts not only for members of the Defence Force, but also members of the South African Police who were doing duty on the border

"The army gives the men bully beef, not presents," Mr Visser said. "But last Christmas every man on the border got a small gift from the Southern Cross Fund"

No official figure was available last night, but it is believed more than R500 was raised by the fashion show put on by Dee Vogel and her young models — DDR

2/3/79 (254) D

# SA plan to fortify borders

**CAPE TOWN —** The Defence Force has recommended a "ring of steel" around South Africa's Northern borders to provide anti-terrorist protection for outlying areas.

LARGE GROUPS

SALDRU/SAMST CONFERENCE ON THE EC

TIME	A	B	<p>He agreed defended strong points could be established where farmers, black and white, could spend the night for protection against terrorist attacks</p> <p>Defensive positions could also be established in areas where a large number of farms had been left vacant — PS.</p>
	<p>Tuesday 4.00-5.30 p.m.</p>	<p>Ms. J. Nattrass (22) Mr. S.F. Archer (69)</p>	
	<p>Dr. J. Smith (11) Ms. G. Raine (12) Ross/Maswego/Moja (4)</p>	<p>Mr. T. Adley (68) Dr. I. Levy (57)</p>	
	<p>Prof. P. (6) Dr. J. Pe (2) P. Burney (5)</p>		
	<p>11.00a.m.-1.00p.m.</p>		
	Chairman		

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in an interview yesterday the plan was to establish a series of fortified strong points around the borders, but he emphasised these would not be kibbutzim. The recommendation still had to be investigated by a committee which was examining the maximum occupation of outlying border farm areas, he said.

It is known the government is concerned about the depopulation of border areas because of the defence vacuum it creates. The problem of unoccupied border farms was discussed last year.

Mr Coetsee said the recommendation was part of the Defence Force's forward planning, but he believed a defensive system of this kind would best serve the interests of the border areas.

"It would enable us to set up a proper security network and what is more the Marnet (military areas radio network) will fit in with it very well."

He said the plan was not simply for whites but blacks as well.

"Blacks must be seen as part of the defence system because blacks as well as whites must be defended."

Mr Coetsee quoted a reference which said that of 130 guerilla wars, fewer than 20 had succeeded.

He believed that with its expertise and military infrastructure South Africa would not lose against guerillas.

Asked how the strong points or defended villages would be established, Mr Coetsee said the plan was no more than a recommendation and the details would have to be examined.

"I cannot tell you how we would implement the plan if it were to be accepted."



# Wagmalu, Aiken Ugali StkAmkoge

# VERDIENSTE TEL, NIE KLEUR NIE

**Deur LAPPE LAUSCHER**  
**DIE Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag erken geen diskriminasie op enige gebied nie. Die voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Rugbyraad, dr. Danie Craven, is reeds informeel ingelig dat alle Weermagspanne net volgens verdienste gekies sal word — ongeag kleur.**

'n Senior offisier van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag het dié week aan RAPPORT gesê. „Indien 'n man goed genoeg is om aan die grens sy aan sy met my te veg vir ons land, op watter gronde kan ek dan weer om saam met hom te sak in die skrum?”

RAPPORT het vasgestel dat 'n senior offisier, kol G P Lochner, Woensdagmiddag dringend uit Pretoria Kaapstad toe is vir samesprekinge met die Adjunk-minister van Verdediging, mnr Kobie Coetsee. Die samesprekinge het gegaan oor die Weermag se standpunt dat al sy sportspanne volgens verdienste gekies word.

Uit Zoeloland bring Henri

Crous Mtubathuba te rugbyklub vergader op 14 Maart om te besluit oor die toelating van 'n aantal swart soldate wat aansoek gedoen het om lid te word van die klub. Dit is 'n normale verkynsel aangesien die meeste sportklubs op hul jaarvergadering nuwe lede goedkeur.

Die meeste van die klubs in die Zoelolandse subunie is ten gunste daarvan dat Mtubathuba 'n gemengde klub word. Sewe van die klubs wat genader is, is daarvoor en vier daarteen.

Die vier klubs met besware stel hoofsaaklik vroeë oormoontlike probleme met die Drankwet Volgens 'n woordvoerder van die subunie is dit besware wat maklik uit die weg geruim kan word.

Toe RAPPORT dié Minis-ter van Sport en Ontspanning, mnr F W de Klerk, Mtubathuba met dié sportbeleid stroom, het hy gesê dis onbillik om te verwag dat hy net met 'n ja of nee moet antwoord.

Hy het die Regering se sportbeleid só saamgevat Dit is sy „wens” dat die onderskeie bevolkingsgroepe sport in aparte klubs moet beoefen. Die Regering erken egter die onafhanklikheid van sport om oor sy eie huishouding besluite te neem en 1977 is

'n verbod op die swart soldate om vir Mtubathuba te speel

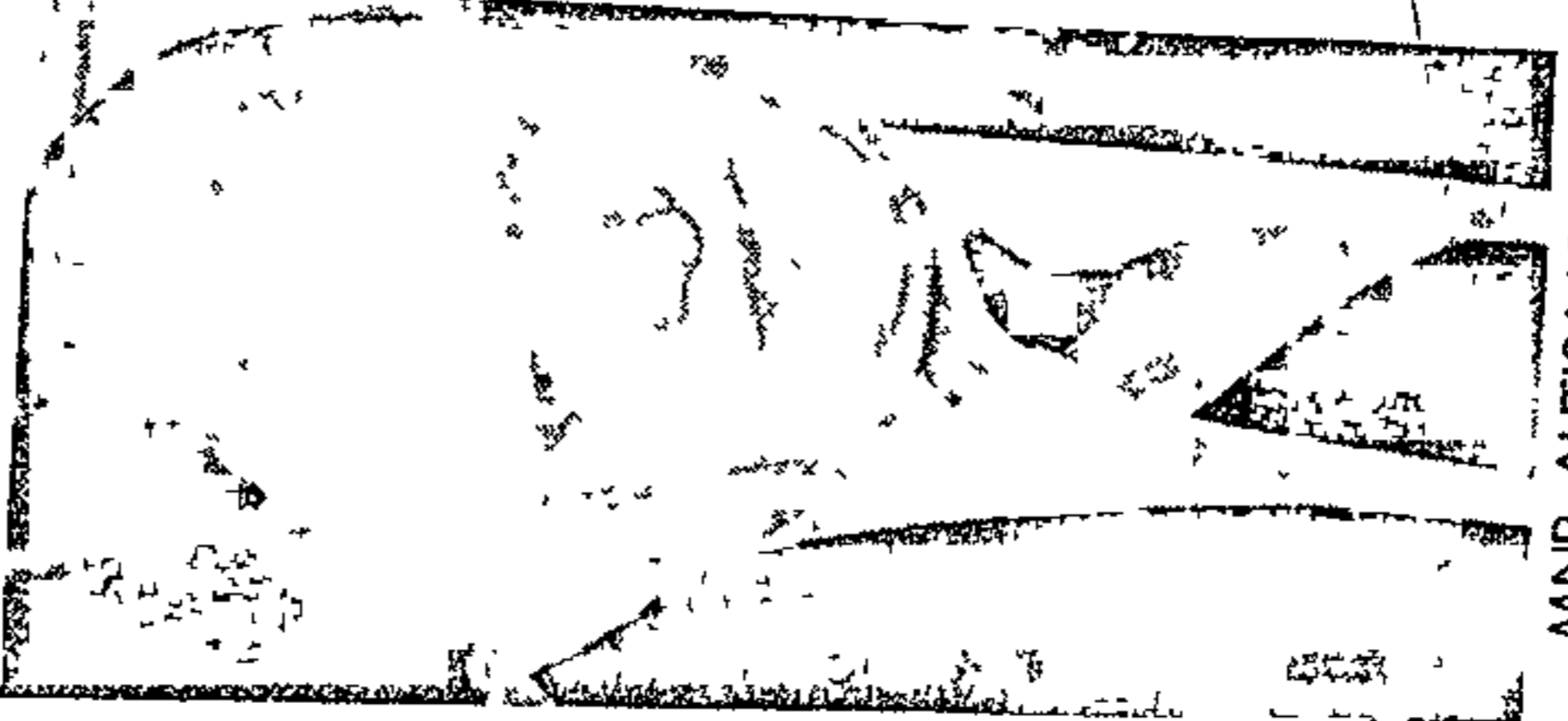
Min De Klerk sê hy is nie heeltemal reg aangehaal in berigte wat meld dat dit die Regering se beleid is dat verskillende bevolkingsgroepe nie tot dieselfde klub „mag” behoort nie. Dit is wel die regering se „wens” dat sport in aparte klubs beoefen moet word, maar daar is geen wet wat gemengde klubs verbied nie.

Uit die Weermag was daar dié week amptelik 'n groot stilte oor die hele saak. Kol Cor du Plessis het aan RAPPORT gesê dat hy geen kommentaar te lewer het nie. Op die vraag of dit sy persoonlike siening is, en of dit amptelike opdrag is dat hy nie kommentaar mag lewer nie het hy gesê „Geen kommentaar”.

Dr Danie Craven was in 'n moeilike posisie. Daar is glo aan die Rugbyraad gesê dat dit die Rgering se beleid is dat klubs „afsonderlik” moet bly.

Toe die Weermag, wat 'n staatsdepartement is, hom informeel in kennis stel dat sy klubs in die toekoms oop gaan wees, was dit nie soos hy die beleid vertolk het nie. Vandaar sy aanmerking dat hy nie weet wat die sportbeleid van die Regering vandag gaan wees nie.

Persoonlik verwelkom hy egter die Weermag se besluit om klubs oop te maak. Hy het vroeër dié week ook so gesê in koerantberigte.



MNR. AHTISAARI

**WASHINGTON**  
**MNR. MARTTI AHTISAARI, spesiale VV-verteenvoordiger vir Suidwes, is 'n bekommerde man. Dit lyk nie vir hom of Suid-Afrika of Swapo die „politieke wilskrag” het om 'n skikplan vir Suidwes te laat slaag nie.**

RAPPORT het Vrydag met hom in New York gesels. „Ek is glad nie bemoedig deur die berigte wat ek gelees en ontvang het oor die reaksie op dr Waldheim se jongste verslag nie,” het hy gesê.

Die VVO kan nie vir Suid-Afrika en Swapo aan die nek vat en dwing om die verslag te aanvaar nie. Daar moet maar gewag word tot môre om te sien wat Suid-Afrika antwoord.

Intussen blyk dit dat min Pirk Björha nog geen brief van dr Waldheim ontvang het nie. Hier word verneem dat daar ook nie meer 'n brief soos onderneem in dr Waldheim se verslag gestuur sal word nie.

Tog word môre van Suid-Afrika verwag om 'n antwoord op dr Waldheim se jongste verslag te verstrek. In diplomatieke kringe heers groot ontvredenheid hieroor. Aan RAPPORT sê mnr Ahtisaari Suid-Afrika moet sy

# Wagmalu, Aiken Ugali StkAmkoge

Uit Zoeloland bring Henri

Uit Zoeloland bring Henri

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Uit Zoeloland bring Henri

Uit Zoeloland bring Henri

# Frelimo border mines kill six

5/3/79

254

DURBAN — Six South Africans were killed in landmine explosions when they crossed into a Frelimo minefield on the Mozambique Natal border last week. Seven others were injured.

The mines, said to be of communist origin, were planted almost next to the Mozambique side of the

fence.

Three of the injured managed to crawl back to the South African side while the others, including the dead, were removed several hours later by Frelimo soldiers.

Locals on both sides of the fence have been crossing into the two countries for many decades, with

families living on either side.

The area has also been inhabited by a herd of elephants for many years. It is not known whether any elephants have been killed by landmines, but other explosions have been heard across the border recently. — DDC



# City Soldier

A 20-YEAR-OLD Bren gunner, Mr Paul William Ernest Carroll of Claremont, was shot dead in a contact with terrorists in the operational area last night, Defence Headquarters announced today. His father, Mr H H

Carroll of Thompson Road, Claremont, said today he had no details about his son's death except that it had taken place at 11 pm yesterday. My son enjoyed the army and died doing his duty. I don't feel bitter

# Shot dead

about it. I did my stint in the navy during the war, he said. He said he was informed of his son's death by an army padre at 7.50 am today. I just did not want to believe it at first. My wife had to be sedated by

Mr doctor — she is still under sedation, he said. Mr Carroll said his son was a keen cricketer and captained the army side. He had attended the Norman Henshliwood school

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

# City Soldier dies

(Continued from Page 1)

and had twice been awarded his cricket colours. Paul left school in Std 8 and was an apprentice fitter and turner with the Public Works Department.

He was due to leave the border at the end of this month and to leave the army — after a two-year stint — at the end of June. Mr Carroll said Mr Carroll said Paul was 'married' to his pigeons. He had no girlfriends — all he worried about was his birds, he said.

Mr D Louw, secretary of the Wynberg Homing Society, said. He was one of the most popular members of the club and in a few years would have been one of the top fanciers in the Cape.

Mr Carroll said the last letter he received from Paul was one asking whether his border cheques were arriving at home.

We wrote late last week to tell him they were not. Of course, he never received that letter, Mr Carroll said.

Paul was the eldest son in a family of three sons and one daughter. No funeral arrangements have been made.

# Good response to weapons appeal

Adm 254  
15/6/79

Mercury Bureau

**PIETERMARITZBURG** — A variety of weapons, brought home by national servicemen as souvenirs, have been handed over to police here following a recent country-wide appeal.

The appeal was made following the deaths of two people killed by handgrenade blasts recently. The dangers of the weapons falling into the wrong hands were emphasised and national servicemen were requested to hand them over to police.

At Estcourt, an African gardener died when he examined a discarded handgrenade found wrapped in a paper at the bot-

tom of his employer's garden.

In Benoni a man was killed and two people injured when a handgrenade exploded in a house while being handled.

Police have emphasised that no questions will be asked of those who respond to their appeal.

However, offenders face stiff penalties should they be found in possession of such weapons.

Police have appealed to national servicemen not to discard the weapons in fear of being prosecuted.

One of the souvenirs handed over to the local police was a live stim rifle grenade which had been used as a doorstep in a local home.

Other weapons included a vintage 20mm cannon shell, electric detonators, ammunition, a Chinese copy of a Russian Tokarev pistol, various handgrenades of different countries of origin, a machine-gun tracer cartridge, AK cartridges of East German, Russian and Korean origin, tear-gas cartridges of Argentinian origin, a drum magazine from a sub-machine-gun containing live rounds of ammunition, and a trip flare.



Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 4(2)

14/3/79

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South African Defence Force equal pay  
for all races (250)  
\*16 Mr P A MYBURGH MP the  
Minister of Defence

What is the estimated cost of the intro-  
duction of equal pay for all races in the  
South African Defence Force for the first  
year

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DE-  
FENCE

R7.5 million

1979/03/14

# Air attack may be first of new series of forays

Defence Reporter

YESTERDAY'S air attack on a Swapo base in an unnamed foreign country might be the first of a new series of over-the-border forays by the South African forces

Yesterday's raid took place just three days after the last South African and South West African soldiers returned to base on Sunday after spending the best part of last week hitting Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia

It is possible that clues about the base hit yesterday were obtained when security forces scoured the Angolan and Zambian bush camps — some of them large installations — that were overrun last week

The significant difference about yesterday's attack was that apparently it was an aerial strike only, while last week's incursions involved the deployment of large numbers of ground troops

This confirms SA Defence Force statements that the latest base to be hit was deep inside the "host" country's borders

When considerable numbers of ground forces are employed in a clearing-up operation of last week's type, they must be kept supplied with rations, fuel and ammunition

Unless a "ration run" is set up — which is obviously not the best idea in such a situation — the raiders must take all their supplies with them. It goes without saying that a large sup-



A young soldier examines propaganda literature found during the clearing up of 52 Base early last week. Among the pamphlets and booklets he is holding is one entitled "Massacre at Kassinga", containing the Swapo version of what happened during the two big raids the South African forces mounted into Angola last year.

ply echelon is vulnerable to retaliation by hostile forces

Normally a pure air strike unsupported by a follow-up operation on the ground is not really effective in fighting guerrillas, but this truism of counter-insurgency warfare does not apply when there is a substantial target to be hit such as a supply depot or a large transit, administrative or training base



Security forces soldiers who overran the Swapo camp code named 52 Base early last week hold up some of the quantities of military equipment found — in this case green camouflage clothing with the distinctive black-striped camouflage worn by the East German and other Warsaw Pact armies



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18/3/79  
D

# Equal pay to cost R7,5m

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The equalisation of pay for all races in the Defence Force would cost R7,5 million.

This was disclosed by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Kobie Coetzee, here yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr. Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg), the Deputy Minister said this amount was "the estimated cost of the introduction of equal pay for all races in the Defence Force for the first year."

Mr Myburgh said in a statement afterwards it was a small price to pay for a dedicated Defence Force free of racial conflict.

He called on the government to take the necessary action immediately, particularly as he was quite sure "every right-minded member of the public would welcome such a move".

Mr Myburgh said he asked the Minister of Defence (Mr P. W. Botha) on March 2 this year to immediately equalise the salaries of all defence personnel regardless of colour.

At the time, he had pointed out that the new salary scales had in fact got fairly close to salary equalisation, "but that the time had come to remove the stigma of colour from all sections of our Defence Force, including the differences in salaries".

"By paying people different salaries in which the same work, where the same danger, where the same loyalties and perseverance are expected, only draws their attention to the fact that they are a different colour," he said — PC.

DD FORM 1379 254  
**Zambia accuses SA**

LUSAKA — Five Zambian civil servants were killed and five injured when South African forces bombed villages in Senanga district, in the Western Province, a government spokesman claimed yesterday.

He said South African troops occupied Zambian territory for two days when they bombed villages and a Zambia defence force border camp.

He accused the South Africans of destroying a truck carrying food intended for people in famine-stricken areas.

The troops set up road blocks where they stopped villagers and offered them bribes in the form of food and cigarettes in return for information on the location of Swapo camps.

The spokesman said the villagers refused the bribes and were harassed by the South African troops — DDC



before implementation of the aforesaid ordinances, 131 organizations qualified for an "A" grading in respect of preparedness. In view of the ordinances and the directives emanating therefrom all organizations will be subjected to a new process of evaluation

(b) Plus minus 173 organizations are still to be established in accordance with the requirements of the civil defence ordinances. Some of these organizations already existed under the previous dispensation, but must, in order to comply with the requirements of the ordinances, be reorganized, particularly in respect of area divisions. These are mainly rural organizations

(2) Yes. Most local authorities already have a civil defence infrastructure which will enable them to handle local disasters. The general state of preparedness, however, leaves much room for improvement. The full deployment of civil defence and the attainment of a satisfactory state of preparedness by local authorities has thus far been considerably hampered by the lack of legal directives to local authorities in respect of their civil defence responsibilities, as also regulations in respect of public participation. Standardized directives in respect of requirements to be complied with by all local authorities have been formulated by the respective provinces in collaboration with the S A Defence Force and are at present being furnished to local authorities by the respective administrators for implementation. The required regulations in terms of the ordinances were also promulgated during December 1978 and are at present in the process of implementation by all local authorities. An intensive programme for training, exercises and evaluation of the state of preparedness of all civil defence organizations based to a large extent on the requirements of the

Civil defence organizations

Hansard 7  
column 485  
11/3/79  
254

\*8 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) How many local authorities in the Republic (a) have and (b) do not have civil defence organizations satisfying the requirements of his Department,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the state of civil defence preparedness in the Republic

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

- (1) (a) 636 civil defence organizations have already been established in terms of the respective civil defence ordinances. According to evaluations by the S A Army

aforesaid directives will in the near future be launched by the S A Army. Future evaluations will not, as in the past, be based on written emergency plans only, but will be coupled with standardized practical exercises to test the functional feasibility of emergency plans and the capabilities of personnel to perform the task. The issuing of directives to local authorities and the promulgation of the required regulations in terms of both the act and ordinances has completed the legal process for the total deployment and development of civil defence in the R S A, and the state of preparedness of civil defence on a country-wide basis can in the near future be extensively improved. Depending upon progress in the various phases of implementation and training, it is the aim to establish efficient civil defence organizations at all local authorities by 31 December, 1979

# Angola claims 6 SA planes shot down — 12 dead

LONDON. — The Angolan defence ministry said yesterday its armed forces shot down six South African combat aircraft along the border with SWA/Namibia last week.

A ministry communique, issued in Luanda and quoted in a message to London, said the aircraft were shot down on March 13 and 14.

It said wreckage from the downed aircraft and captured documents would be put on pub-

lic view.

The communique said that since the destruction of the aircraft, South African aircraft had been avoiding areas defended by anti-aircraft guns.

The communique said, "The military situation in the south,

particularly in Cunene province bordering Namibia, continues to give cause for concern. Although the racist South African forces considerably reduced their air attacks after the swift response by our anti-aircraft missile installations on March 13 and 14, violations of our border continue.

In response to the threat to our border and after South Africa's rejection of the UN proposals for a peaceful solution to the problem of Namibia's independence, our units were ordered to shoot down any enemy aircraft violating our air space and attack any ground troops invading our territory."

Stating that the wreckage of downed enemy aircraft and documents and other captured material would soon be shown to the public, the communique gave the following statistics for the period March 6-15: 70 enemy flights, 13 regions bombed, 132 tonnes of bombs dropped. Casualties: 12 dead and 30 injured. Enemy casualties: Six aircraft destroyed and 12 dead.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for Defence questioned the credibility of the whole report which, he said, "contains certain detectable untruths".

However, he said he was not prepared to comment on "obvious propaganda-like communique which were saturated with meaningless adjectives".

Sapa-Reuter



# Blitz on

Barrack

25/3/79

# Barrack bullies

SUN Times 25/3/79  
By RAY SMUTS and PIET DE KLERK

254

**THE CHIEF** of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, vowed yesterday he would do his utmost to stamp out ill-treatment of trainees.

And another top soldier, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen, also hit at those who took the law into their own hands, saying while he believed in strict discipline, he would not tolerate the bullying actions of a few leaders in the SADF, who depended on sadism to enforce discipline instead of relying on task motivation.

Their condemnation came within 24 hours of an announcement that a board of inquiry was investigating the death of rifleman John Henry van Druten, 24, of Hoedspruit, who died while trying to complete an 18-km walk as punishment for drinking beer during lunchtime.

Gen Malan, giving the assurance that the proper legal procedures would be followed in connection with Van Druten's death, told the Sunday Times:

"I can assure you that a man like that of Rfn Van Druten affects the morale of the top brass

"I become terribly annoyed, annoyed in the sense that the people who organising training are apparently doing things which shouldn't be done

"The end result is that we lose fellow South Africans who are equally committed and motivated to the end facing us

## Unacceptable

"Bullying, ill-treatment and initiation in any form are totally unacceptable to the South African Defence Force.

"It's directly against policy as laid down in a Defence Force order and contrary to the Defence Act

"Between 80 000 and 100 000 young men are trained annually and we lose less than 0,1 per cent.

"Naturally we would like to achieve naught per cent of this is possible.

The more highly trained our leaders are, the less we will find these situations and the Defence Force is actively working towards this ideal

Asked if he would be prepared to give trainees an indication that they could make complaints without fear of victimisation, he said:

# Boy died on second day back in army

Military Correspondent

**JOHN HENRY VAN DRUTEN**, 24, rejoined the army last Tuesday. On Wednesday he was dead, after trying to complete an 18-km walk in sweltering heat, as punishment for drinking beer during lunchtime. This was his third period of army training.

The young farmer from the Hoedspruit district collapsed about 2 km from the base. Now a board of inquiry is investigating his death.

Rifleman Van Druten's father, Mr Henry van Druten, of the farm Morea, told me yesterday:

"John was an extremely fit boy, one who worked on the farm and was accustomed to hot weather. He was never ill."

A shocked Mr Van Druten said his son had left the farm last Tuesday to join the Lydenburgh Commando at Letaba Ranch in the Eastern Transvaal.

"The next day we heard he was dead. The Defence Force told us our son had been declared fit."

A mechanic by trade, Rfn Van Druten gave up his job at a



**ARNOLD LEWIN**  
Beaten up

Leslie garage about nine months ago to join his father on the farm

He will be given a military funeral at 11 am on Wednesday at the Dutch Reformed Church, Bedford, Eastern Transvaal.

News of his death also shocked Mr Alex Lewin of Kimberley, whose son, Arnold, 19, died last year after being beaten up by fellow prisoners while physically exhausted at a detention barracks in South West Africa.

The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Donald Bru-

nette, has announced that seven members of the Defence Force are to be charged with culpable homicide.

Said Mr Lewin: "Some trainees can only do so much. If physical punishment is to be meted out a doctor should be present.

"I've lost my son but I'm not against military training if it is carried out in a spirited, but responsible manner."

Mrs Vera Ertekes, of Durban, mother of Gunner Andre Bothma, who collapsed on a 20-km training run at 4 Field Regiment, Potchefstroom, in February, last year, said:

"When our boys go to the army we expect them to be looked after.

"It comes as a shock to hear what subsequently happens to some trainees and I feel such things should not be allowed to happen."

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has said on several occasions that ill-treatment of members of the Defence Force will not be tolerated.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan,

has also intimated the defence force is as much concerned about the wellbeing of young men as any parent could be.

Nevertheless, abuse still crops up. Apart from the death of Signalman Lewin and the hospitalising of Gunner Bothma for what the army insisted all along was for purely medical reasons, there have been several deaths

Last July, a former instructor at 1 Maintenance Unit was given a six-month suspended sentence for running Private Steven Parvess, 17, of Kraaifontein, Cape, to death

The same month an officer and former non-commissioned officer were charged with culpable homicide, after the death of Rifleman Chris Moorcroft, 20, a national serviceman attached to 1 Parachute Battalion

Evidence was that he had undergone three or four "tackle parades" — being beaten by canvas shoes — and the matron in charge of the military hospital said the bruises on his buttocks were the worst she had seen in her 30-year nursing career

Gen Malan ... "I will do my utmost to stamp out ill-treatment of trainees"

JR

French III, Paper I. SC2  
Sections A, B and C in separate books

APPENDIX 4

TUESDAY, 24th OCTOBER, a.m.

Cont ↓

Sun Times 25/3/79  
254

"I will do that any time  
We do receive complaints now and then and investigate them fully. They basically concern ill-treatment, particularly during basic training, and are justified in most cases."

Outlining the measures taken to ensure that ill-treatment did not occur, Gen. Malan said various conferences had been held and instructions sent to unit commanders and officers commanding.

### Stress

"We stress in our training that trainees should not be ill-treated and it is illegal to force any hardship on people without exercising sound judgment."

"To ensure total objectivity, offenders were mostly referred to civilian courts," Gen. Malan said.

Speaking at the 125th anniversary of the Natal Mounted Rifles in Durban on Friday night, Gen. Viljoen said that although he could trust 99 per cent of the officers under his command, there were a few "weak links" which caused incidents such as the death of Signaller Arnold Lewin in South West Africa last year.

"I want to assure the public that such cases are brought to my immediate attention and are investigated fully until I am personally satisfied that all the facts have been brought before me."

"I also want to stress that no evidence will be suppressed when disciplinary action is taken."

"Soldiers are not numbers in the SADF. I feel personally responsible for the welfare of every member of the army," Gen. Viljoen said.



# Generaal loer eers na elektroniese oë

Rapport 25/3/79

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Van HENNIE PRETORIUS

NEW YORK.

TERWYL die front-state soos Angola en Zambië nou vierkant weier dat Swapo-basisse in hul gebiede elektronies gemonitor word, het die bevelvoerende generaal van Kommandement Suidwes vandeeweek in Amerika agtergebly toe min. Pik Botha en sy span huis toe is.

Genl. Jannie Geldenhuys het opdrag gehad om self verder te kyk na hierdie „elektroniese” tegniek van militêre waarneming.

Toe Suid-Afrika in die samesprekinge met die Weste se vyf sy bedenkinge daarvoor opper, het Amerika en Brittanje hom aangeraai om die saak te ondersoek. Sedertdien het die VVO die saak oorgeëem.

Genl. Geldenhuys het onder meer die SA militêre attaché in Washington vir samesprekinge ontmoet, en ook verskeie VVO-deskundiges. Hy sê op navraag hy is nou besig om deeglik op die hele kwessie van elektroniese hulpmiddels in te gaan en sal dan aan Suid-Afrika verslag doen.

Die voorstel dat die grens en basisse elektronies gemonitor moet word, was klaarblyklik een van die weerligafleiers op die beraad tussen Suid-Afrika en die vyf Westerse lande. Kenners meen 'n mens kan fisieke bewaking nie vervang met allerlei elektroniese aparate nie, veral nie in die bosse van Afrika nie.

Swapo se vise-president,

mnr. Mishake Muyongo, wat van Lusaka na die beraad in New York gekom het, sê hy het in die koerante gelees van die elektroniese monitor-apparaat. Wat Swapo aanbetref, hulle vertrou die goeters nie, hulle hou nie van sulke dinge nie. Hulle reken die Westerse vyf of Suid-Afrika self sit agter die voorstel.

Watter soewereïen onafhanklike land sal toelaat dat hy op die manier gemonitor word? wou mnr. Muyongo weet.

Wat van Amerika en Rusland, wat sulke elektroniese apparaat gedurig oor en weer gebruik? wou RAPPORT van hom weet. Maar daarop het hy nog nie bra geantwoord nie.

\* Die indruk hier is dat vandeeweek se beraad met die Westerse vyf van totale

en finale skipbreuk gered is deur die ingryping van Amerika se minister van buitelandse sake, mnr. Cyrus Vance. Daar word gepraat van „sy opregtheid, sy wilskrag en sy geloofwaardigheid” in Suid-Afrika se oë. As iemand iets uit die wrak van die vertrouenskrisis kan red, is dit hy.

Een van die belangrikste dinge wat uit sy optrede voortgevloei het, is dat die binne-landse politieke groepe van Suidwes erken is. Hulle is genooi om self in New York hul saak te kom stel teenoor die vyf Westerse lande en dr. Waldheim 'en kie. Dit was 'n voorreg wat voorheen net vir Swapo beskore was.

Suid-Afrika se standpunt was van meet af aan dat hy hom laat lei deur die wense van die partye en mense van Suidwes.

## WAR INSURANCE

### Taking cover

Servicemen and their families will be relieved that government intends starting a combat cover scheme for all non-permanent members of the Defence Force

The scheme is provided for in the Defence Amendment Bill (1979), and was announced last week by Deputy Minister Kobie Coetsee. Insurance to cover death, and total or partial disablement, will be compulsory for all national servicemen, the Citizen Force, and commandos. Premiums will be deducted from members' pay.

Members of the Permanent Force will eventually be able to take out additional cover if they want to

A consortium is to be set up, which all life assurance companies will be invited to join. As with the arrangements for riot cover, the government will indemnify it against losses

At present life offices offer policies without excluding death on military service, but many young servicemen do not take them out. Moreover, most disability benefits attached to life policies exclude war risk. Although non-permanent members of the forces do have some

cover for death and disability under the Military Pensions Act of 1976, this is not considered adequate.

Although talks have been going on for some time between the Department of Defence, the Life Offices Association, and the Registrar, much remains to be settled. For instance

- What amount will the companies and the government underwrite?
- Will benefits be tied to soldiers' salary scales, or will there be a flat benefit for single and married men?

A LOA spokesman tells the *FM* that a great deal of ground has been covered. The scheme should start operating soon.

VG VAN SUID AFRIKA

Building (Room 115) meeting place of Fine Art, U.C.T. (illustrated by slides)

ed as an architect but moved to the Michaelis School of Art, U.C.T. His lectures on the history of art, and became Under his leadership the School has been

### YS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering

3. Chairman's report/Verslag van die Voorsitter.
4. Matters arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/  
Sake wat van die Notule en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspruit.
5. Financial statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/  
Finansiële verslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.
6. Motion: The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the Classical Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the Association the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted to the local branches for each registered member should be increased from 50 cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

7. Election of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/  
Verkieping van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

Huidige lede: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson  
Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang  
(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson  
(not available for reelection)

Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thom  
Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

Coopted members: Mej. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.  
Department of Classics, U.C.T.  
Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.



# Seven to face death charges

SUN. TRIB. 11/4/79

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SEVEN members of the Defence Force will appear in Grootfontein Regional Court on charges of culpable homicide on May 14 following the death of Signalman Arnold Charles Lewis, 20, last November.

The proceedings were confirmed this week by the Attorney-General of South West Africa/Namibia, Mr Donald Brunette.

Signalman Lewin was transferred to Voor trekkerhoogte's military hospital, where he died, after allegedly being assaulted while exhausted in the detention barracks at Grootfontein.

A week ago — following the death of Rifleman John Henry van Druten, 24, on a punishment walk on March 21 — the chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, pledged every effort to stamp out ill-treatment of trainees.

"Bullying, ill-treatment and initiation in any form are totally unacceptable to the South African Defence Force," he said.

"It is directly against policy as laid down in a Defence Force order and contrary to the Defence Act."

This week a defence spokesman said that

between 80 000 and 100 000 young men were trained annually but cases of death at the hands of barracks bullies were negligible.

Fewer than 0,1 percent of servicemen were lost on active duty or in accidents.

General Malan's condemnation of those who exceeded their powers or

took the law into their own hands came within 24 hours of the death of Rifleman van Druten, of Hoedspruit, who died on his second day back in the army while trying to complete an 18-kilometre walk as punishment for drinking beer at lunchtime.

A board of inquiry is investigating his death.

certainly ask when this exaltation of Mary began, and unless you get the dates, you will doubt the facts. It is your own fault if they are tiresome; you might easily read them all in the 'Iconographie de la Sainte Vierge,' by M. Rohault de Fleury, published in 1878. You can start at Byzantium with the Empress Helena in 326, or with the Council of Ephesus in 431. You will find the Virgin acting as the patron saint of Constantinople and of the Imperial residence, under as many names

exuberant youth, the eternal child of Wordsworth, over whom its immortality broods like the day; it is so simple and yet so complicated; it sees so much and so little; it loves so many toys and cares for so few necessities; its youth is so young, its age so old, and its youthful yearning for old thought is so disconcerting, like the mysterious senility of the baby that

Deaf and silent, reads the eternal deep  
Haunted forever by the eternal mind.

# Police in 'death' march' investigation

STAR.  
2/4/79

254

Military Correspondent  
Rifleman John Hendry van Druten (24), the soldier who died under training 10 days ago, was sent on a punishment route march after an alleged contravention of military regulations

A defence spokesman, when asked about the progress of the investigation instituted after Rifleman van Druten's death on March 22, today said the incident was being investigated by the Defence Force and the South African Police.

The State Pathologist is conducting a post mortem to establish the cause of death

A search party found him lying face down on his rifle.

"Because investigations are still going on, any further information at this stage is sub-judice," the spokesman said

than one takes the baby it, and to catch its meaning, no doubt, its cathedral planing, which is the same and with which we have a child's fancy; a toy-arm to please her so much as you like; she was

## DROPPED

He was found dead 2 km from his training base near Hoedspruit after he failed to return to the base after a route march.

The spokesman said Rifleman van Druten had been given two water bottles and 10 rounds of ammunition for the route march. He was then dropped about 20 km from the base and told to follow the road back

faith — in this singleness of thought, exactly as a little girl sets up a doll-house for her favourite blonde doll. Unless you can go back to your dolls, you are out of place here. If you can go back to them, and get rid for one small hour of the weight of custom, you shall see Chartres in glory.

The palaces of earthly queens were hovels compared with these palaces of the Queen of Heaven at Chartres. Paris, Laon, Noyon, Rheims, Amiens, Rouen, Bayeux, Coufances — a list that might be stretched into a volume. The nearest approach we have made to a palace was the Merveille at Mont-Saint-Michel, but no Queen had a palace equal to that. The Merveille was built, or designed, about the year 1200; toward the year 1500, Louis XI built a great castle at Loches in Touraine, and there Queen Anne de Bretagne had apartments which still exist, and which we will visit. At this year shall see the residence which served for Catherine de Medici till her death in 1589. Anne de Bretagne was trebled from the luxury of Florence. At took her standard of comfort from the queens of the

can see the apartments, which the queens of the cupied through their country of magnificence, and then tried to imitate, could not be of any single cathedral dedicated to Queen leventh century; and of the all, Chartres was arly and exceptional in her delight. I so used to this sort of loose comparison, this words, that one no longer adopts an idea unless hammers of statistics and columns of figures. ing demand for literal exactness and perfectly ch lights up every truly American eye, you will

extremely sensitive to neglect, to disagreeable impressions, to want of intelligence in her surroundings. She was the greatest artist, as she was the greatest philosopher and musician and theologian, that ever lived on earth, except her Son, Who, at Chartres, is still an Infant under her guardianship. Her taste was infallible; her sentence eternally final. This church was built for her in this spirit of simple-minded, practical, utilitarian



less than R2 073m 23% higher than its 1978/79 allocation. This will comprise R1 612,4m to be voted by Parliament, a transfer of R100m from the Exchequer surplus this year, a cash balance of R145m in the Special Defence Account, and R150m in anticipated receipts from the Defence Bond and Defence Bonus Bond sales.

In addition, provision is made in the Community Development vote for an increase from R29,3m to R52,3m for building, hiring and buying official quarters for defence personnel. The Public Works vote contains a provision of R70m (R58,2m) for military bases, the location of which is not identified.

The Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs' budget is up almost 25% on last year. This is mainly due to the trebling of funds available for export promotion to over R120m.

In the case of Mines, the largest chunk of the 22,2% rise goes to uranium enrichment (up R32m to nearly R100m), and the Atomic Energy Research Fund (up R9m). Not surprisingly, the department is cutting its assistance to needy gold mines from R31m to R11m.

Almost half the projected increase in outlays by the Department of Indian Affairs goes towards salaries and wages. And the massive 40,3% hike in the Department of Statistics' spending is due, not to poor budgeting, but to the costly population census to be undertaken next year.

#### Less for IDC and Iscor

A few departments have actually cut their budgets to below last year's levels. The most notable is in the Department of Industries' vote, and is chiefly due to a drop in contributions to the IDC and Iscor's share capital (totalling nearly R30m). There will also be smaller loans to Escom (R23,3m down) and to the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation (R12,3m down). Subsidies to ship-builders have also been sliced by R4m. Assistance has already been given to the industry in the form of a R24m order for a research vessel.

The Prime Minister's office has "cut" estimated expenditure by nearly 60% by simply transferring the votes for scientific and economic advice to the departments of Health and Environmental Planning, and Energy respectively. If these are taken into account this budget would have risen 7,5%.

The fall in expected spending on agriculture is accounted for by a reduction of R6m in the outlays on abattoirs. The subsidies on railage of maize products and sorghum and on wheat import losses have been dropped completely. The butter subsidy has been cut by R1,5m and assistance to the fruit industry is down to R1 000 from R100 000 last year.

Minister Horwood announced in the

budget that the Urban Transport Fund will receive an extra R6m, bringing government's contribution up to R8m. Over 60% of this contribution is for construction of urban transport facilities. According to Adriaan Eksteen, Secretary for Transport, Johannesburg will receive the lion's share, since it is the only city that has completed a detailed transport study.

A curious item is the rise in purchases of equipment and stocks for the police, from R7,87m to nearly R20m. No details are given. Also, pocket money for juveniles in reform schools is being raised from R2 800 to R8 900.

Estimated expenditure on consumer affairs is under R400 000, ridiculously low when one considers that government last year changed the name of the Department of Commerce to Commerce and Consumer Affairs, and that taxpayers will subsidise the parliamentary refreshment rooms to the tune of R117 000.

PR 614/79  
**GOVERNMENT SPENDING**

(254)  
**Defence surprise**

Despite the average increase of only 7,5% (excluding civil servants' pay hikes) in government spending this year, a number of departments show impressive hikes in their allocations. Notable examples are Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Mines, Education and Training, Statistics, Indian Affairs — and of course, Defence.

According to the Budget fine print, the Defence Force has authority to spend no

# Measures to repopulate SA borders outlined

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Attention was being given to plans to strengthen the population of the border areas through the continuous presence of the Defence Force, Mr H J Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, said yesterday.

Mr Coetsee was commenting in the wake of the weekend warning from the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, of preparations by about 600 African National Congress insurgents for a new campaign of terror in South Africa.

Mr Kruger, who disclosed that 38 insurgents had been captured by the South African Police and their counterparts in Transkei and Bophuthatswana, warned South Africans to brace themselves against attempts to break their morale through "acts of intimidation, sabotage and attacks on innocent and defenceless people".

Mr Coetsee, who serves on the Prime Minister's Security Council with Mr Kruger, said of the plan to reinforce the population in border areas with the Defence Force: "It is in the thinking stage."

He referred the Cape Times to a recent speech he made in the Senate, in which he emphasized the importance the border areas to South Africa's security.

"The crux of the matter is that borders are physically the

first line of our heartland. If they crumble, then our heartland shrinks."

Describing the border areas as the symbol of South Africa's ability to defend itself, Mr Coetsee said in his Senate speech: "If there is no physical presence of our people, if our flag does not fly there, it is an indication of our inability to maintain ourselves there."

He went on to refer to a problem of great concern to the authorities — depopulation of the border areas by whites.

The roots of the problem reach in many directions, including the continuing urbanization of whites, the elimination of small farmers by their bigger, more competitive brothers and the associated growth of absentee farm landlords.

Mr Coetsee gave the north-western area of the Transvaal near Thabazimbi as an example: Of the 400 extensive cattle farms, only 118 were owned by bona-fide farmers and only 20 percent were occupied by whites.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, described the situation as "of the greatest importance" and illustrated it graphically in the same debate.

Mr Botha said: "A terrorist can walk from the Limpopo River right through to Pieterburg without having to set foot on a farm owned by whites. That is an unhealthy situation."

In his speech Mr Coetsee spoke of plans to resettle the empty farms with young prospective farmers, who would be helped with low-interest loans on condition that they underwent military training.

Some of the farmers would be settled in partly depopulated rural towns and, besides sharing farming implements on a co-operative basis, would convert the towns into a chain of strongholds along the borders.

"We say that these young men with military training can become actively involved in a security network (and) at regular intervals could do military service in defence of the area concerned."

CAPE TIMES  
9/4/79  
0254  
~~0337~~



254  
10/4/79

# Pay former troops plea

**KIMBERLEY** — A great burden rested on the SA Legion and the Department of Plural Relations and Coloured Affairs to make black and Coloured ex-servicemen aware of their pension rights, the legion said.

A statement released here on the last day of the legion's 58th annual conference said there were only 791 blacks drawing military pensions in South Africa out of about 80 000 who saw service in World War II. Of about 45 000 Coloured ex-soldiers, 7 500 were drawing pensions.

The majority of these people were of pensionable age and it was felt a great burden rested on the legion and the Departments of Plural Relations and Coloured Affairs to make those eligible aware of their pension rights.

Greater liaison between the legion and the Department of Plural Relations would be necessary, and recent policy statements by the Minister of Plural Relations were seen as encouraging.

In the case of Coloured ex-servicemen, the responsibility was also shared by the SA Cape Corps Ex-servicemen's Legion — SAPA.

# First Indian

## Officer for

## S.A. Navy

NW 13/4/19 254

Defence Correspondent

SUB-LIEUTENANT Partab Singh (30) received his commission at SAS Jalsina, the S.A. Navy training establishment at Salisbury Island, Durban.

He is a former student of the Durban-Westville University where he graduated last year with a Bachelor of Arts degree in social welfare

Sub-Lieutenant Singh is at present serving as a member of the training staff at SAS Jalsina

Three Indian midshipmen who are expected to receive commissions when their training period is finalised have already completed their studies at the Naval College at Gordons Bay

Two more Indian midshipmen are presently undergoing an officer-training course

Commandore Sam Davis, Officer Commanding the Durban Naval Command, said yesterday openings existed for suitable White, Coloured and Indian candidates with the necessary qualifications to become officers



SUB-LIEUTENANT Partab Singh, who made naval history recently when he became the S A Navy's first Indian officer.



# SA serviceman dies in skirmish

16/4/79

DD

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PRETORIA — A South African soldier, Corporal Riaan Rix, of Phillippi in the Cape, and a terrorist were killed in a skirmish in the operational area at the weekend, defence headquarters announced here yesterday.

Corporal Rix is survived by his father, Mr G Rix, of Klipfontein, Phillippi

Several other terrorists were believed wounded in the skirmish, a Defence Force spokesman said. Terrorist arms and equipment were seized, and follow up operations were underway.

Meanwhile, the Attorney General of South West Africa, Mr Donald Brunette, SC, will decide in the next few days if a former national serviceman from Alberton — charged with murdering four South African soldiers — is fit to stand trial.

The charges were made against Mr Christo Croukamp, 19, early this year, following the deaths of a Permanent Force sergeant and three

national trainees in a border incident in September 1977

Mr Croukamp, of Alberton, appeared in the Ondangwa magistrate's court late in January and was sent to Weskoppies mental hospital near Pretoria for observation.

He is due to appear again in Ondangwa this week, but the case will be postponed till Mr Brunette has studied a psychiatric report to establish if Mr Croukamp is fit to stand trial.

Mr Brunette said if he decided to press ahead with proceedings, Mr Croukamp will be brought to Windhoek to stand trial in the Supreme Court, probably in June

Sergeant J. P. Furstenburg, of Middelburg, Corporal Leslie Muller, of Ladysmith, Rifleman Joachim de Vos, of Swellendam, and Rifleman Cornelius Lourens, of Vryheid, died in the incident

In Owambo, a spokesman for the Oshakati State Hospital

said the four men critically injured in a landmine explosion near the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme on the South West Africa-Angola border early last week were out of danger

Three other men were killed in the blast. They were employed by the South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation as security officers at the scheme.

They were Mr Jose Serra Perreira, 39, Mr Josef Kaulinga, from Otjiwarongo, and Mr Matheus Hipinge, of Owambo.

The names of the injured, who were also security guards, have not been released

Swapo insurgents also blew up three electricity pylons near the scheme.

Large parts of the territory — including the whole of Windhoek — were without power for more than 20 minutes on Thursday evening — DDC, SAPA.

# Army drive for 'non-blacks' soon?

Sun Times

22/11/79

254

By NEIL HOOPER: Military Correspondent

THE Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, is expected to announce an extensive drive to recruit more coloureds and Indians for the Permanent Force — as a forerunner to eventual national service for all races, except blacks, in South Africa.

Military and security strategists believe he will announce the recruitment drive during his Defence Budget speech in Parliament this week, and that this is the start of a "new dispensation" plan for South Africa.

They believe this fits in with his new "Alliance of Southern African States" policy announced in Parliament this week.

In this they see South Africa as a "non-black" state of whites, coloureds and Indians, surrounded by

black homelands that have become independent, African states that are well disposed towards South Africa, plus the independent pro-South African states of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

The eventual national service of all males in South Africa will not include blacks

The strategists say Mr Botha's justification for this will be that in time the blacks will all be citizens of sovereign states and that it would be improper for South Africa to force them to undergo military training.

However, South Africa will be prepared to assist these states in training their own armies — depending on their attitude

towards the Republic.

These views are supported by statements in the latest White Paper on Defence tabled in Parliament earlier this month.

The paper points out that in 1977 one of the main objectives of the Defence Force had been to double the number of Permanent Force members by 1981, and said that the expansion since then would have been greater had not so many trained members left the service.

## Cadets

The paper goes on:

"However the question of a more equitable division of the defence load amongst all population groups is receiving constant attention and positive steps have been taken in this direction."

It adds that against approved strengths the permanent force of the Army is still 20 per cent undermanned, while the air force is losing a large number of newly qualified artisans.

"This indicates a need to improve the service conditions of junior personnel, a matter which is presently being pursued," the paper says.

A further pointer to the changes to come is to be seen in references to the school-cadet system.

The White Paper says: "Expansion of the system to other ethnic groups is at present under consideration."

The White Paper indicates that the money to be

spent by the defence force in the present financial year shows virtually no increase.

However the following should be taken into consideration:

- The figure voted this year — R1 612-million — will be boosted by a further R245-million from the sale of Defence Bonds and a further R115-million from other government departments, pushing the actual total up to R1 972-million.

- With the arms embargo — which the White Paper describes as "irrevocable" for all practical purposes — the purchase of highly expensive military equipment — such as aircraft and submarines — has necessarily been halted.

If there had been no embargo the budget could easily have been R130-million greater for these purchases.

## Boost

- Taking past years into account, further monies will be allocated for defence later this year in the supplementary vote, which will probably boost the total amount budgeted to a new high of more than R2 000-million.

- An indication of the proportional increase in "normal" defence spending is clearly shown in the amount budgeted for "landward defence" this year. It is R556,3-million, an increase of R56-million of the figure for the past financial year and R130-million up on that for the 1977/78 financial year.



# Call for more pay

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

Manpower shortages in the South African Defence Force could only be overcome by increasing salaries or allowances of Defence Force personnel, Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said yesterday.

"South Africa is in fact at war. Shots are being fired and people are being killed and wounded," Mr Raw said in the debate on the defence vote.

The fact that the SADF was subject to the same rules and approach as the remainder of the public service, constituted a strangle-hold on the Republic's defence effort. The defence force should not be treated as an arm of the public service.

"The Minister of Defence and the supreme command should have the flexibility to pay specialist allowances, technical allowances, field allowances and other allowances," he said. — Sapa

New <sup>CT</sup>  
24/479  
SADF <sup>(254)</sup>  
volunteer  
service

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The South African Defence Force intended introducing a 24-month volunteer service for coloureds, starting January 1980, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said last night.

The intake would depend on the ability of the defence force to handle the number of recruits. It still remained the aim to double the Permanent Force by 1981, Mr Coetsee said speaking in committee on the defence vote in the Budget debate. To this end, a committee had been appointed to make an in-depth investigation of the personnel situation in the defence force.

It was also envisaged naming 1980 as "personnel year".

The aim would be to try to stem the flow of resignations from the defence force while at the same time drawing more personnel to the defence force.

While the aim was to give serious attention to Permanent Force personnel, it did not mean, at this stage, the increasing of defence allowances.

This year, Mr Coetsee said, there had been a 33 percent increase in the number of coloured volunteers. Sapa



# Navy patrols for EL

(254)  
25/4/79



A Namacurra patrol boat, capable of 30 knots, goes through its paces at Simonstown yesterday.

From  
**FRED FITZGERALD**

CAPE TOWN — A naval harbour patrol unit is to be established at East London on May 31

Similar units will be set up at South Africa's other commercial harbours as part of new defence strategy giving the navy a bigger role in counter insurgency efforts

Details of the units — whose members will be called marines — were revealed at Simonstown naval base yesterday by Commander I. C. Little,

naval staff officer for counter insurgency.

The units will consist of a nucleus of a Permanent Force garrison supplemented by existing citizen force units.

The Permanent Force garrison at East London will have a strength of 42

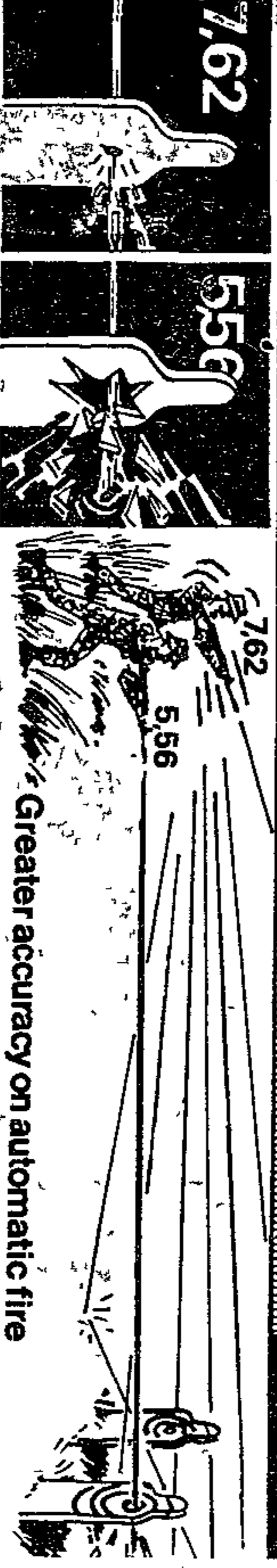
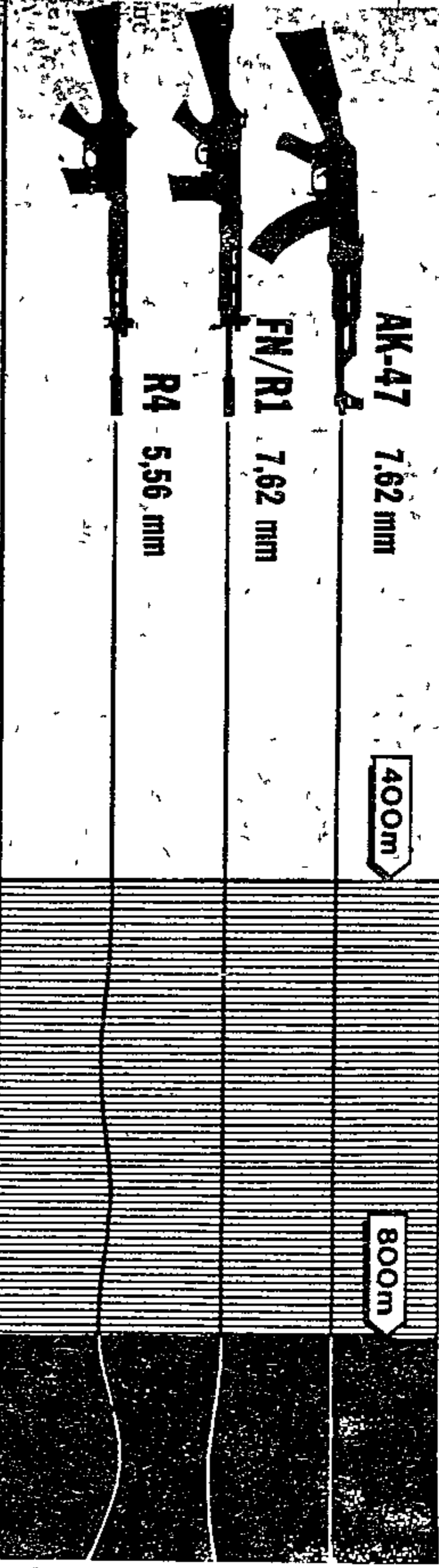
The units will be equipped with vessels specially designed for harbour patrol. Of the 30 boats on the drawing boards, four have been completed. Two will be stationed in East London and one in Port Elizabeth.

Navy officials said the 9,5 m aluminium boats, when fully fitted, would be the most heavily armed in the world for their size and type

Slipways have been laid at East London for the boats — named Namacurras — and a maintenance unit has been set up.

In addition to manning the patrol boats the marine units will be responsible for roadblock, manning, riot control in harbour areas, and diving and bomb disposal operations

# R1 to be replaced by smaller, lighter rifle



The advantages of the new 5.56 mm rifle over the R1 and the Russian AK47. The 'Mail' used this illustration on June 8, 1977, to show why there was a trend to lighter military rifles.

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The cor have started production famous R1 (or FN) rifle, which has been used by the South African Defence Force for 17 years, is to be replaced by a new lightweight, light-calibre rifle.

The Prime Minister, Mr P-W Botha, said yesterday in the House of Assembly that the new weapon was already in production.

Mr Botha, speaking on his Defence Force vote in the Budget debate, said the new rifle would be known as the R4 and would have a calibre of 5.56 mm.

The rifle was developed to meet the demands of modern warfare.

There was a need for a more effective personal arm with more stability and accuracy, in order to economise on ammunition.

"Local affiliates of Arms-

...the cor have started production on the new rifle and it will replace the R1 in the course of time," Mr Botha said.

Other areas in landward defence had also been improved, apart from the conversion and renewal of older weaponry.

Progress had been made in the development of armour modernisation, radio networks and operational vehicles, Mr Botha said.

Sapa

● On June 8, 1977, the Rand Daily Mail reported on the trend to military rifles which fire smaller, but more lethal, projectiles. It was noted that the R1 and the Russian AK47, both 7.62 mm rifles, were more accurate over long range. But the smaller 5.56 calibre was more accurate on automatic fire, and caused more damage on impact.



MR BOTHA

# SA will strike back — PM

254

254

THE ASSEMBLY — Prime Minister P. W. Botha yesterday issued a strong warning to neighbouring states harbouring terrorists who aimed to strike at South Africa or South West Africa.

Speaking during the debate on the Defence vote, he said South Africa wished to live in peace with its neighbours and was prepared to assist them in any way possible.

But countries such as Zambia which had harboured terrorists would have to bear the consequences if they continued to do so.

"If they take arms from foreign powers and make their countries available as launching pads for attacks on South Africa and South West Africa they are making a mistake.

"The price they will have to pay will be dearer than they can comprehend."

Mr. Botha said the Defence Force was essentially a "force of peace" aimed at ensuring stability for development.

His reference to Zambia followed a statement by President Kaunda that Zambia was arming itself with sophisticated weaponry to protect itself against the two countries threatening it — South Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. Botha said South Africa, and he assumed Rhodesia as well, only acted against terrorists who aimed to threaten peace and order in their own countries. — PS.

CT 25/4/79

(254)

# 4 new weapons to boost strikepower

Political Correspondent

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, yesterday announced the local development and manufacture of four new types of armament to increase South Africa's military strikepower

Speaking during the debate on the defence vote, he said South Africa would continue to develop militarily and in other ways despite the international arms embargo

The developments he announced were

- New naval strike craft with a firepower equal to vessels many times their own size
- A lighter 5,56 mm calibre rifle to replace the R1, which has been the standard army rifle for the past 17 years. It will be called the R4

- A new generation artillery gun, the 155mm G5, which will put South Africa in the forefront in artillery weaponry till the end of the century

- A new missile to increase the firepower of fighter aircraft

## Helicopters

Mr Botha also said South Africa was capable of building its own helicopters



The naval strike craft were locally built and were already in service for the protection of coastal waters

"These craft, comparable to the most modern designs, made high demands on the South Africa ship-building and supplementary industries. They must be congratulated on their achievements in this hitherto unknown field

"Although these strike craft appear to be of modest size, by virtue of their modern weapon systems they have a strikepower equal to warships several times their size

"The weapon system is supported by sophisticated electronic aids for tracking and identification of enemy targets, as well as defence against missile attacks, for example"

Mr Botha said a naval design capability had been achieved

which was essential for an independent naval vessel construction

The first craft bore the name of the former Defence Minister and State President, Mr Jim Fouché. The others would be named after Ministers of Defence and Chiefs of the Defence Force who had strong naval associations

Mr Botha said the R1 rifle

had become part of the South African soldier's everyday existence. He hoped the new R4 would gain a similar place in the country's defence

Modern war required a new generation of rifle, lighter in weight and smaller in calibre. It also required a new rifle which was more stable to assist accuracy and economic use of ammunition

He said local manufacture of the R4 had begun at one of Armscor's subsidiaries and it would in due course replace the 7,65 mm R1

The 155 mm field gun had been developed in South Africa for South African conditions and was being manufactured with South African steel and South African expertise. The project had been taken from development to production within two years

"This gun, comparable to the

best in the world, will put the South African Defence Force in the forefront in the field of artillery weapons until at least the end of the century. This arms system has given a tremendous stimulus to South African technology in the development and manufacture of artillery guns

Announcing the new air missiles, he said the defence force had made a priority of the effective arming of its aircraft and the effective delivery of the weapons concerned

He had stated previously that South Africa had entered missile technology and that missiles were being produced for fighter aircraft. The development phase of a new generation of missiles had been completed and production had begun

## Botha says SADF is a 'peace force'

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — South Africa's Defence Force was primarily a peace force, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday

The aim was to achieve peace for development in South Africa and SWA/Namibia, Mr Botha said

Speaking on his Defence vote in the Budget debate, Mr Botha said he had told the Western five that there was no need to bring a peace-keeping force to SWA/Namibia. The SADF was a peace force which wanted nothing more than peace in the territory

He was proud of the achievement of the SADF with regard to the good relations it had built with the local population groups

Mr Botha said he was encouraged by the praise the SADF had received from leaders of these groups for the relations it had built with their people.

He thanked the official Opposition for its support in opposing foreign intervention and for saying that it did not support revolutionary change in South Africa

"Peace sets great demands and the only guarantee we have is a balanced defence force which will ensure that nobody robs us of it," Mr Botha said — Sapa





# SA to manufacture new rifle, missile

(257) 11)  
25/4/1981

**THE ASSEMBLY** — The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday announced the local development and manufacture of four new types of armament to increase South Africa's military strikepower.

Speaking during the debate on the Defence vote, he said South Africa would continue to develop militarily and in other ways despite the international arms embargo.

The developments he announced were.

- New naval strike craft with a firepower equal to vessels many times their own size,

- A lighter 5,56 mm calibre rifle to replace the R1 which has been the standard army rifle for the past 17 years. It will be called the R4,

- A new generation artillery gun, the 155 mm G5, which will put South Africa in the forefront in artillery weaponry until the end of the century, and

- A new missile to increase the firepower of fighter aircraft.

Mr Botha also said South Africa was capable of building its own helicopters.

The naval strike craft were locally built and were already in service for the protection of coastal waters.

"These craft, comparable to the most modern designs, made high demands on the South African shipbuilding and supplementary industries. They must be congratulated on their achievements in this hitherto unknown field," he said.

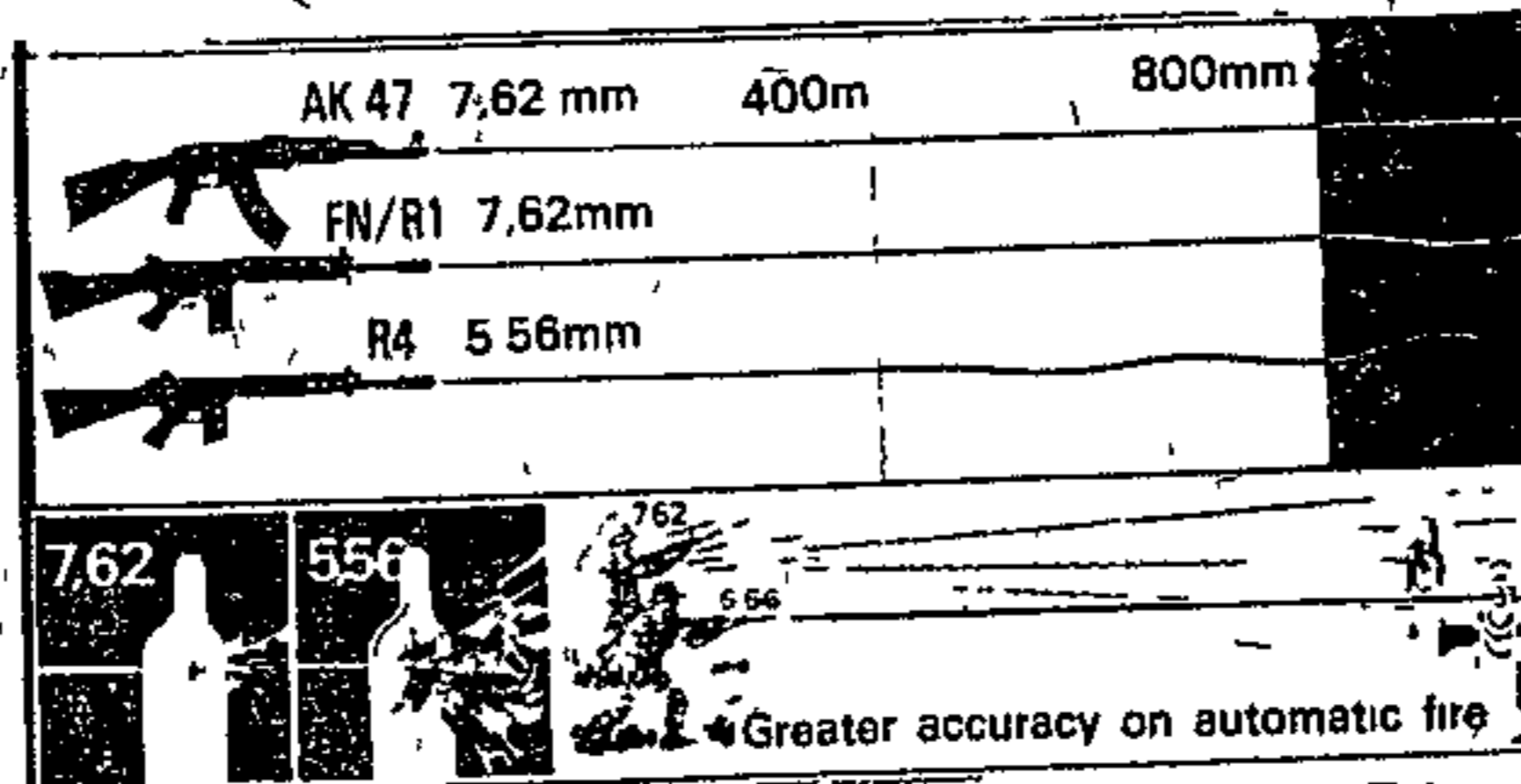
"Although these strike craft appear to be of modest size, by virtue of their modern weapon systems, they have a strikepower equal to warships several times their size."

"The weapon system is supported by sophisticated electronic aids for tracking and identification of enemy targets, as well as defence against missile attacks, for example."

The first craft bore the name of the former Defence Minister and State President, Mr Jim

African conditions and was being manufactured with South African steel and South African expertise.

"This gun, comparable to the best in the world, will put the South African Defence Force in the forefront in the field of artillery weapons until at least the end of the century."



A comparison of the firepower between the new R4 and old infantry weapons.

Fouche. The others would be named after Ministers of Defence and Chiefs of the Defence Force who had strong naval associations.

Mr Botha said the R1 rifle had become part of the South African soldiers everyday existence, and he hoped the new R4 would gain a similar place in the country's defence.

Modern war required a new generation of rifle, lighter in weight and smaller in calibre. It also required a new rifle which was more stable to assist accuracy and economic use of ammunition.

The 155 mm field gun had been developed in South Africa for South

Announcing the new air missiles, he said the Defence Force had made a priority of the effective arming of its aircraft and the effective delivery of the weapons concerned.

He had stated previously that South Africa had entered missile technology and that missiles were being produced for fighter aircraft.

Mr Botha said the missiles meant a local ability had been achieved in a rapidly developing technology, that the air force had an improved strikepower and that the life of fighter aircraft was being extended by giving them sophisticated weapons. — PS

CT. 25/4/79

## Improved supervision at detention barracks

254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — As a result of unfortunate incidents relating to the detention barracks, a directive was sent to all unit commanders to step up supervision of men in detention, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said here yesterday

Speaking in the defence vote during the Budget debate, he said a directive had followed on recommendations made by a board of inquiry into the matter

The directive was sent to

commanding officers in March this year and directed them to immediately implement certain precautions to ensure the welfare of detained personnel

Among these were regular visits to detainees by headquarters staff and adherence to the prescribed limits of punishment while in detention

The Defence Force was also aiming at improving the quality and training of detention staff

The vote was approved and the house rose — Sapa



# Botha reveals new weapons

25/11/79  
2574  
Nim

Navy unveils missile launchers



Greater accuracy on automatic fire

THIS illustration demonstrates how the new R4 fires a shorter and lighter bullet at higher velocity than the more powerful 7,62mm in current NATO use. However, although up to most practical combat ranges the explosive effect created by the swifter bullet causes a greater surface wound it is less lethal at long ranges where its velocity drops off more rapidly.

CAPE TOWN — Mr. P. W. Botha, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, yesterday announced the local development and manufacture of four new types of armament to increase South Africa's military strike power.

The developments he announced were

- New naval strike craft with a fire power equal to vessels many times their own size,
- A lighter, 5,56mm calibre, rifle to replace the R1 which has been the standard army rifle for the past 17 years. It will be called the R4;
- A new generation artillery gun, the 155mm G5, which will put South Africa in the forefront in artillery weaponry until the end of the century, and,
- A new missile to increase the fire power of fighter aircraft.

Mr. Botha also said South Africa was capable of building its own helicopters.

**Protection**

The naval strike craft were locally built and were already in service for the protection of coastal waters.

"These craft, comparable to the most modern designs, made high demands on the South African ship-building and supplementary industries.

"Although these craft appear to be of modest size, they have a strike power equal to ships several times their size.

"The weapon system is supported by sophisticated electronic aids for tracking and identification of enemy targets as well as defence against missile attacks."

Mr Botha said the R1 rifle had become part of the South African soldier's everyday existence, and he hoped the new R4 would gain a similar place in the country's defence.



CAPE TOWN — The new harbour-defence launch Namacura throws a tight turn at Simonstown yesterday as its crew puts it through its paces for the benefit of newsmen. First revealed yesterday, the aluminium-hulled vessel — 9m long and capable of more than 30 knots — is heavily armed with three machine-guns, a 40mm gun and 450g "scar charges" with which to combat enemy divers.

One of a number now deployed by the South African Navy, it is manned by marines and will be used for a variety of tasks, from searching for saboteur-divers to boarding and searching suspicious ships.

Military correspondents were shown the counter-insurgency and anti-sabotage capability of the navy, including riot control, dismantling of bombs, manning of road-blocks and searching ships' hulls for limpet mines.

The first patrol unit is already in operation at Walvis Bay. Others will be established in Durban on April 30 and later at Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Cape Town, Saldanha and Simonstown.

Commander I. C. Little, naval staff officer for counter-insurgency, said the unit would consist of a nucleus of a Permanent Force Garrison supplemented by existing Citizen Force units.

Of the 30 boats on the drawing boards four have been completed. Two will be stationed in East London and one in Port Elizabeth.

Existing naval police will be integrated into the marine units if they wish.

Commander Little said the Navy would require many more volunteers for the back-up Citizen Force element of the units. Coloureds and Indians would also be able to join.

25/4/79

Modern warfare required a new generation of rifle, lighter in weight and smaller in calibre.

It also required a new rifle which was more stable to assist accuracy and economic use of ammunition.

He said local manufacture of the R4 had begun at one of Armscor's subsidiaries and it would in due course replace the 7.65mm R1.

The 155mm field gun had been developed in South Africa for South African conditions and was being manufactured with South African steel and South African expertise.

### Missiles

"This gun is comparable to the best in the world."

Announcing the new air missiles, he said the Defence Force had made a priority of the effective arming of its aircraft and the effective delivery of the weapons concerned.

He had stated previously that South Africa had entered missile technology and that missiles were being produced for fighter aircraft. The development phase of a new generation of missiles had been completed and production had begun.

Mr Botha said the missiles meant that the Air Force had an improved strike power and that the life of fighter aircraft was being extended by giving them sophisticated weapons.





The Cape Times Defence Reporter examines the new 5.56mm R4 service rifle which was shown to military correspondents at a press conference called by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday.

# PM unveils G5, produced in SA in record time

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

TWO brand-new South African weapons, the G5 artillery piece and the R4 service rifle, were yesterday taken out of wraps at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was presented with the first production-line R4 to be made by Armscor, and photographs of the G5 were distributed for publication.

Military correspondents from all parts of the Republic were told that both weapons were South African developments and not foreign imports or copies.

Discussing the G5 gun, Mr Botha attacked what he described as "speculation by the inter-

national press and television", consisting of "allegations and so-called proof that the Republic of South Africa was supposed to have been involved in the procurement of such a system, and its ammunition, from overseas sources, and smuggling it here".

The speculation "is devoid of any truth," he said. "What is true is that this doughty and already proven weapon has been developed and manufactured in South Africa by Armscor. The ammunition used in it was also designed here and is already being manufactured. Therefore it is nonsense to allege that we are dependent on the outside world in this respect."

Few new facts were disclosed about the G5 gun. The head of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais said, however, that it was not self-

propelled, although it had a small motor for limited movement in the field and for elevating the gun. It fired the standard 155 mm Nato-type artillery shell, and could be used in an anti-tank role, as are other guns of similar calibre.

Agreeing with Mr Botha's statements concerning the gun's origin, he said he believed Armscor had set a world record for speed in developing the gun to the production stage.

On the origin of the R4 rifle, he said: "The characteristics of many of the world's weapons are incorporated into this weapon. So if there is a resemblance to any existing weapon, it is sheer coincidence."

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said the decision to adopt the R4 rifle was taken after "deep research into the

rifle of the future" by an eight-man team of specialists. Some R4s had already been issued, and further issues depended on circumstances and production capabilities.

General Malan said the introduction of the R4 did not mean the abandonment of the well-tried R1, South Africa's service rifle for 17 years. He saw the two weapons as being complementary.

A weapons expert from Armscor, asked if the R4 was capable of providing "burst fire" (two or three shots at one pressure of the trigger) as well as automatic fire, said the R4 could be given such a feature and his organization was investigating whether this was desirable.

The R4 can be fitted with a bayonet, and according to Commandant Marais is slightly cheaper to manufacture than is an R1.

CT 26/4/79

254

# US attachés still welcome at SADF exercises — PM

By WILLEM STEENKAMP  
Defence Reporter

AMERICAN military attachés will still be allowed to attend South African Defence Force manoeuvres in spite of the recent sky-spy scandal that resulted in the expulsion of three US Embassy officials

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, made this clear at a press conference yesterday attended by military correspondents from all parts of the Republic

"Military personnel all over the world act according to certain rules," he said, "and as long as they do so there are no objections to their presence — and that includes the United States. We didn't sever relations with the United States. We just told them not to spy on us."

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, and the head of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais.

Mr Botha, General Malan and Commandant Marais answered questions put to them by the correspondents

- On rumours that the national service period would be extended from its present two years, Mr Botha smiled and replied "If this is so, I haven't any information in this connection, but I'll make inquiries"

- On future co-operation between Southern African states "I don't think there is any reason for one Southern African state to attack another

I think that after the experiences countries like Angola and Zambia have had, they would be quite willing to choose the road of peace, because what they need is food and work and progress. They don't need the weapons which are being off-loaded onto them"

- On whether the declaration of South Africa's new neutral stance would affect the chances of the US or other foreign powers to make use of the Simonstown base, Mr Botha said "I have said in Parliament that we are now following a strategy of looking after the defence of South Africa and its interests in the first place

"In the past we went out of our way to invite the West to make use of the facilities we had and there was no response"

- On the use of more coloured people in the air force, including training them as pilots, Mr Botha said many coloured people were already serving in the army and navy, "and there is no hindrance to their serving in the air force"

- On statements by the UANC leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, that he would welcome South Africa troops to Rhodesia if the present war escalated, Mr Botha said "I think he said — and he told me himself on several occasions when we met — that he is willing to co-operate with South Africa in the interests of Rhodesia"

- On whether South Africa has a nuclear bomb, Mr Botha said he would like to repeat what he recently told an overseas journalist that "in theory we have the ability to make an atom bomb but we prefer to use our nuclear capacity for peaceful purposes"



# 10 000 more servicemen for the job market

254  
ppm  
28/4/72

Pretoria Bureau

A FURTHER 10 000 national servicemen will be looking for jobs from the beginning of July after completing their two-year service period

But, according to Brigadier Cyrus Smith of the Directorate of Orientation Services, problems would be minimal if the adjustment system worked as successfully as it did at the beginning of the year. He could not, however, forecast categorically that there would be no placement

problems. Brigadier Smith said it was realised that jobs were not as plentiful in the middle of the year as at the beginning of a year

But he stressed that the economy was picking up pace, and there should be an increasing number of openings in commerce and industry

In January this year more than 12 000 national servicemen — the first to complete the two year military stint — flooded onto the labour market

Brigadier Smith said the SADF was satisfied that with the help of the committees for the adjustment of national servicemen — there were 160 of them throughout the country — and the Department of Labour, those of the 12 000 who wanted work, had found jobs

On the Witwatersrand alone, employers had reported 4 000 vacancies to the local committees. However, only 600 national servicemen had applied for work in the area

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29/4/79 (254) Sunday Times

# Now SA has an answer to those Stalin Organs

THE inadequacy of South African artillery cannon against the Stalin Organ "Red Eye" multiple rocket-launcher used by the Cubans during the Angolan War led to the development in record time of the new G5 artillery piece.

The development of South Africa's new artillery spearhead was announced in Parliament this week by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

The similarity in appearance and capacity to several overseas weapons, including an American self-propelled cannon of the same calibre, led to several overseas newspaper reports that South Africa had obtained the weapon abroad despite a virtual worldwide arms embargo.

But the new G5 cannon and the ammunition it uses are entirely South African-developed and produced, making it one of the most potent weapons of its kind in the world and elevating the Republic's status in the tactical/assault arms race

## Rockets

It was developed by Armscor at the request of army strategists after the South African forces in Angola had been barraged for the first time by rockets from the Stalin Organ — a rapid-fire, lorry-mounted artillery launcher capable of firing up to 40 rounds of high explosive rockets in 15 seconds

Western intelligence sources said the Cuban forces had obtained more than 100 of the Russian-built weapons and 12 000 rockets by March 1975.

Few facts have been released about the G5, but the head of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais, did say that while the cannon was not self-propelled, it did have a small motor for limited movement in the



The G5 cannon — one of the most potent weapons of its kind in the world.



"Stalin Organ" — SA artillery was inadequate against it

By NEIL HOOPER  
Military Correspondent

field and for elevating the barrel

The cannon he said fired standard 155 mm Nato-type artillery shells, and could be used in an anti-tank role

During his Defence budget speech, Mr Botha said the G5 would place South Africa in the forefront of the production of field artillery batteries, at least until the end of the century

## Marines

Dealing with South Africa's increased need for arms self-sufficiency in the face of an almost irrevocable world arms boycott, Mr Botha this week announced a new range of weapons and war craft and technical expertise, which included

- New naval strike craft with missile capability, manned by a new division of the navy — the marines.

- A small, but extremely versatile, harbour-protection craft, which was one of the most heavily armed vessels for its size in the world

- A new lightweight high-velocity rifle, the R4, which is similar to, but an improvement on, the present R1 or FN which has been used by the Defence Force for the past 17 years.

- A new range of missiles which would greatly increase the air force's strike potential

- South Africa, in theory, had the potential to produce an atomic warhead but the Republic believed in using

nuclear power for peaceful purposes

At a Press conference given by Mr Botha this week, Cmdt Marais also rejected any overseas allegations that the new R4 rifle was not locally developed and manufactured

"The best characteristics of many of the world's weapons are incorporated into this weapon. So if there is any resemblance to any existing weapon, it is sheer coincidence," he said

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said the decision to manufacture the R4 had been taken after an in-depth investigation by an eight-man team of specialists.

Military correspondents were given a preview of the new naval strike craft this week when they went to sea aboard the Jim Fouche.

## Incredible

The patrol/assault craft is extremely fast with a top speed in excess of 30 knots, but the Defence Force would not say what the actual top speed is.

It is an impressive craft, with incredible acceleration and very manoeuvrable, requiring a small turning area

The craft will operate from South Africa's commercial ports and have already been assigned to Walvis Bay. Eventually all our commercial ports will have the craft.

A new development in the protection of commercial ports is the introduction of marines in the navy. A nucleus of the marines will be stationed permanently at each commercial port.



# SA may get pilots' remains

41579  
254

GENEVA — The international committee of the Red Cross agreed to repatriate the remains of an unspecified number of South African airmen whose planes were allegedly shot down over Angola in March, the organisation announced here yesterday.

A spokesman said the repatriation proposed by the Angolan Government would take place at Geneva airport at a date to be fixed by the two parties themselves.

She said South Africa had agreed in principle to the Red Cross acting as a mediator in the operation.

The Angola representative here, Mr Arslan Humbraci, said the

government of President Agostinho Neto had chosen Geneva for the handover as it wanted no direct contact with South African authorities.

He claimed six South African planes — with a total crew of 12 on board — were shot down by Angolan defence forces on March 13 and 14 while they were attacking villages in the province of Kunene.

The remains of four of the airmen had been found already, he said, while the bodies of the other eight were still being sought by Angolan officials.

Mr Humbraci said no exchange of Angolan prisoners was being

sought. Angola had preferred to return the remains of the airmen as a gesture of peace. He declined to elaborate.

He said a date for the handover could not yet be arranged.

Although an exchange of prisoners between Angola and South Africa was carried out by the Red Cross on Angolan soil last September, Mr Humbraci said it was 'inconceivable' that the repatriation operation could take place in the same area.

'We had hoped that the exchange would lead to a relaxation of South African aggression in Angola. But this has only been stepped up and we

can no longer accept official South African presence in our country.'

A South African Defence Force spokesman said he did not know of any negotiations.

He said it was a matter for the Department of Foreign Affairs to deny or confirm.

On the claims that the bodies of 12 South African airmen would be returned, he categorically denied it was possible because only two members of the SA Air Force died in Southern Angola.

He also denied six aircraft were shot down — SAPARNS

(University of Natal - Pietermaritzburg)  
(November 1976)

YOU ARE REQUIRED TO:

- (a) Prepare the Consolidated Income Statement for the year ended 31st December, 1978; and  
(b) Prepare the Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1978.

2. The Articles of Association of H Ltd do not permit the distribution of capital profits, and the determination of the Capital Profit or Loss on the sale of the shares in S Ltd by H Ltd must take into account the sale of earned income or reserves.
3. The profit on the sale of immovable property by S Ltd on 31st March, 1978, has been treated as a Non-distributable Reserve in S Ltd. The transfer of this amount to Non-distributable Reserves was made immediately.
4. During the period 1st July through 31st December, 1978, H Ltd sold goods amounting to R50 000 to S Ltd. These goods included a mark-up of 25 per cent on cost and at 31st December, 1978, S Ltd held R20 000 worth of these goods in stock.
5. The dividends were paid on 15th December, 1978.
6. The transfers to General Reserves took place on 31st December, 1978.
7. Sales took place and profits were earned evenly over the year.

Question 1 (Cont)

ADVANCED ACCOUNTING - PAPER II



254  
For bill text see  
Act 1979

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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# STAATSKOERANT

VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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Vol 167]

CAPE TOWN, 9 MAY 1979

KAAPSTAD, 9 MEI 1979

[No 6431

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 1003

9 May 1979

No 1003

9 Mei 1979

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information —

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word—

No 42 of 1979: Defence Amendment Act, 1979

No. 42 van 1979. Wysigingswet op Verdediging, 1979



Act No. 42, 1979

DEFENCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1979

**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 regulate the duties of employers; to further regulate voluntary service in a commando; to provide further for the making of regulations; and to apply the Military Discipline Code to members of the auxiliary services in certain circumstances; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

*(English text signed by the State President )  
(Assented to 1 May 1979 )*

**BE IT ENACTED** by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows —

Amendment of section 4 of Act 44 of 1957, as amended by section 3 of Act 77 of 1963, section 4 of Act 85 of 1967 and section 2 of Act 49 of 1978

1. Section 4 of the Defence Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (1) of the following subsection

“(1) An employer shall afford any person in his employ all reasonable facilities to be enrolled for or to carry out, whether voluntarily or not, any service under this Act.”

Substitution of section 36 of Act 44 of 1957, as substituted by section 1 of Act 3 of 1969

2. The following section is hereby substituted for section 36 of 10 the principal Act

“Voluntary service in a commando

**36. (1)** Any citizen liable to render service in terms of this Act or any person (other than a citizen) domiciled in the Republic who, in either case, is not serving in the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force, the 15 South African Police or the Railways and Harbour Police and is not a member of the Prisons Service as defined in section 1 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act No 8 of 1959), may **[in accordance with regulations engage to serve as a member of a commando for 20 such period and under such conditions as may be prescribed]** apply to serve in the commandos and may be engaged for such service under such conditions as may be prescribed

(2) A citizen or such person engaging or re- 25 engaging for service in the commandos shall be enrolled in the manner prescribed and shall be bound to serve therein until he has obtained his official discharge”

# Trainee's death: 7 SADE men to appear

By RAY SMÜTS

SEVEN men — one a Defence Force officer — face a culpable homicide charge in the Windhoek Regional Court tomorrow, resulting from the death of Signalman Arnold Lewin, 19.

The Kimberley trainee died in detention barracks in South West Africa last year.

Apart from the officer, a lieutenant, the other accused are a corporal, two temporary instructors and three of Signalman Lewin's fellow detainees.

In February, this year, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, said in the House of Assembly that Signalman Lewin had been beaten up while physically exhausted.

He said events leading to Signalman Lewin's death were "highly irregular and negligent".

The military board of inquiry found that Signalman Lewin died of heat exhaustion.

I learnt this week that medical evidence would be led by the Defence Force and a private pathologist.

The trial, before Mr J du Plessis, has been set down for 10 days. Witnesses will include prisoners who underwent exercises with Signalman Lewin.

His parents have been subpoenaed and leave Bloemfontein by air for Windhoek today.



# A war for the hearts and minds of people

Daily Dispatch military correspondent, IAN WYNN, reports on a recent visit to the South West African operational area.

It's a crazy, mixed-up war. South African soldiers are fighting on the borders of South West Africa — a war to win the hearts and minds of the people as well as to keep the powerful threat of Swapo's militant external wing at bay.

The South African Defence Force cannot choose its own way of fighting the war. That is Swapo's prerogative, as they move through the bush in small bands, sometimes shedding their uniforms to mingle with the local population and nearly always striking at "soft" civilian targets.

Swapo's war is one of intimidation, covert rather than overt action, and sometimes the abduction of local tribesmen or the murder of their leaders. Rarely, do they strike at the armed forces, and when they do it is at a time and place of their own choosing.

Military experts refer to the war as being "80 per cent psychological and 20 per cent military," but it is nevertheless the military aspect — the prevention of murder, intimidation and sabotage — that occupies the time of the vast majority of the South African troops stationed on the border.

The military problems are closely tied to political aspects, and while reality there can be no stable future for South West unless a peacefully negotiated settlement can be found, military commanders face some real problems stemming from political measures.

The internal wing of Swapo is allowed to operate freely in the territory to hold political meetings and rallies at which they expound the same ideals as those of the freedom fighters across the border. The Defence Force must allow such meetings to take place and may take no action against known Swapo supporters unless they are actually found in uniform or there is proof they have taken part in terrorist activities.

The local inhabitants experience considerable difficulty in understanding this apparent contradiction. Coupled with this is the recent lifting of all restrictions on movement within the area by the Administrator General, Justice M. T. Steyn. He has made it unbelievably easy for Swapo to infiltrate. Until Swapo is banned, or we return to the permit system for travel the Defence Force's role will remain an extremely difficult one," an official said.

Another problem causing concern is the activity of the Finnish Lutheran Church in Owamboland and Kavango. "The Finnish Church is one hundred per cent behind Swapo and their ministers openly support the Swapo struggle from the pulpit," the same official commented. No action could be taken, the mines being detonated, or through information supplied by the local population leading to them being lifted) and sabotage attempts on power pylons carrying

be taken against them. The Catholic mission stations, he said, were more inclined to support the efforts of the security forces.

On the military front Swapo has stepped up activities recently, with raids and attacks timed to coincide with political crises within South West Africa. Swapo has been active for many years and support for Swapo is estimated by the officer commanding the area, Brigadier Andre Liebenberg, to be 15 to 20 per cent.

Add to this the fact the allegiance of 40 to 60 per cent of the populace is dictated by circumstance — the economic or political situation and the amount of intimidation — and the magnitude and importance of the defence force's task in winning the hearts and minds of the people becomes apparent.

In Kavango, One Military Area, the officer commanding, Colonel Gerit Nel, put the support for Swapo at only four per cent, and the population here cannot be considered "activated" by Swapo. Terrorist incidents are minimal.

Further East, in Caprivi, known as 13 Sub Area, the acting military commander, Major Fred Oelshing, said 500 of the 30,000 tribesmen in the area had actually gone over to Swapo by crossing the frontier for training.

"We know who they are and where they come from and combat the Swapo propaganda by taking evidence of their defeat when they are killed or captured back to the village they came from," he said.

Swapo is active in the electricity from the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme southwards. Since the start of this year Swapo forces have been infiltrating the country in larger groups

area — as shown by the cache of 3,000 kg of ammunition uncovered 80 km from Katima Mulilo a week before our visit, and the death of 10 South African soldiers in a bombardment on the base at Katima recently — but the armed forces seem to have the situation well under control.

In the extreme west of South West Africa lies the Kaoboland, where Swapo have had no success in action.

The Swapo soldier, he said, was nevertheless better trained and equipped than the Rhodesian terrorist, and he quoted the example of a new 1978 Soviet PK machinegun found in the possession of a Swapo terrorist. "This is the latest Russian company weapon and is not even fully issued to Russian companies," he said.

It is always the local population which suffers the most as a result of Swapo attack, Brigadier Liebenberg said. Aside from intimidation and murder raids, prime Swapo sabotage targets were the water pipeline, water towers and telephone lines. The disruption of these services affects the local population more than it does the Defence Force.

Mine-laying is aimed at restricting the mobility of the security forces, he said, but it is once again the local population who suffer as the army has mine-protected vehicles and they do not.

Swapo successes, real or imaginary, are broadcast in a continuous propaganda barrage from Radio Luanda and Radio Zambia in the language of the people. Brig Liebenberg said. The Voice of America was also broadcasting Swapo propaganda.

To counter this massive propaganda campaign — the 80 per cent psychological aspect of the war — the security forces are playing a leading role in civic affairs.

In Owamboland, where there is a fairly sophisticated infrastructure, this involves the expansion and aid of various existing civil services by the Defence Force. Education, forestry projects, agricultural and health services all fall within the scope of these civil activities, and hundreds of South African teachers, doctors, farmers and tradesmen have downed their arms and plunged into the task.

When their mission is accomplished or they are thwarted by security forces they flee back across the Angolan border.

But, despite the increased intensity of the war, Brigadier Liebenberg said it is still very much a low intensity war and can not be compared with the war in Rhodesia.

"We are now where Rhodesia was 10 or 11 years ago," he said. "We have the situation under control."

The Swapo soldier, he said, was nevertheless better trained and equipped than the Rhodesian terrorist, and he quoted the example of a new 1978 Soviet PK machinegun found in the possession of a Swapo terrorist. "This is the latest Russian company weapon and is not even fully issued to Russian companies," he said.

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A soldier with his light machinegun stands guard at Ruacana.



An idyllic spot were it not for the trappings of war. A South African soldier stands in the shade at an observation post on the banks of the Zambezi. Across the river is Zambia.

In one school in Kavango all the teachers, with the exception of the principal, are national servicemen, while in Caprivi national servicemen are playing a large role in education.

A sound infrastructure is an essential to the area. Swapo is not to succeed with its aims, and the infrastructure in Caprivi, Kavango and the Kaokoveld is at present extremely limited. There are few passable roads and until recently health, education and other services were minimal.

It is impossible to measure to what extent the South African Defence Force is successful in this psychological aspect of the war, but it is evident that through the civic action many of the benefits of Western civilisation are reaching vast areas which it may have otherwise taken many more years to develop.



RDM 16/5/79

# 'Sgt-major ordered extra exercise day'

WINDHOEK — A sergeant-major ordered that five-hour daily training for detainees at the Grootfontein military detention barracks on an obstacle course be extended to Saturdays, a court heard yesterday.

The evidence was given at the trial of seven members of the Defence Force on a charge of culpable homicide.

The hearing in the Windhoek Regional Court is a sequel to the death of Signalman Arnold Lewin, 18, at the detention barracks in northern South West Africa on Saturday, November 18, last year.

Appearing before Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor are Lieutenant Jacobus Johannes Esterhuizen, 26, Lance-Corporal Adriaan Hendrik du Preez (no age given), Rifleman Josef Brañsbi Niewoudt, 20, Rfm Gordon Dwyer, 20, Rfm Thomas Shane Russel Stander, 20, Rfm Pieter Frederik Grobler, 19, and Rfm Izak Morkel, 18.

All have pleaded not guilty. Lt Jan Smit of the South African Police in Otjwarongo, gave details of the obstacle course and equipment at the barracks.

He said it was a difficult course, and a fit person would be tired after completing it, but should have no trouble with it.

He regarded some of the obstacles as dangerous.

Corporal J Coetzee, who is a member of the Permanent Force and is a military policeman at Grootfontein and an instructor at the barracks, told the court the obstacle course at Grootfontein was standard for a detention barracks.

The programme for exercises was compiled by the Director of Military Police.

He said the men were required to exercise on the obstacle course from Monday to Friday between 7 am and noon, in skeleton webbing and steel helmet, wearing an empty rucksack and ammunition bags and

sometimes carrying a rifle.

Rest periods were required every 40 min.

When a man showed signs of fatigue he was given both salt and fresh water and allowed to rest in the shade.

One of the accused, Lt Esterhuizen, was in charge of the detention barracks, and had given instructions about rest periods and water.

Men who felt too ill to do the exercises saw a doctor and were given light work instead of exercises if necessary.

Under cross-examination by defence counsel, Corporal Coetzee said he had been under the control of Sergeant-Major R H Hurn when he arrived at the detention barracks.

Sgt-Maj Hurn was transferred from the barracks about two weeks ago.

He said PF members at the base had not got on well with the sergeant-major, who was not an approachable man.

Sgt-Maj Hurn said there

should be physical training on Saturdays as well.

Told that Lt Esterhuizen would testify that he had not been aware that such training was taking place on Saturday, November 18, the date of the incident which had led to the hearing, Corporal Coetzee said this was possible.

He could not say whether the sergeant-major was unusually demanding in regard to the detainees.

Mr Sam Maritz, for the defence. Would you say that he had less sympathy for the detainees than others might have had? — Yes.

He was a hard man? — Yes.

Corporal Coetzee said he was satisfied that Lt Esterhuizen had done his duty.

He also agreed that the second accused, Lance-Corporal Du Preez, had "not done anything wrong".

The hearing continues today — Sapa



# Army death trial told of heat dangers

WINDHOEK — A State pathologist told the Lewin death trial yesterday the Defence Force had seen enough heat exhaustion deaths to know that a doctor's certifying a man as fit for detention did not mean instructors "could do what they like with him"

Prof J D Loubser, senior State Pathologist and professor of forensic medicine at the University of Pretoria, was being cross-examined by counsel for seven members of the Defence Force charged with culpable homicide

Appearing before Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor in the Windhoek Regional Court are Lieutenant Jacobus Johannes Esterhuizen, 26, Lance-Corporal Adriaan Hendrik du Preez, Rifleman Josef Markus Nieuwoudt, 20, Rfn Gordon Bransby Dwyer, 20, Rfn Thom-

as Shane Russell Stander, 20, Rfn Pieter Frederick Grobler and Rfn Izak Gerhardus Morkele, 18

They have pleaded not guilty to the charge, which arises from the death last November of Signalman Arnold Lewin, 20, after one day in the Grootfontein detention barracks

Prof Loubser said in evidence on Tuesday that a post-mortem showed Signalman Lewin had died of heat exhaustion

He told the court yesterday that he had dealt with six deaths from heat exhaustion in a military context

Prof Loubser said the Defence Force had seen enough cases of death from heat exhaustion to know that a doctor's certificate stating a man was "fit for detention" did not mean instructors could take it

for granted that they could "do what they like with him"

Such a certificate simply meant it was reasonable to expect that a detainee would be able to stand up to the rigours of detention

A reasonable approach to a man shirking his duty was to regard him as someone in poor health

Prof Loubser said the basic approach should be to remain very sensitive to the possibility of heat exhaustion.

A kidney disease he had identified in Signalman Lewin could have acted as a catalyst in causing death

Mr Sam Maritz, counsel for two of the accused, quoted from a postmortem report on Signalman Lewin by Dr B P Mather, a Cape Town pathologist. Dr Mather found the cause of death "combining all autopsy evidence available" was bleeding in the lungs "due to blunt trauma of the chest".

Mr Maritz said he understood this to mean a "blow to the chest with a blunt object".

Prof Loubser said Dr Mather had qualified his findings by saying they were based on "purely autopsy findings".

He was convinced Dr Mather would not have come to this conclusion "if he had had the same clinical information I have had available".

Prof Loubser said he had done the original postmortem. Dr Mather's examination was made some time later.

Asked about a "fairly severe bruise" noted by Dr Mather, Prof Loubser said that bruises of superficial tissues often only became visible to the naked eye after a period of time.

However, he stood by his finding that "mechanical injury" had not played a role in the death of Signalman Lewin

Dr Mather, who handed his report in to court yesterday, told the prosecutor, Mr A G Visser, that after completing his postmortem he had seen Prof Loubser's report, as well as more of the history of what had led to the signalman's death, and could now reconcile his findings with Prof Loubser's.

Under cross-examination by Mr Maritz, Dr Mather said he had no idea at the time of his original report of what had happened to Signalman Lewin before his death.

He had had to note the blow to the chest as a possible cause of the bleeding in the lungs.

Death due to heat exhaustion was a far more acceptable explanation of the bleeding.

The hearing continues today.

—Sapa

# 'Eye drops soldier kicked during drill'

WINDHOEK — An 18-year-old national serviceman, who died after he was sentenced to detention barracks in South West Africa, was detained because he was caught lying on his back putting drops in his eyes

Signalman Arnold Charles Lewin said before his death that he was ordered to serve 14 days' in detention at Grootfontein because his commanding officer found him on the floor with his eyes closed

The young conscript had explained he used the drops after swimming and that was the reason for lying on the floor. He had been operating a telephone exchange at the time.

An army doctor told the Regional Court in Windhoek yesterday that the dead man had been likeable. He had felt sorry for him.

Lieutenant John Scholtz told Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor, Professor J A Olivier, that he tried to find medical reasons why Signalman Lewin should not have been sent to DB, but had been unable to find any.

Lt Scholtz was giving evidence at the trial of seven Defence Force men charged with culpable homicide after Signalman Lewin's death. All have pleaded not guilty.

They are Lt Jacobus Johannes Esterhuizen, 26, Lance-Corporal Adriaan Hendrik du Preez, 19, and Riflemen Josef Niewoudt, 20, Gordon Dwyer, 20, Thomas

Shane Russel Stander, 20, Pieter Grobler, 19, and Izak Gerhardus Morkel, 18.

The hearing was delayed because an advocate had to be briefed as defence counsel for Rfn Stander, Grobler and Morkel. They were previously represented by an attorney.

Lt Scholtz said he was a medical practitioner doing his military service.

He examined Signalman Lewin on November 17 last year before he was sent to detention.

Questioned by the prosecutor, Mr A G Visser, Dr Scholtz said Signalman Lewin had been a likeable young man. He felt sorry for him because his sentence seemed severe.

"I went out of my way to find a medical reason to put him on light duty instead of DB, which I know is very severe," Lt Scholtz said.

"But I was unable to find such a reason."

On the day before Signalman Lewin entered the detention barracks, Lt Scholtz asked him about any history of illness.

He replied he had a G-1 health rating from the Defence Force, which meant he was 100% fit to undergo any military service required of him, Lt Scholtz said.

Signalman Lewin said he had not known of any reason on medical grounds why he should not enter DB. He admitted he was not very fit at the time.

On examination, Lt Scholtz found his blood pressure, pulse and body temperature normal.

On his findings, he found him fit to enter detention.

The doctor added he again examined the youngster on November 18, after he collapsed and was brought into the sickbay at Grootfontein.

He said he diagnosed heat stroke because Signalman Lewin had shown signs of dehydration, low blood pressure and a very high body temperature of 43 degrees centigrade.

He was unable to walk and his pupils were slightly dilated.

Lt Scholtz said the patient did not respond to commands, his breathing was laboured and he became unconscious. He could not be roused at that stage.

Emergency procedures were immediately followed after signs of cardiac arrest. He was given external cardiac massage, as well as adrenalin and sodium bicarbonate.

After the treatment, his condition improved and he was transferred by air to the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria.

Replying to a question by Mr Visser, Lt Scholtz said external cardiac massage was vigorous and could cause damage to the chest cavity.

It was also well-known that patients' ribs had been broken during heart massage.

Cross-examined by Mr Louis Muller, defence counsel for Lt Esterhuizen and L/Cpl Du Preez, Lt Scholtz said there were no set regulations about medical examinations before somebody entered DB.

Such tests were not as intensive as medical examinations before military training.

Dr Scholtz said malingering was common in the Defence Force, but much more so among men in DB.

Detainees had access to medical treatment.

There were six doctors doing national service and one senior medical officer at Grootfontein at the time.

An eye-witness later described how Signalman Lewin was manhandled and kicked while in a state of exhaustion.

Mr Jacobus Smit was in detention at the same time.

He said there were between 15 and 20 men in his group who were ordered from barracks on November 18 to the exercise field and obstacle course.

Rfn Niewoudt was in charge of his group, which included Signalman Lewin.

At 7 am, the group jogged less than one kilometre to the exercise field.

They normally started off with running exercises to a markerstone about 150 m away, Mr Smit said, and covered the distance about five times.

Next came press-ups and he noticed Signalman Lewin could not keep up. At one stage, he saw Rfn Grobler grab Signalman Lewin by his webbing and "help" him up and down with the exercise.

Mr Smit said he saw Rfn Grobler 'kick him in the ribs' while pulling him by his webbing — Sapa



# Unfit DB soldier 'had to exercise'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A young man told a Windhoek Regional Court today he had to do the severe physical exercises in detention barracks at Grootfontein even though he had been declared medically unfit to do certain strenuous exercises

He was giving evidence at the trial of seven South African Defence Force members charged with culpable homicide following the death of Signalman Arnold Charles Lewin (18) on November 19 last year, two days after he was admitted to the barracks as a detainee

Mr Jacobus Smit, who was also an inmate at the time, said he was classified medically as a "G-3" (which meant the subject

could not do certain strenuous physical exercises)

Earlier, Mr Smit gave evidence that the day before Signalman Lewin died he (Lewin) had collapsed after physical exercise at the detention barracks and had his mouth opened, his nose closed, and water poured down his throat by fellow detainees

The seven on trial are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen (26), Lance-Corporal Adriaan du Preez (no age given), Rifleman Josef Nieuwoudt (20), Rifleman Gordon Dwyer (20), Rifleman Thomas Stander (20), Rifleman Pieter Grobler (19), and Rifleman Izak Morkel (18).

All pleaded not guilty

Mr Smit told the court yesterday that after a run in which Signalman Lewin eventually fell behind, Lewin was kicked by Rifleman Grobler in the ribs during push-ups, had

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a tyre thrown at his neck by Rifleman Grobler, had a pole fall on his back and fell off an obstacle course rope after Rifleman Dwyer had shaken the anchor

Later, when Signalman Lewin was unable to chop a tree stump properly Rifleman Stander jabbed him sharply in the chest

Another detainee, Mr Cornelius Havenga, said he saw Signalman Lewin struggle and fall three or four times while he was doing pole exercises on the parade ground with Rifleman Stander

They were carrying the pole on their shoulders at a trot, Rifleman Stander at the rear and Signalman Lewin in front

Mr Havenga said the person in front usually fell if the pole was pushed from behind, or if the person behind ran too fast.

The case continues

# Lewin was treated badly says witness

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WINDHOEK — Signalman Arnold Lewin, the young national serviceman who died after detention at Grootfontein military base in northern SWA last year, had been treated badly during his detention, the Regional Court here heard yesterday.

Giving evidence before Mr W. A du Plessis was Mr Cornelius Havenga, who had been in detention with Signalman Lewin.

Seven Defence Force men have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide following the death of Signalman Lewin in November last year.

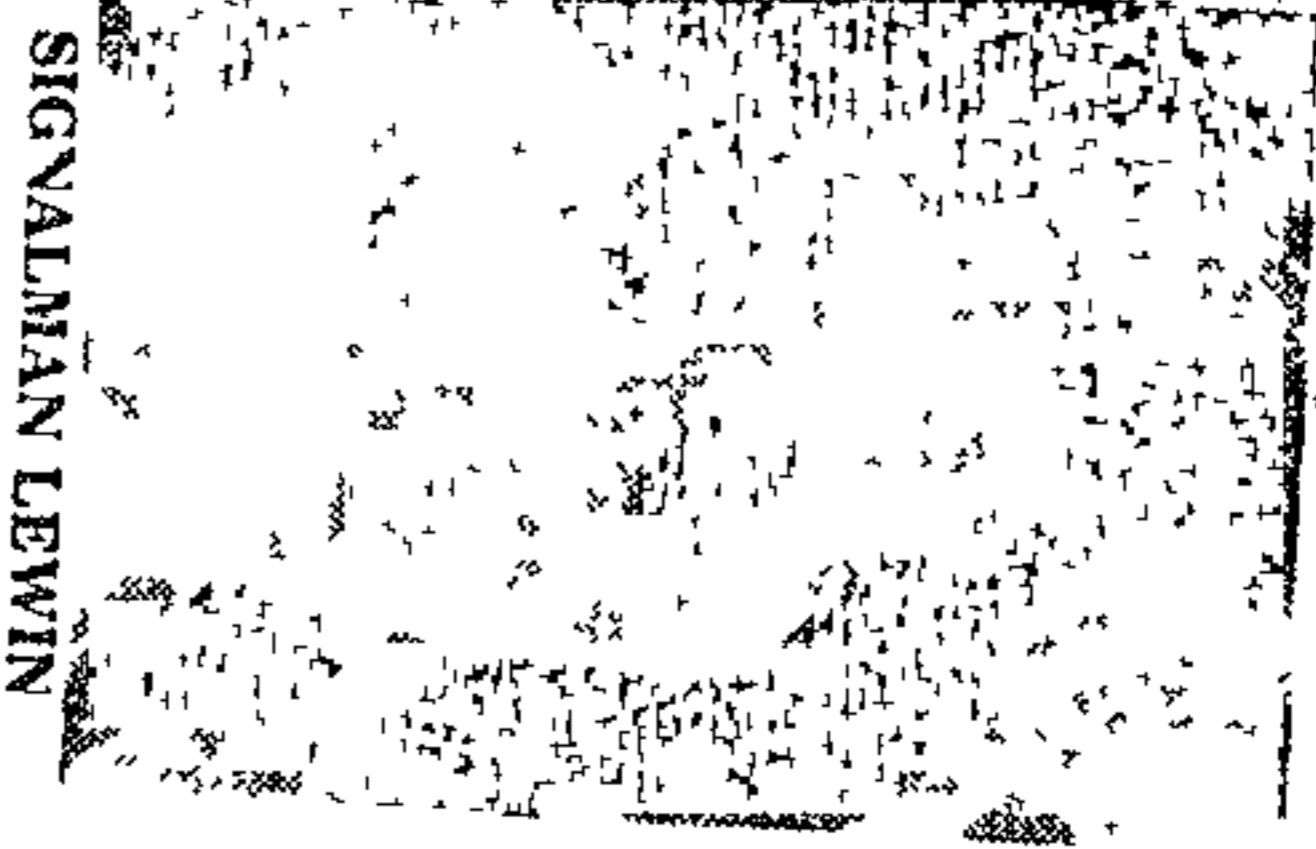
Mr Havenga told the court he had been upset by the treatment handed out to Signalman Lewin.

Asked what he had meant by bad treatment Mr Havenga replied "I can't really describe what type of treatment he used to get."

"All I can say is that the way he was treated upset me."

"One of the things I can mention to the court is that people were forever telling him not to gyppo (malingering) during the exercises."

"I am not a doctor, but I could see he was ex-



SIGNALMAN LEWIN

hausted from the exercises.

Mr Havenga described an incident in which Signalman Lewin was so exhausted he could not stand.

He said the group of which he and Signalman Lewin had been members had done several exercises on the parade ground at the detention barracks at Grootfontein the day before Signalman Lewin died. He had seen Signalman Lewin fall several times.

After completing the exercises the group went to a nearby garden where Signalman Lewin picked

up an axe and attempted to chop wood. He was so tired he was unable to do so.

"His legs just gave way under him," Mr Havenga said.

Referring to another incident shortly afterwards, Mr Havenga said he had seen Privates Grobler and Stander forcing water down Signalman Lewin's throat.

Asked what state Signalman Lewin had been in at the start of the exercises on that day, Mr Havenga said "He appeared healthy to me."

Another former detainee, Mr Johan Vermeulen, described how he had seen one of the accused Private Stander, strike Signalman Lewin across his face and deliver short punches to his body after Signalman Lewin had collapsed in the garden.

Mr Vermeulen said he had been put on light duty while in detention. He spent most of his time in a field kitchen about 100 m from the parade ground where the detainees exercised.

Both the garden and the parade ground were within view of the field kitchen. He had watched the

men go through their exercises on the parade ground.

He had also seen Signalman Lewin lift an axe and attempt to chop wood in the garden before he had collapsed.

It was when Signalman Lewin collapsed, Mr Vermeulen said, that Private Stander had punched him.

He delivered short

punches to his chest and stomach," he said.

Mr Vermeulen said Private Stander had also slapped Signalman Lewin across the face. Signalman Lewin had collapsed again and lay there motionless, he said.

Signalman Lewin had later been taken away in a Land Rover to the barracks where he (Mr Vermeulen) had been forbidden to see

him some time later.

In reply to a question by the prosecutor, Mr A G Visser, Mr Vermeulen said "I could see there was really something wrong with the deceased when they took him away. I could see that he wasn't trying to gyppo (malingering). He couldn't breathe properly either."

The trial was adjourned until Monday — SAPA

A soldier on the aerial apparatus on the obstacle course at Grootfontein from which Signalman Lewin fell. The photograph was submitted as evidence at the trial.



# Witness describes DB man's collapse

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WINDHOEK — Signalman Arnold Lewin, a young national serviceman who died after detention at Grootfontein military base in northern SWA last year, had been very badly treated during his period in the detention barracks, the Regional Court heard yesterday

Giving evidence before Mr W A du Plessis was Mr Cornelius Havenga who was in detention with Signalman Lewin

Seven Defence Force men have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide following the death of Signalman Lewin in November last year

Mr Havenga told the court he had been upset by the treatment handed out to Signalman Lewin during their time in detention

He was "handled very badly in DB", he said

Asked by the assistant prosecutor, Mr M Steyn, what he meant by "bad treatment," Mr Havenga replied "I can't really describe to the court what type of treatment he used to get

"All I can say is that the way he was treated, upset me

"One of the things I can mention to the court is that people were forever telling him not to gypo (malinger) during the exercises

"I am not a doctor, but I could see he was exhausted from the exercises"

Mr Havenga described an incident in which he said Signalman Lewin was so exhausted he "couldn't stand"

He said a group which which



Signalman Arnold Lewin who died in Grootfontein detention barracks

included Signalman Lewin and himself had done several exercises on the parade ground in the Grootfontein DB the day before Signalman Lewin died

He saw Signalman Lewin fall several times.

After completing the exercises, the group had gone to a nearby garden where Signalman Lewin had attempted to chop wood, but was too tired to do so, Mr Havenga said

"His legs just gave way under him," Mr Havenga said

Shortly afterwards, Mr Havenga said, he saw Privates Grobler and Stander forcing water down Signalman Lewin's throat

Asked by Mr Steyn whether

Signalman Lewin had drunk the water, Mr Havenga replied "No, he spat it out"

An earlier witness had said of the same incident that he thought Signalman Lewin had choked on the water

Mr Havenga, asked by Mr Steyn what state Signalman Lewin had been in at the start of the exercises that day, Mr Havenga said "He appeared healthy to me"

Mr Havenga said he remembered little about what had happened after the incident with the water, because he had sneaked behind a clump of mealies to smoke a cigarette.

Another former detainee, Mr Johan Wilhelm Vermeulen, de-

scribed to the court how he had seen one of the accused, Pvt Stander, strike Signalman Lewin across the face and punch him in the body after Signalman Lewin had collapsed in the garden

Mr Vermeulen said he spent most of his time in DB in a field kitchen about 100 m from the parade ground where detainees were exercised

Both the garden and the parade ground were within view of the field kitchen

He also had seen Signalman Lewin lift an axe and attempt to chop wood in the garden before he collapsed

When Signalman Lewin collapsed, Mr Vermeulen said, Pvt Stander punched him

"He delivered short punches to his chest and stomach," he said

Mr Vermeulen said Pvt Stander had also slapped Signalman Lewin across the face. Signalman Lewin had collapsed again and lay there motionless, he said

Signalman Lewin was later taken away by Land-Rover to the barracks where he (Mr Vermeulen) had been forbidden to see him some time later

In reply to a question by the prosecutor, Mr A G Visser, Mr Vermeulen said he could see there was "really something wrong" with Signalman Lewin when he was taken away

"I could see he wasn't trying to gypo (malinger) He couldn't breathe properly either," he said

The trial was adjourned until Monday — Sapa

# VOOGDRUPPELS LEI TOT SY

# 'ONMENSELLIKE HEEL'

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**Hy word 'gypo-gat' genoem voor hy sterf**

'N PAAR oogdruppels in sy oë. Dit het gelei tot die onmenslike hel van pyn, uitputting en vernedering waaruit Arnold Lewin, 19, van Kimberley nie lewend sou kom nie. Nadat hy in die detensie-barakke op Grootfontein ineengestort het, het hy in die Militêre hospitaal op Voortrekkerhoogte weens hitte-uitputting beswyk.

WINDHOEK

## Kwaa! Straf

## duur sewe uur aaneen

*In die streekhof in Windhoek is vandeesweek getuënis gelewer oor die straf wat Arnold moes ondergaan nadat sy bevelvoerder hom betrap het dat hy op die vloer lê, en hy daarvan beskuldig is dat hy geslaap het*



LOWE

In die getuënis is aangevoer dat Arnold oogdruppels in sy oë gegooi het omdat die vloer in die swembad se water sy oë gebrand het, en dat hy toe op sy rug op die vloer gaan lê het om die druppels kans te gee om hul werk te doen.

Die straf was kwaai. Veertien dae aanhouding in die detensiebarakke Arnold is op 17 November deur luit. John Scholtz, 'n Weermags dokter, fiks verklaar om sy straf uit te dien. Dit was die Vrydag. Arnold se hel sou die Saterdagoggend om vieruur begin, volens die volgende getuënis in die hof.

BIG DADDY, word hierdie paal genoem. Ook hiermee kon Arnold die noodlottige Saterdagoggend nie die pos volhou nie.

en Grober gooi hom met 'n buiteband teen die rug. Arnold slaan neer en staan moelik op. Hierop volg 'n ruskans van vyf minute. Stander neem Arnold na die hindernisbaan. Hy is dui delik reeds baie moeg en moet deur sy medegevangenes, ge help word. By die laaste hindernis, Arnold klou op lewe en dood aan die tou bokant sy kop vas, maar hy verloor sy greep en land sowat 2 meter onder toe op sy voet. Sy bene gee mee en hy rol om op

sy rug. Sy makkers help hom op sy voete en neem hom na die waterkan.

\* Hierna is dit „tuinwerk” vir al die gevangenes. Arnold is uitgeput. Hy probeer met 'n byl na 'n boomstomp kap, maar sak innekaar.

\* Izak Morkel, 18, tel hom op sy skouer en spring met hom op en af „om seker te maak dat hy nie loodswaai nie”. Stander lê Arnold in die skadu neer, waar hy en Grobler water in sy keel probeer afdwing terwyl hy regop gehou en sy neus toegeedruk word. Arnold kan die water nie afsluk nie. Hy word verskeie kere in 'n sitposisie gebring en dan weer agteroor laat val.

\* Hierna word ene Higgins per radio deur Josef Niewoudt ontbied om die „gypo-gat” te kom wegneem.

\* Dit is maar elfuur in die oggend. Arnold word kort daarna deur 'n makker in sy sel sien lê, toegemaak onder 'n kombes. Sy oë is oop en hy staar na die dak in die bakkamer, onder 'n stort, lê sy deurweekte oorpak.

Ná sy opname in die stekeboeg op Grootfontein is Arnold weer deur luit. Scholtz ondersoek. Die jong soldaat



WYLE SEINER LEWIN

het tekens getoon van ontwa-tering, 'n lae bloeddruk en 'n baie hoe koors — van 43 grade Celsius. Hy kon nie loop nie, sy pupille was ver-groot en hy het nie op bevel gereageer nie. Sy asemhaling was swaar en hy het sy bewus-syn verloor. Toe Arnold tekens van hartprobleme toon, is nood-maatreëls getref. Uitwendige hartmassering is toegeleen en hy is met adrenaliën en koek-soda ingespuut. Arnold Lewin is dieselfde middag nog per vliegtuig na die militêre hospitaal op Voortrekkerhoogte gebring. Kort voor die vliegtuig sou land, het sy polsslag kwaai verswak en sy bloeddruk weer gedaal. Hy het nooit weer sy bewussyn hervin nie.



• Seiner Lewin en die res van sy groep word om vieruur wakker gemaak en aangesê om hul selle aan die kant te maak. Hierna eet hulle ontbyt en tree om 7-uur aan vir oefeninge wat tot 12-uur duur.

• Die groep van sowat 30 aangehoudenes draf die afstand van 250 meter na die oefenveld.

• By die oefenveld word daar eers yf keer na en terug om 'n groot wit klip, sowat 250 meter ver, gehardloop. Arnold bly die eerste rukkie by, maar sak later uit.

• Hierna is dit arm-opdruk- en opsit oefeninge; twintig of dertig op 'n keer. Arnold kan weer nie byhou nie en word deur Pieter Grobler, 19, aan sy seiluitrusting opgetel en met 'n stewel in die ribbes geskop.

• En toe is dit 100 meter, twaalf keer heen en weer met 'n swaar Land Rover-buitemand om die nek, om 'n konka. Weer sak Arnold uit

genes drinkwater uit 'n groot kastrol langs die oefenveld. Arnold word blykbaar natgegooi, want sy oorpak is skielik natter as voorheen.

• Ná die ruskans die paal oefeninge Arnold en sy maat kan nie byhou met „Big Daddy”, 'n paal van 74 kg

**Berigte:  
BUKS  
PIETERSEN**

nie Thomas Stander, 20, neem hom eenkant toe om hom met 'n ligter paal „te orienteer”. Dis die opdrag van die instrukteur.

Die pas wat Stander aangee, is vinniger as normaalweg. Arnold struikel, val en die paal beland bo-op sy rug. Stander help hom op en hulle gaan voort met die oefening.

help Stander Arnold tot op die staalkabel etlike meters bo die grond. Hy hou aan die tou bokant sy kop vas en probeer oor die kabel loop. Gordon Dwyer, 20, ruk aan die ankerkabel en Arnold verloor sy ewewig.

**Kenner  
sê siek  
is nie  
lui nie**

**WINDHOEK**

„'N DOKTERSERTIFIKAAAT wat 'n man fiks verklaar vir aanhouding in detensiebarakke beteken nie dat die instrukteurs met hom kan doen wat hulle wil nie. Die Weermag behoort dit te weet. Daar was reeds genoeg sterfgevalle weens hitte-uitputting.”

Só het prof. Johan Laubscher, senior staatspatoloog, vandeeweek hier in die streekhof gesê. Prof. Laubscher het destyds ook die lyk-skouing op die Swartmag-leier Steve Biko uitgevoer.

Prof. Laubscher het getuie-nis gelewer in die verhoor van sewe Weermagmanne wat op strafbare manslag teregstaan na die dood van seiner Arnold Lewis.

Die beskuldigdes is Luit. Jacobus Johannes Esterhuizen, 26; destyds bevelvoerder van die detensiebarakke op Grootfontein; onder-kpl. Adriaan Hendrik du Preez, 19; weermagmanne Joseph Markus Nieuwoudt, 20; Gordon Bransby Dwyer, 20; Thomas Shane Russel Stander, 20; Pieter Frederiek Grobler, 19; en skutter Izak Gerhardus Morkel, 18.

'n Doktersertifikaat dat 'n man fiks is vir aanhouding in die detensiebarakke beteken net dat die man sy aanhouding kan deurstaan.

Wanneer 'n aangehou-dende nie, sy pligte nakom nie, sou dit redelik wees om te aanvaar hy is nie heeltemal gesond nie, het die professor gesê.

Instrukteurs van die Weermag behoort altyd op moontlike hitte-uitputting bedag te wees. Wanneer aangehou-denes tekens van uitputting toon, behoort hulle nie sonder meer van luiheid beskuldig te word nie, het prof. Laubscher gesê.

Uitwendige beserings het geen rol in seiner Lewin se dood gespeel nie. Hitte-uitputting was die primêre oorsaak, het prof. Laubscher getuig.

# Oorlog: Niemand kan Republiek

## klop, sê Yanks

# NUWWE LIG

# OP SA

Rapport 20/5/79

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# SLAANKRAAG

Deur JOHAN VOSLOO

**SUID-AFRIKA se Weermag is so sterk en word deur so 'n sterk infrastruktuur gesteun dat gewelddadige omverwerping van sy bewind deur terroriste of 'n buitelandse invalsmag niks anders is nie as 'n militêre fantasie.**

*Kuba, Oos-Duitsland en elke ander moontlike invalsmag op land en see sal 'n bloedneus kry en selfs Rusland en Amerika sal moet ligloop omdat die gevaar altyd bestaan dat Suid-Afrika uit desperaatheid kernbomme sal gebruik*

Só sê twee vooraanstaande Amerikaanse stratege, dr. Lewis H. Gann en Peter Duignan, in hul boek *South Africa. War? Revolution? Peace?* wat binnkort by Tafelberg Uitgewers verskyn. Albei is verbonde aan die gesaghebbende Hoover-Instituut.

Die boek het onlangs oorsig verskyn en daar word verwag dat dit 'n groot invloed gaan hê op die denke van veral die Amerikaanse Senaat wat in die jongste tyd met nuwe oë na Suid-Afrika begin kyk.

Die twee skrywers kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat Suid-

mers dat Suid-Afrika in 1977 sowat 130 000 man onder wapen geplaas het. Indien nodig kan Suid-Afrika 250 000 burgermagde oproep en as die reserwes bygetel word kan hy tussen 400 000 en 450 000 man in die veld stoot.

Al word daar aanvaar dat die Warschau-verdragslande bereid sal wees om die risiko van militêre optrede teen Suid-Afrika te loop en in die proses al die politieke struikelblokke kan oorkom, wag

daar vir hulle yslike struikelblokke

• 'n Mag wat Suid-Afrika oor land wil aanval, sal geen geskikte basisse tot sy beskikking hê nie. Mosambiek ondanks sy Marxistiese retoriek is ekonomies byna verkneg aan Suid-Afrika. Sy hawens, veral Beira, is ongeskik vir die groter skepe.

• Angola bied nog minder geskikte basisse. Die land is nie georganiseerd nie en logistiese probleme skakel hom uit as 'n moontlike basis.

• 'n Vyandige Suidwes sou net so swak gelee wees. Die hawens is beperk en die kuslyn verlate. Groot afstande maak van die binneland 'n onvriendelike bondgenoot. Teenaanvalle kan maklik op die flanke en van agter af geskied.

• Rhodesie is beter geplaas met sy paaie, vliegvelde, spoorwee en nywerhede. 'n Invalsmag sal nogtans enorme struikelblokke teekom. Die kommunikasie-

( \* VERVOLG OP BL. 5 \* )

Nog berigte oor SA se ystervuis op bl. 5.



# SA gedug

•VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN•

roetes is lank, die Limpopo vorm 'n natuurlike grens en bestaande brúe kan maklik opgeblaas word

● Sels Rusland sal swoeg en sweet om 'n invalsmag te steun wat sterk genoeg is om teen hierdie vyand op die ander uithoek van die wêreld te veg 'n Invalsmag wat hom gaan vasloop teen 'n gedetermineerde teenstander wat op 'n grondgebied van 1 205 760 vk km gerugsteun word deur 'n sterk ekonomie, 'n afgeronde, beweeglike weermag en alle kommunikasiemiddele, sê die skrywers

● Suid-Afrika het die tegnologie om kernwapens te vervaardig, maar hy het hom tot dusver van toetse weerhou. Die land sal homself seer sekerlik vorentoe op hierdie gebied verder versterk en 'n substantiewe kernarsenaal kan opgebou word

4/5 of retained profits

Total net profit

Nog berigte oor SA se ystervuis op bl. 5.

Afrika se militêre potensiaal so sterk is dat dit hoogs waarskynlik is dat die land deur 'n konvensionele of terrore oorlog of 'n binne-landse revolusie tot 'n val gehing kan word

So onaantasbaar beskou hulle die Suid-Afrikaanse vesting dat hulle nie eens 'n revolusie in die huidige tyd vak ver wag nie. Veranderinge sal eerder bewerkstellig word deur die Regering en nie deur vryheidsbewegings of die tandelose binne-landse opposisie nie

So ken hulle punte toe vir ons oorlogsmasjien

● Nog Angola nóg Mosambiek hou binne die volgende aantal jare 'n potensiele gevaar vir die Republiek in

● Kuba is in geen posisie om 'n groot militêre operasie buite sy grense aan te pak nie. Hy het verlede jaar maar net 189 000 man onder wapen gehad, van wie 'n vyfde in Afrika was. Sels 'n magtige staat soos Oos-Duitsland met 'n vrede tydse mag van 201 000 man kan nie groot-skeepse veldtogte buite sy grense aanpak nie

Daarteenoor skat waarne-

# Só lyk ons gedugte wapenvuis

HOE sterk is Suid-Afrika se oorlogsmasjien? Hoeveel vegvliegtuie is daar? Hoeveel helikopters, tenks en pantservoertuie?

Die berekening van die twee Amerikaanse skrywers Gann en Duignan toon verbasende syfers wat Suid-Afrika se slaankrag selfs hoer stel as die berekening van om die Internasionale Instituut vir Strategiese Studies in Londen

Volgens hul bronne het Suid-Afrika \*625 oorlogsvliegtuie, insluitende 95 Mirage III-vegvliegtuie, 49 Mirage F 1-vegters, 300 Impala I's en 100 Impala II's. Daarby kom Buccaneers, Lockheeds, Cavaliers, en Canberras

\*215 helikopters, insluitende 115 Alouhette-III's, 40 Pumas en Bell-helikopters

\*525 tenks

\*1 430 pantserskarre

\*960 gepantserde troepedraers

\*294 selfaangedrewe kanonne

\*380 stuks medium- en ligte artillerie

\*3 Daphne-duikbote, 1 torpedodraer met 2 Wasp-helikopters, 3 duikbootafweer-fregatte, 3 Israeliese Resief-missielbote en 3 op bestelling, 1 geleimynveer, 10 kusmynveers en 5 groot patrolliebote

Die skrywers stem met ander kenners saam dat die wapenverbod teen Suid-Afrika te laat gekom het en dat die land ondanks die verbod vandag sterker staan as in enige ander stadium

Suid-Afrika het in 1977 self in '75 persent van sy wapenbehoefte voorsien en die rol van Krygkor en mnr. P. W. Botha as Minister van Verdediging word in hierdie verband deur die skrywers beklemtoon

for the past 5 years

1969

400

800

1 600

660

3 060

6 400

2 640

9 040

12 500

for preference

res.

participating pref. assumed not to

preference shares

...ve, it is considered that the 7½% cannot be applied to the preference portion of preference shares. It is assumed that 9% is appropriate.

...ducts increased steadily except for a set-back of R500 in 1969. Since 1966 the profits were higher than those earned in 1965 and it is not considered realistic to use profits earned in 1965 for the calculation. The weighted average of the last 4 years' profits is considered to be the most appropriate calculation in order to give increased weight to recent profits.

...ive preference shares

... x 100 = 67 cents per share

Continued/...



# SAATTE STERK VIR INVAAL UIT STEE EN LUG

RAPPORT, 20 Mei 1979 - 5

OM Suid-Afrika met 'n groot seemag te probeer aanval, sal selfs vir 'n land soos Amerika malligheid wees. Die seemag sal meer Afrika — en 'n aanval uit 'n buurland sal ewe min kans op sukses hê.

*Só sê die skrywers Gann en Dugnan in hul boek South Africa War? Revolution? Peace?*

In 1965 al is bereken dat minstens 100 000 man vir so 'n lug- en see-operasie nodig sal wees en dat die aanvalsmag se ongevallige tussenbeloop 19 000 en 38 000 man sal behoeftig.

Daardie syfer sal vandag, veertien jaar later, ingypend herzien moet word, sê die skrywers

Die aanvalsmag sal 'n baie groot getalsondering moet hê. Die Suid-Afrikaanse hawens is relatief maklik om te verdedig en daarby sal die inval van Suid-Afrika op plekke soos Dakar en Rio de Janeiro moet wees

En die invaliers sal strykdeur daarmee rekening moet hou dat Suid-Afrika uit dieperateerd kernwapens kan inspan Selfs Amerika sal nie so

## die Yanks 'n malligheid vir Selfs

'n groot oorlog in Suid-Afrika aanpak nie. Gesien sy politieke, strategiese en ekonomiese belange, sal so 'n Amerikaanse avontuur pure malligheid wees, sê die skrywers

'n Seeblokkade kan as 'n minder bloedige alternatief teen Suid-Afrika oorweeg word. Die VVO kan moontlik 'n beroep op Rusland en sy bondgenote doen om die hawens te blokkeer onder die dekmaniel van 'n veldtog teen rassisme. Daar kan selfs met so 'n slagspreuk Amerikaanse steun verkry word

Maar die Weste, veral West-Europa en Brittanje en Suid-Afrika se swart inwoners, sal die meeste onder so 'n blokkade ly. Daarteenoor sal die Warschau-vertragslande ek-

onomies min geraak word. Wat oorbly, is 'n geweldadige revolusie. En hier bevind die skrywers dat 'n gesamentlike anti-witgevoel wat op so 'n revolusie kan uitloop.

### Deur

### JOHAN VOSLICO

onmoontlik is weens die etniese en kulturele verskeidenheid. Volgens hulle is daar min getuens van so 'n gevoel onder die opgevoede swartes en Kleurlinge

Wat 'n inval uit 'n buurland betref, bevind hulle dat die Portugese se neerlae in Mosambiek en Angola nie op Suid-Afrika van toepassing gemaak kan word nie. Die moederland was op 'n ander

ziland strek. Die kwesplek sal sekerlik uitgebuig word, meen die skrywers.

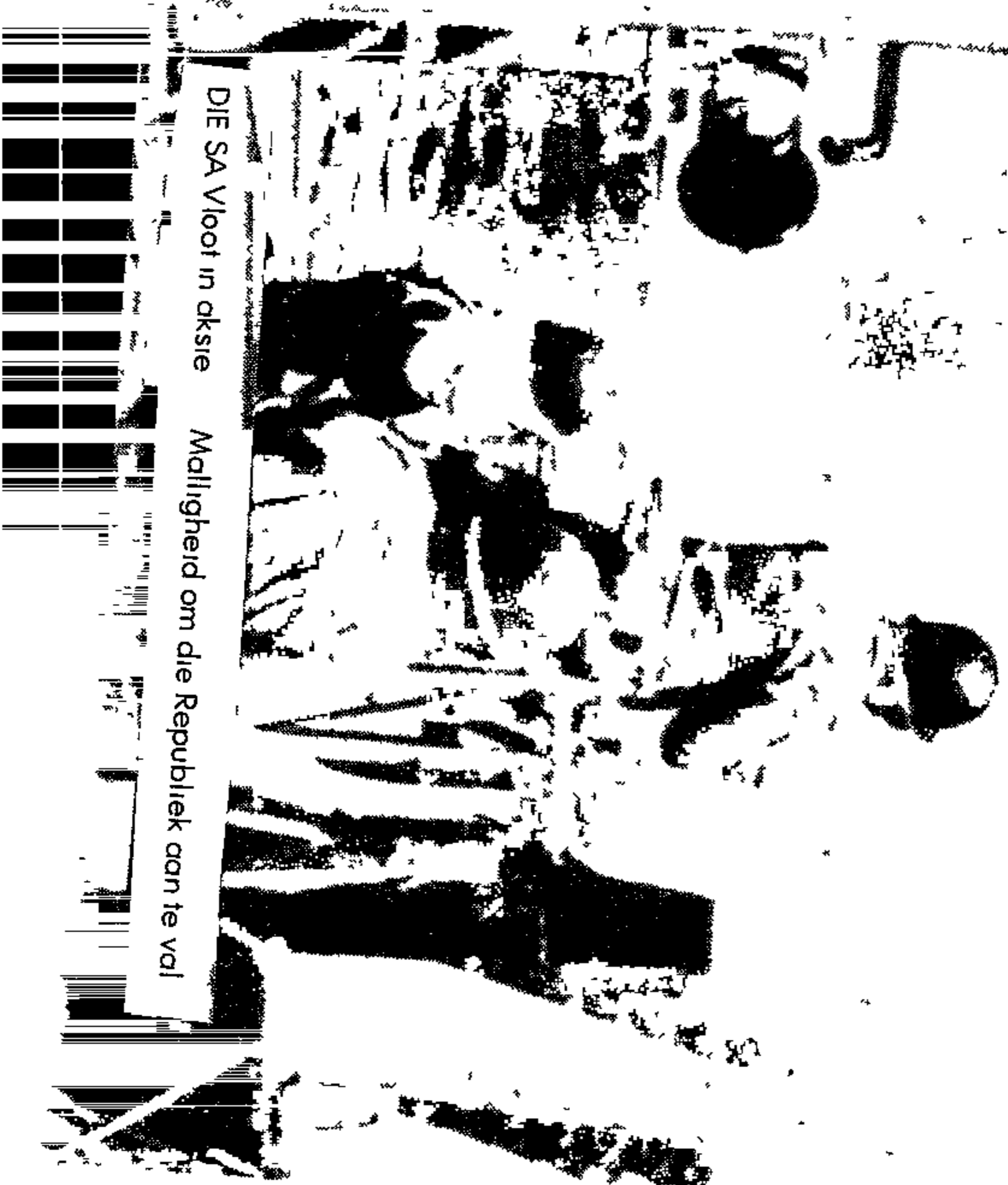
Dit kan ook wees dat trek-arbeiders benut sal word vir sabotasie in Suid-Afrika.

Terroriste-aanvalle sal gerugsteun word deur stedelike terreur Pogings sal aangewend word om polisieaanne te vermoor en bomme sal in restaurante, supermarkte en by vergaderplekke geplant word

Die stedelike terreur kan gesteu word deur aanvalle op Suid-Afrikaanse ambassades en konsulate in die buurland en op die oorsese hoofkantore van firmas, die skaking van vliegtuie en sabotasie van skepe.

Maar die stedelike terreur sal nie daarin slaag om die blankes se moreel noemenswaardig af te breek nie. Dis albewys dat dit net 'n tydelike dividend oplewer en dat die gewone burger merkwaardig baie kan verdur.

Hoe goed hierdie aanslae ook al georganiseer word, sal dit nie daarin slaag om die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie,



DIE SA Vloot in aksie Malligheid om die Republiek aan te val



# Lewin was not allowed rest break, court told

WINDHOEK — A young national serviceman who died after having been in detention in Grootfontein last year had been refused a rest break on his first day in detention while another new detainee had not only been allowed to rest, but had also been given a cup of coffee, the Regional Court in Windhoek heard today.

Giving evidence before Mr W A du Plessis was Mr Johan Wilhelm Vermeulen, who had been in detention with Signalman Arnold Lewin, who died at One Military Hospital in Pretoria on November 18 last year after having been flown there from the detention barracks at Grootfontein.

Seven members of the South African Defence Force have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin.

They are: Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen (26), Lance Corporal Adrian de Preez (19), Private Josef Nieuwoudt (20), Private Gordon Dwyer (20), Private Thomas Stander (20), Private Pieter Grobler (19) and Rifleman Izak Morkel (18).

## ALLOWED OUT

Cross-examined by Mr Sam Maritz, defence counsel for privates Nieuwoudt and Dwyer, Mr Vermeulen described to the court how Signalman Lewin had been forced to continue, even though he had complained that he was too weak, with the physical training during his first day in detention.

On the previous day, however, another new detainee, one Private Hecht, had complained that he was exhausted and could not continue with the exercises and had been allowed to sit out for a while.

He had even been allowed to go to a nearby field kitchen, where he had been given a cup of coffee. Mr Vermeulen said.

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He had personally made the cup of coffee for Private Hecht, he said.

## EXHAUSTED

Mr Vermeulen said Private Hecht had rested for a while and had later continued with the exercises, after realising that "it doesn't help to complain in the DB."

In reply to a question by Mr Maritz, Mr Vermeulen said he had watched part of the training done the following day by a group which had included Signalman Lewin.

He said he had noticed that Signalman Lewin had struggled to keep up with the rest of the group during the exercises and had appeared "totally exhausted."

Mr Vermeulen also described how he had seen one of the accused, Private Grobler, throw a tyre at an already exhausted Signalman Lewin, causing him to fall, during one particular exercise with tyres.

He also saw another accused, Private Stander, trying to lift him off the ground and punching him in the chest and stomach.

Shortly afterwards, Private Nieuwoudt, who was a physical training instructor, radioed headquarters instructing one Higgins to come and "take this gypogat (malingerer) away."

Asked by Mr Maritz whether he thought Signalman Lewin had been malingering, Mr Vermeulen replied: "During the exercises, I had thought he might have been trying to gypog (malinger). But later I realised that something was definitely wrong with this man."

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22/5/77 AD

- 25 LS built Augusta-Bell 205V Broguois utility helicopters

- 12 LS built Lockheed P2 Neptune anti-submarine patrol aircraft
- 240 British-built Centurion battle tanks
- 100 LS Italian M47 Patton battle tanks
- 100 LS-built Walker Bulldog light tanks
- 80 French-built VCN13 light tanks
- 200 Canadian built Sexton 25-pounder self-propelled guns
- 200 LS-built M7 105-mm self-propelled guns — 100

# Big SA arms imports listed

CAPE TOWN — Immense shipments of tanks, guns, armoured cars and aircraft have flowed into South Africa from abroad in the past few years, according to a book written by two American strategic experts

The South African Defence Force's locally built armaments have been heavily augmented with modern — and hitherto completely unmentioned — heavy air and ground weapons originating in several countries, including Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland and Canada

The Book — first published by the Hoover Institute of Stanford University — has been cleared for local publication in terms of the Defence Act

In America, this has been taken as proof that The South African Government is ready to encourage speculation that it wields much greater military might than it has ever admitted

Peter Duisman, maintains South Africa is too strong to be toppled by attack or revolution and cites armaments figures far in excess of any published in the Republic before

The US administration reacted sharply to the testimony — which implied it turned a blind eye to massive arms-embargo violations — and CIA officials testified in camera to some congressional leaders

Among other things, the book says the SADF has received 40 F140C Starfighter fighter bombers which formerly belonged to the West German Luftwaffe and hundreds of American built tanks

If the figures are correct South Africa is the strongest military power in Africa both quantitatively and qualitatively

Its defence force — containing between 400 000 and 450 000 men when fully mobilised — is so strong and capable and is backed by such a sophisticated infrastructure that it is not in danger of being toppled either by an internal rising or an invasion from outside

The author's quote from testimony by strategist Daniel Sean Gervasi to a congressional committee in July 1977 that South Africa had then received among other things

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2



# Signalman cried for help the day before he died — witness

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A former detainee at Grootfontein's detention barracks today told a Windhoek Regional Court magistrate how a young fellow detainee screamed for help the day before he died

The witness, Mr William Hecht, was giving evidence at the trial of seven South African Defence Force members who are charged with culpable homicide after the death of Signalman Arnold Charles Lewin (18) on November 19 last year

Those charged are Lieutenant Jacobus Johannes Esterhuizen (26), Lance Corporal Adriaan Hendrik du Preez (no age given), Rifleman Josef Markus Nieuwoudt (20), Rifleman Gordon Bransby Dwyer (20), Rifleman Thomas Shane Russel Stander (20), Rifleman Pieter Frederick Grobler (19) and Rifleman Izak Gerhardus Morkel (18)

All pleaded not guilty. The court has been told that Signalman Lewin died of heat exhaustion

Mr Hecht said he was admitted to detention barracks on November 16, the day before Signalman Lewin arrived. He did his first exercises at the barracks on November 17, and was allowed to sit out

when he became exhausted

He described the Friday's exercise programme as very much heavier than that of Saturday's when Signalman Lewin first started

Signalman Lewin started to cry, he said, during the first exercise — running to a rock and back — and said he could not keep up

At the obstacle course, Mr Hecht said he saw Rifleman Dwyer shake the anchor pole of one obstacle and Signalman Lewin fell off an elevated cable on to the ground

Just before he fell, "he began moaning — he couldn't do any more or something like that," the

witness said. The exercise group then moved to the garden where Signalman Lewin was given an axe to chop a tree stump out of the ground

"He screamed 'somebody help me please,'" Mr Hecht said. It appeared that Signalman Lewin could not wield the axe. It was then that one of the group punched Signalman Lewin in the mouth, he said

Mr Hecht added that it was an "old boy" (ouman) privilege at the barracks to malingering (gyppo) by "helping" those new boys who were "gyppoing," falling behind

Another fellow detainee told the court he saw Rifleman Stander slap Sig-

nalman Lewin on the face after he had been taken back to the quarters following the exercises

Rifleman Stander then punched him softly in the stomach "because he became annoyed that Lewin did not react (to the slaps)," he said

Signalman Lewin was then stripped naked and put under a shower. The witness denied that Rifleman Stander stripped himself and also went under the shower to help Signalman Lewin

Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor, Professor J A Olivier a Chief State Pathologist and Professor of Forensic Medicine at the University of the Orange Free State, were on the Bench. Mr Gerhard Visser is appearing for the State, and all the accused are represented

(Proceeding)

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Two SA <sup>254</sup>  
soldiers <sup>221</sup>  
killed <sup>24/5/79</sup>  
in SWA <sup>Star</sup>

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two members of the South African Defence Force were killed in action yesterday after an attack by Swapo guerrillas on a temporary military base in the operational area of SWA/Nambia.

Six guerrillas were killed in the follow-up operation.

The men who died were Captain Jacobus Cornelius van Wyk (27), son of Mrs A. May of 5, Craig Court, Dan Pienaar, Pretoria, and Corporal Johan Christiaan Kloosterziel (20), son of Mr and Mrs P J Kloosterziel of 376 Oude-dorp, Patechefstroom.

The General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major General J J Geldenhuys, said today the men were killed during a follow-up operation.

"Swapo terrorists launched an attack from Angola on a temporary base of the security forces in the operational area," Gen Geldenhuys said.

"Small arms and mortar fire was used in the attack."

"In the follow-up operation two members of the security forces were killed while six terrorists were killed by the security forces."



# Opposition challenge to PW on R17-m certificate

## Political Staff

CAPE TOWN.— The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last year in his capacity as Minister of Defence signed a certificate giving permission for money to be transferred from the Special Defence Account to the Prime Minister's Vote and then to the defunct Department of Information.

According to Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, it appeared that the certificate covered an amount of R17-million.

The certificate was revealed in the first and second reports of the Select Committee on Public Accounts investigating unauthorised expenditure.

An attempt by the PFP, New Republic Party and South African Party members of the committee to have the expenditure of the money declared as unauthorised was, however, defeated by the National Party members by a majority of nine votes to four.

## TRANSFER

In a statement issued after the select committee's report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, Mr Schwarz, who was one of the members of the committee, said that in the view of the minority no authority existed for the transfer of the money.

He said his party viewed the issue as being "very serious".

"Evidence was given that during the year concerned (1977/78), R17-million was so paid out for the purposes of the former Department of Information and evidence was given that a certificate was furnished by the Minister of Defence.

"On the evidence available, it appears that the certificate covered the amount of R17-million."

## RECORDED

According to evidence given to the select committee by the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, and recorded in the reports, the certificate was signed by the Minister of Defence on October 9 1978.

Mr Schickerling, in reply to a question put by Mr Schwarz, said the Special Defence Account was audited only to the extent agreed upon by the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Finance.

Mr Schickerling also said that there was a partial auditing of the account and the remaining portion was covered by a certificate.

# General orders inquiry into DB

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25/5/77  
Jan

## Military Correspondent

A board of inquiry to investigate the administration of detention barracks has been convened by the South African Army chief, Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen.

The establishment of the board of inquiry follows the death of Signalman Arnold Lewin, who died in the Grootfontein detention barracks.

Seven Permanent Force and national service soldiers have been charged with culpable homicide arising from his death. They are appearing in court in Windhoek.

General Viljoen issued instructions to all commanders this month to act mercilessly against all forms of bullying in the Defence Force.

He said each case brought to his attention would be thoroughly investigated.

Two members of the board of inquiry are Colonel J P van Wyk, Director Provost (Military Police) and Sergeant-Major G A Erasmus, the Sergeant-Major of the Army.

The Progressive Federal Party's Defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said today, that the appointment of an army committee was not enough to allay the concern of servicemen and their parents.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, should appoint a full Government commission of inquiry with people from outside the military to review the entire system of punishment in the forces.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, and Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg said:

"Without reflecting on the committee and appreciating the Chief of the Army's concern, we do not consider this to be an appropriate form of inquiry if the concern of

the servicemen and their parents is to be allayed. "We believe the public wants, and we want, a commission of inquiry which includes Defence Force representatives and skilled people from outside the forces as well as representatives of the Opposition."



A Mol  
 Hierdie  
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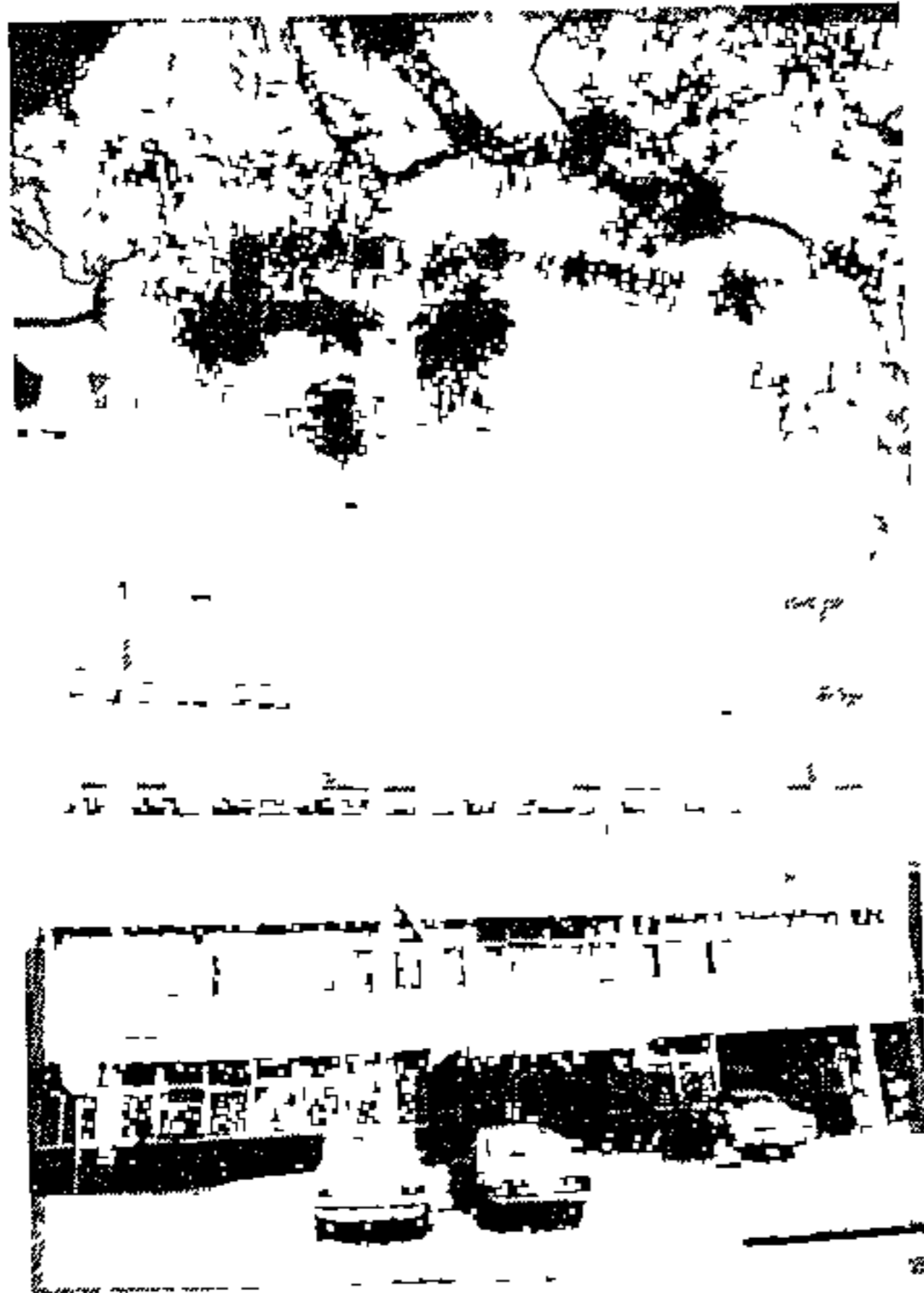
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**ARMSCOR** *fm 25/5/79* **(2SL)**  
**A total strategy**

The appointment of Barlow Rand director John Maree as Armscor's chief executive (see Profile) is not the only sign that business is getting an ever-bigger slice of SA's burgeoning arms industry

Maree, who is chairman of Pretoria Metal Pressings, an Armscor affiliate, is just one of 16 business and professional men on the boards of Armscor and its nine manufacturing subsidiaries "The only way we can arm SA is to make use of all available resources, including the talents of the private sector," says Armscor chairman Piet Marais, "and only a heavyweight would be good enough to bring in new blood"

Marais says that Armscor "will not make anything which can be done by private industry" For the time being, the corporation will stick to ammunition, aircraft, propellants, military explosives, guns and missiles Rumour is that it is even considering selling off one of its smaller subsidiaries, as part of an effort to create a viable commercial arms



**Armscor's HQ . in the top league**

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring Hy het n aantal konferensies in

industry in SA

Though Marais admits that about 10% of the aluminum castings output of Telcast, a recently-formed Atlas Aircraft subsidiary, could be handled by private business, he argues that the company is not directly competing with any private firms

Maree will be taking the reins of one of SA's biggest and fastest-growing concerns Armscor will this year spend more than R1 100m on military hardware, 62% of it in SA The corporation employs over 20 000 people, (already 5% more than at the end of last year) at its Pretoria HQ and 12 factories

Marais points out that SA's arms industry is now the biggest in the southern hemisphere "The growth rate is terrific," he says Last year almost 6 000 contracts were signed with 800 private suppliers Armscor also exports several million rands worth of military hardware each year

Partly as a result of the arms embargo, ammunition production has become a major growth area Three new factories — at Boskop (near Potchefstroom), Spitskop (near Pretoria) and Krantzkop (near Wellington) — are under construction Marais reckons that "in many lines we are producing cheaper ammunition than we could buy overseas"

The hike in ammunition capacity is a major reason for Armscor's recent sorties into the local and foreign capital markets It has borrowed R70m in SA during the past year, and only a misjudgment of interest rate movements has postponed another R30m issue

Unless the military situation deteriorates, however, the corporation's appetite for long-term loans will probably weaken within the next year or two "The life of our plants can be as long as 20-30 years, and we don't expect to expand very fast after 1980-81," says Marais

Import replacement is still a high priority, especially in electronic and mechanical products "We have succeeded in transplanting a lot of technology," observes Marais

Especially important is the design of weapons suited to African conditions, even though they may be less sophisticated than European products Marais points, for instance, to the new harbour protection and fast strike vessels, which are of more use to SA than deepsea frigates or destroyers He denies rumours that SA is building its own submarines

Fears have often been voiced that Armscor relies heavily for supplies on foreign-controlled firms It is known that it encouraged the takeover last year of Racal Electronics by Grinaker But several suppliers have taken steps to blot out foreign connections, and Marais reckons that "there's no company controlled from overseas that does a lot of work for us"

c) Ander Iede

Mr K. Bosman

Mr H.W. MaddeImann

# 3 300 'escape army annually'

26/5/77  
DD  
254

Mercury Reporter

AT LEAST 3 300 young men "escape" from South Africa annually to avoid military training and this figure was steadily increasing, delegates of Durban Archdiocese were told yesterday

The Synod, which meets once every three years to discuss matters of importance within the framework of the Catholic Church, heard that this manpower drain was of

"alarming proportions"

"There are also about 100 men in detention barracks for refusing to pick up arms for various reasons. Representations can be made to military authorities from men with religious convictions to be excused from bearing arms and such applications are generally treated with sympathy," said Mr Douglas Irvine, chairman of the Justice and Reconciliation Commission

The Synod resolved to call on the Pastoral Council, in liaison with the Southern African Catholic Bishops' conference, to establish a committee to promote awareness of the Church's teachings regarding military matters

There was a need for greater awareness among all members of the Church's teachings on war and peace, especially with reference to the war situation in southern Africa

The Synod believed that the Church was bound to assist and counsel members so that they might act freely in accordance with Christ's teachings on all issues concerned with peace, and that those who in good conscience felt obliged to render military service did not find themselves estranged from the Church.

The Synod will also campaign with Government authorities to amend legislation referring to prisoners, so that all prisoners will have the legally recognised right to study in jail.

The Synod believed in the God-given right of all people to read and study and noted that in terms of existing legislation, the Commissioner of Prisons exercised his discretion as to which prisoners might study and at what levels.

All members of the archdiocese were urged to support the campaign for amendment to legislation, so that all prisoners had the right to study.

## Support

Members were also urged to give whatever practical support they could to aid prisoners wishing to study.

The Synod moved yesterday that women could not become priests in the Catholic Church, but their participation in church activities should be further encouraged.



# LEWIS DIED

But the tears were not for the arrival of the next morning. When it comes, she goes to the court to hear evidence. The couple flew to Windhoek from their Kimberley home so they could see justice done. Seven soldiers are standing trial on charges of culpable homicide. All have pleaded not guilty.

# Barracks bullying out, says general

By JEREMY GORDIN

THE Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General C L Viljoen, last week appointed a board of inquiry into the administration of Ceebena barracks and warned that bullying would not be tolerated. In the latest edition of the army magazine Uniform and General Viljoen had emphasised that every case of 'seemly conduct brought to his attention would be care-

The last time Jean had spoken to her son was on a Friday during November last year. The call came through just before lunch-time. "He sounded excited and happy, and he teased me and we both laughed. 'I had sent up his birthday parcel early. There were home-baked biscuits, empty tape recorder cassettes, a new swimming costume and some oil to stop his skin burning in the South West African sun.' "He told me I should never send him oil again as the bottle had broken on the way up and soaked into the biscuits. He joked and teased me about how the biscuits were great - even with baby oil.

A soldier at the spot on a high wire obstacle from which Signalmen Arnold and Lewin fell after, it is alleged, Rifeman Dwyer shook the anchor pole very close.

So close that when she heard of his death, she was so hurt she did not return to school for the rest of that year. The couple have sat now for two weeks in the Windhoek Regional Court.

But she does not cry alone. Letters have been delivered to their hotel room in Windhoek. Anonymous notes from parents sharing their grief and from people who see their attendance at this painful trial as a mark of tremendous courage. The trial has now been postponed until next month.

© Mrs Jean Lewin "only chaffing, Ma"



dence would be covered up  
"her disciplinary action  
had to be taken"

He said the army would  
come down hard on those  
few soldiers who used bully-  
ing tactics or sadism to en-  
force their authority

The announcement comes  
at a time when seven De-  
fence Force men are stand-  
ing trial in the Windhoek  
Regional Court on charges  
of culpable homicide arising  
from the death of Signal-  
man Arnold Lewin, 18, on  
his first day in Grootfontein  
detention barracks

The seven men, who all  
pleaded not guilty, are  
Lieutenant Jacobus Ester-  
huizen, 26, the officer com-  
manding the barracks,  
Lance-Corporal Adriaan du  
Preez, 19, a Permanent  
Force instructor, Rifleman  
Josef Niewoudt, 20, and  
Gordon Dwyer, 20, both as-  
sistant instructors — and  
Rifleman Thomas Stander,  
20, Private Pieter Grobler,  
19, and Private Izak Mor-  
kel, all fellow prisoners

Evidence has been given  
that Signalman Lewin was  
"inhumanly treated"

The court was told that  
Signalman Lewin was  
forced to continue with pun-  
ishment drill after falling  
during pole PT and had had  
a tyre thrown at him by one  
of his fellow prisoners

The Detention Barracks  
Regulations — set out in the  
Government Gazette of De-  
cember 8, 1961 — give no  
indication of how strenuous  
the physical training or ex-  
ercise should be

The only reference to the  
subject is in Section 25 (2)  
of Chapter 3, Daily Routine  
and Duties of Inmates,  
which says "Subject to any  
limitation which a medical  
officer may impose on his  
employment or training  
a person serving a sentence  
may be required to per-  
form or undergo physical or  
other labour, duty or train-  
ing, and least six and not  
more than nine hours every  
day"

No indication of what  
training or labour can be  
imposed, or the severity, or  
who is entitled to impose it,

Section 8 chapter  
4 is relevant "Notwith-  
standing anything to the  
contrary in any  
other law or to any  
contract, no person, be-  
ing a prisoner, shall be  
employed in any form of  
employment or training  
which is not in the  
interests of the State or  
the community"



# The fight for survival

Businessmen are worried if the overall impact of the economy of SA's defence sector. In recent years, members of the Citizen Force have been withdrawn from vital areas of commerce and industry, men with very little warning. It is a very delicate balance.

Not that this in itself is causing concern. In many instances, CF members have been called up for three or four months within their first few days of training and their normal duty has been extended to three months.

Apart from the resultant domestic upsets, a number of companies have found themselves short of staff for periods of a few days, or even a week, and planned for.

A senior businessman put it: "We were told that the increase in national service from one year to two years would do away with the necessity of the monthly three-month camp for members of the Citizen Force. As we understand it, CF men who have completed the basic training would only be liable for one month's training each year. It appears, however, that this is not the case."

Major-General Neil Webster, Defence Force Director of Reserve, is particularly frank. "I'm all a businessman and I understand the problem because I have to look at it from a budgetary point of view."

Webster opted for the two-year system to prevent a far as possible the three-month camp of CF and commando units. But the cost of working with a two-year system is not being called up on the same scale as before. And they will have to be three months from home at one time for a normal 12-month period.

More of the training burden is being put on men and parents will struggle to

accept it if the men such will get worse before they get better.

Though it is to give members of the Citizen Force as much warning as possible before they go to camp — at least three months — this has not always been possible.

This is mainly because the security situation dictates manpower requirements. Our needs are therefore not predictable.

The SADF however is in constant contact with the private sector through the Defence Force Liaison Committee and the Council of Defence Organisations. Webster is keen to ensure that any impact on the economy is kept to a minimum and that the DLO as a department of commerce and industry

### Depends on size

Reserve's Vincent Brett, who represents his organisation on the DLO, says the impact of heavy CF commitments is not good, which Assocon is "extremely concerned". But he stresses that the seriousness from a commercial point of view depends on the size of the business affected.

"We have had a number of approaches from people who are very concerned — particularly in the smaller firms — that only have a few men. It is to approach the Exemption Board, run by the Department of Labour, but will as a result of a court order, they are normally a fairly simple matter, but though their hands are often tied, not to be done."

Nevertheless, Brett believes the requirements of the Defence Force have increased the number of suitably trained men who are readily available — and that such long call-ups must continue. Yet he says the types of business are far more varied than in the past. There is a heavy dependence on services. Brett asserts:

One of the main complaints from returning CF troops is that they are hopelessly under-utilised while at the camp, and Webster does concede that this has been a problem.

To a large extent however, this problem has been overcome — particularly with the introduction of the new battle school where the men are built up to a fine pitch. But boredom has been a problem and some trainees have found themselves unmotivated. We are very conscious of this — and that we should not take people out of the economy without using them properly," the General says.

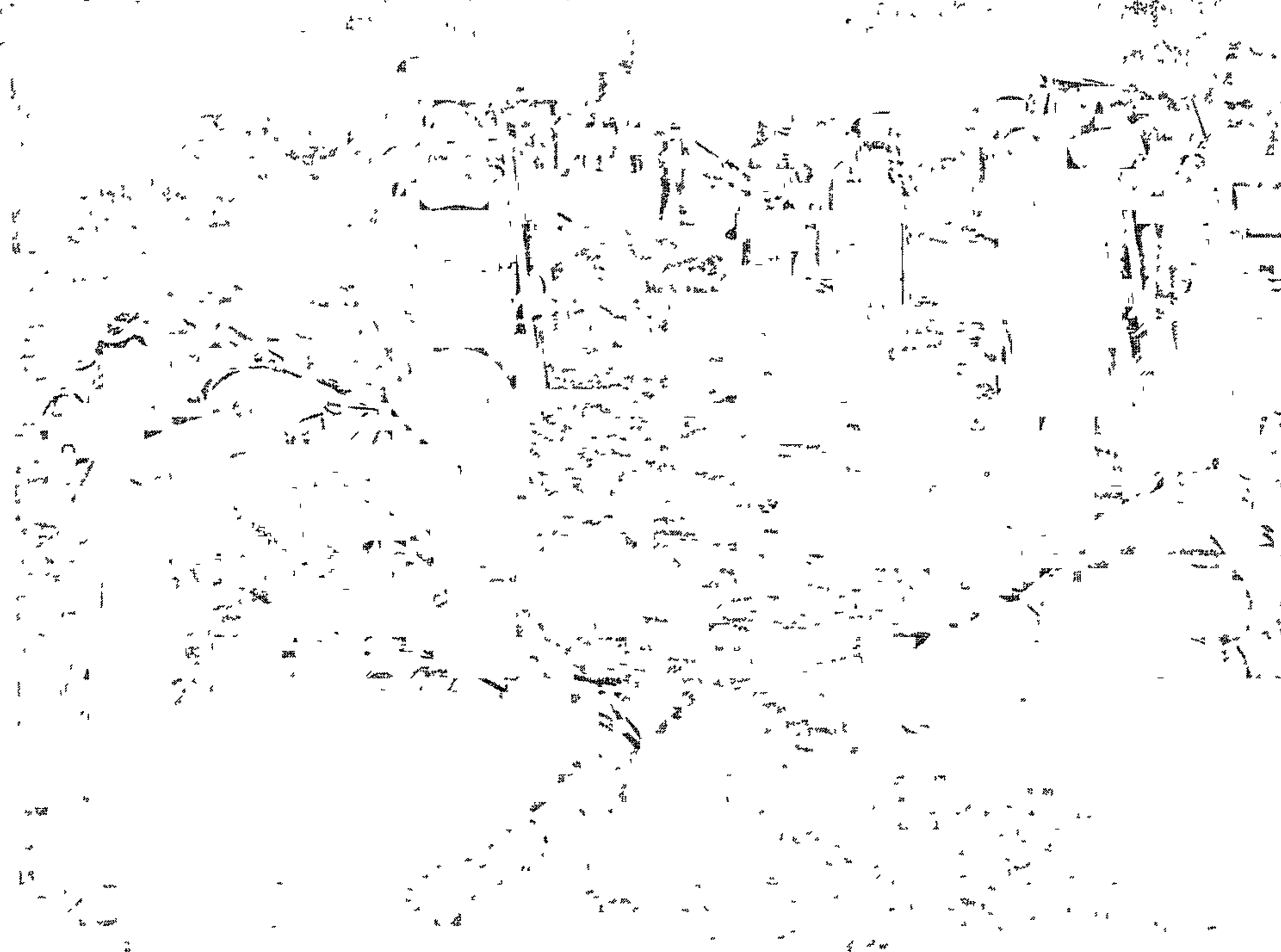
"The cause of inactivity, it appears, is the insufficiency of instructors, though this lack has been countered — up to a point — in the Permanent Force. However, with the PF comprising a mere 5% of the SADF's manpower resources, it is clear that the issue is hardly a dead letter."

Webster believes that certain firms place the SADF at a disadvantage by attracting volunteers because they refuse to make up a man's pay if he serves in CF or commando forces. However, with these businesses tend to be the exception, they have a negative impact on recruitment.

Obviously, some companies simply cannot afford it and a number of firms haven't been that generous in the past. "Everyone should realise, however, volunteers are the foundation of the and commandos. They are the lifeblood of the group."

And he warns: "If we can't attract them in sufficient numbers, we may have to take other steps. Naturally, we want to do that. As a volunteer myself, I think it will be a great tragedy if we do get away from the system."

One of the major improvements the SADF has seen made with regard to pay of national servicemen, CF and commandos.



Defence Force on manoeuvres keeping the boys motivated

This is important because it lightens the considerable burden of employers who "make up pay". The rates for national servicemen in particular have shot up — often by more than 100%. For example, a single white private received R1,52 a day (coloureds and Indians got R1,29) until the end of March, since April they have been getting R3,47 (R3,08). These amounts do not include danger pay while in the operational area.

An unmarried sergeant received R3,48 (coloureds and Indians R2,85). Now he gets R8,45 (R7,28). Single lieutenants received R3,67 a day (coloureds and Indians R2,98). They now earn R8,83 (R7,28).

Citizen Force and commandos receive the same pay as members of the Permanent Force. This puts them approximately one-third higher than the national servicemen's scales.

Taking into account developments on

SA's borders, it looks as if the SADF will need every man-jack it can muster — regardless of colour.

"Businessmen must realise we're fighting for our survival. I don't think there should be any doubt about that. So their commitment must increase," the General maintains.

"This is a long-term problem — not short-term. The sooner people realise this the better."

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# Mother of DB-death soldier hits at memorial 'whitewash'

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By MARION COX

THE inclusion of Signalman Arnold Lewin's name on the Defence Force Memorial at Fort Klapperkop was nothing more than an attempt to whitewash the army's role in her son's death, Mrs Jean Lewin said from her home in Kimberley yesterday.

"My son was treated like a criminal, locked in a cell and, as a result of the treatment he received, died a most horrible death and now the army contradict themselves and put him on their role of honour," she said.

"It doesn't make sense. They have hurt us so much already, how could they do this to us as well?"

Signalman Lewin, 18, died last November of heat exhaustion after being held in detention barracks in Grootfontein, Namibia. Seven members of the Defence Force are on trial at Windhoek on charges of culpable homicide following Signalman's Lewin's death, in the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte on November 19.

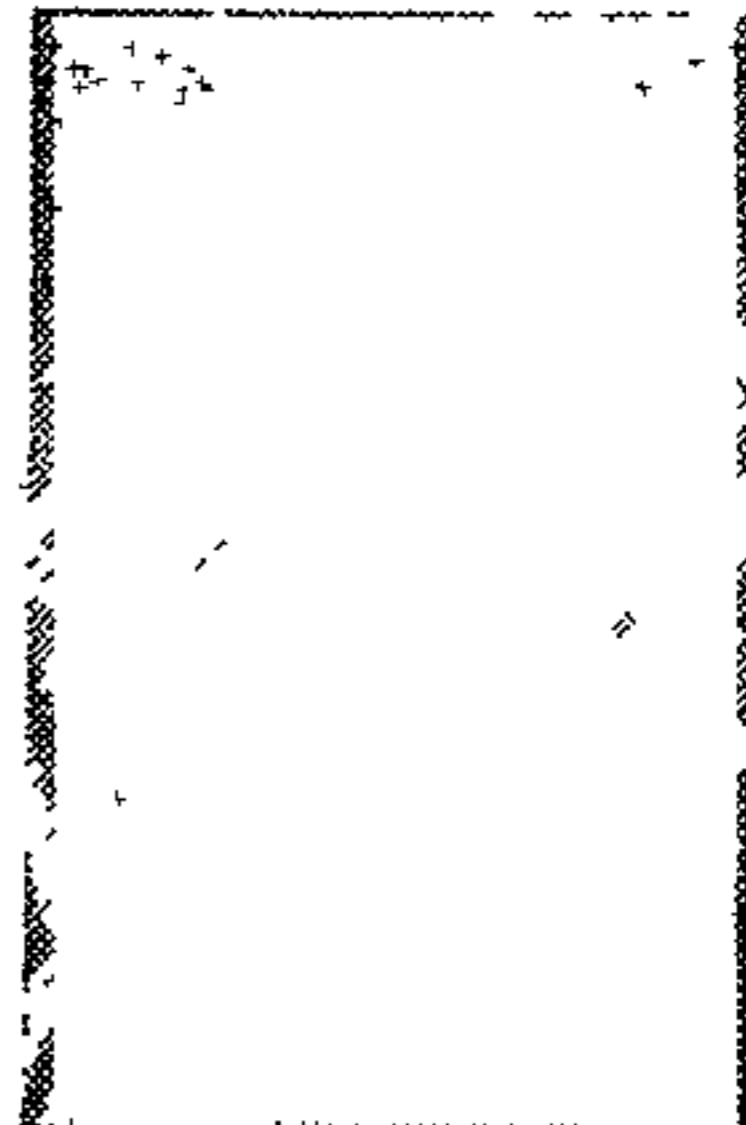
Mrs Lewin said she had no idea her son's name was to be included on the Defence Force memorial until she read it in the newspapers.

"We haven't decided what to do about it yet. But putting his name on a memorial is just a whitewash attempt to cover up the way Arnold died, in our opinion. The Defence Force has given us no satisfaction in any aspect of our son's death."

Mrs Lewin said it would have been wonderful to have her son's name inscribed on the memorial if he had died from a terrorist bullet.

"He would have died for us. We would

have been proud to remember that, but instead all we have to think of is the terrible suffering he must have endured in



## Mrs Jean Lewin: No satisfaction

detention barracks and his tragic death at only 18. We have nothing to thank the Defence Force for, I can assure you"

Mrs Lewin said she had received many telephone calls from parents of servicemen whose sons had been held in detention barracks.

"I've heard of the most terrible goings-on from other parents and I really feel the army should make a serious effort to clean things up in DB. We can't afford to lose our boys in this way. We need them to protect our country.

## Inquiry

"I understand the army is to hold an inquiry into the treatment of men in DB and as far as I'm concerned, it can't happen soon enough. All the people who have spoken to me about what is happening in DB can't be wrong. Something must be going on".

Vice-Admiral Ronald Edwards, Chief of Staff (Personnel) of the Defence Force, said: "His name was included on the memorial as one of those men who died while doing their training. Not everyone whose name is inscribed on the memorial was killed in action; far from it.

"The only woman who appears on the role died of a heart attack but the country honours them all just the same. She and Signalman Lewin died in defence of their country."



# Two insurgents, soldier die during operations

8/6/79

254

R.D.M.

WINDHOEK — Two insurgents and a member of the security forces have died in northern South West Africa during the past 48 hours, Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding SWA Command, said yesterday.

The death of the member of the security forces, Corporal H Swart, was announced by defence headquarters earlier.

The two insurgents were killed in operations in the area. The death of the first was announced on Wednesday.

At a Press conference, Gen Geldenhuys said security forces were still engaged in follow-up operations in the area, where the Mangeti Block, Owambo and the Tsumeb districts meet.

Security forces had also found several items of insur-

gent equipment in the area, he said.

It had been relatively quiet the past week in the official operational area — north of the area where follow-up operations were in progress — Gen Geldenhuys said.

Three incidents were of interest.

- An insurgent was shot dead while committing sabotage north of Ondangwa in Owambo. No further details were given.

- An insurgent was killed when he jumped in front of a security force's vehicle in the operational area.

He had apparently attempted to make the vehicle stop to give his comrades a chance to fire at it, Gen Geldenhuys said.

- Two insurgents were shot dead by security forces while

attempting to abduct civilians in Owambo.

In this incident, Gen Geldenhuys said, members of the public had tipped off the security forces that insurgents were rounding up civilians in a certain area to force them across the Angolan border.

A helicopter was turned back and an armed insurgent was seen running into a nearby field.

Gen Geldenhuys said the helicopter kept circling the area to keep watch. Ground troops soon arrived on the scene and two insurgents were shot.

The civilians involved returned home unharmed. Security forces took possession of two Russian AK-47 automatic rifles, five ammunition magazines and medical equipment — Sapa.

# Call to stamp out heatstroke DB punishment

By Marais Malan, Science Editor

Punishment of Defence Force trainees which could lead to heatstroke should be stamped out without delay, a professor of the Witwatersrand University Medical School said in Johannesburg last night.

Delivering his inaugural lecture, Professor Michael Kew, of the Department of Medicine and authority on heat disease, said trainees were made to run for prolonged periods in the heat of day in full uniform with a heavy pack and a rifle held above their heads.

"In some cases they are forced to continue even when they collapse from exhaustion, and distressingly often they develop heatstroke," he said.

"This is clearly an intolerable practice and the military authorities must ensure that it is stamped out without delay."

Professor Kew said heatstroke was a medical emergency. Unless promptly recognised and correctly treated, the patient had an 80 percent chance of dying.

Exposure to very hot environments, naturally occurring or man made, could result in a variety of illnesses of which heatstroke was the most serious.

It was a disorder in which the body temperature was raised to a level where tissue damage occurred and resulted from a failure of the body's heat-regulating mechanism.

The condition was marked by confusion or delirium, stupor, coma or convulsions, a very high body temperature (almost always over 40,4 deg C or 105 deg F, and usually absence of sweating).

It has been known to occur during the annual pilgrimage of Muslims to Mecca in summer, in desert warfare; during heat waves in marathon and cycle races, in American football, and in South Africa particularly in deep mines and in the Defence Force.

Professor Kew said that with the co-operation of first Professor Cyril Wyndham and later Professor N Strydom of the Research Laboratories of the Chamber of Mines it had been possible to make a detailed investigation on a series of patients with heatstroke.

One of the organs most severely affected by heatstroke was the kidney and 10 percent of patients went into kidney failure and had to be treated on a kidney machine. In some the damage was permanent.

Other organs which were damaged were the liver, heart, brain, pancreas, muscle and bowel.



# Hit Lewin until he fell — co-detainee

WINDHOEK — A former detainee at Grootfontein detention barracks in northern South West Africa, described in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday how he had become angry with a fellow-detainee, Signalman Arnold Lewin, and had punched him "until he fell down" during a working session in the barracks last year.

Signalman Lewin, 18, died after collapsing in Grootfontein DB on November 18 last year and seven soldiers have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from his death.

They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26, Lance Corporal Adriaan Du Preez, 19, Private Josef Niewoudt, 20, Private Gordon Dwyer, 20; Private Thomas Stander, 20; Private Pieter Grobler, 19; and Rifleman Izak Morkel.

The trial resumed briefly on Monday after a month's adjournment, but was postponed to yesterday because one of the accused, Private Stander, did not appear in court.

He arrived at the court this morning with a broken ankle.

His defence counsel, Mr R. Johnstone, told the court Pte Stander had missed his flight to Windhoek from Johannesburg on Sunday night after he had been caught speeding.

He had been further struck by misfortune when he missed his flight on Monday morning because of a tram delay.

The Magistrate, Mr W A du Plessis, accepted Mr Stander's explanation.

Mr Stephen Booysen, who yesterday told the court he had been in detention at the same time as Signalman Lewin, described how he and Signalman Lewin, along with other detainees, had to do a series of strenuous exercises on the parade ground at the Grootfontein DB on November 18 last year.

Mr Booysen said he had witnessed incidents in which Signalman Lewin had been manhandled while doing exercises.

He said the group had been put to work in an adjoining vegetable garden after they had completed their exercises. Signalman Lewin had not been able to cope.

"I had a job to do and that was to chop tree stumps," Mr Booysen said, but Signalman Lewin "initially just stood around. He didn't know what to do."

Because of this Pte Stander threw a sand clod at Signalman Lewin.

Mr Booysen then told Signalman Lewin "he had better get busy with something and that

he had better work or else we will all have to go back to PT.

"And Pte Niewoudt, who was in charge of us, also told him to go to work," Mr Booysen said.

Signalman Lewin had stumbled and fallen into a hole and had asked Mr Booysen for water.

"I did and told him to start working. He tried, but he just kept on falling and I had to help him up a few times."

Mr Booysen said he had become angry with Signalman Lewin after he had fallen again, and had punched him "with a flat fist in the chest."

Signalman Lewin had fallen yet again, Mr Booysen said.

"I picked him up and then hit him until he fell down," he told the court.

Mr Booysen testified that Pte Niewoudt had told him to leave Signalman Lewin alone after this.

He had later seen Pte Stander punching Signalman Lewin and Pte Grobler attempting to force water down his throat "while holding his nose closed."

Mr Booysen said "I don't remember much after this as he was just lying there under a tree and we had to form a squad after this to go back to the barracks" — Sapa

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RAM

20/10/72

# Lewin slept on duty, officer tells death trial

LS4

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A young national serviceman who died after a day of internment at the Grootfontein Detention Barracks, had been sentenced to 14 days detention because he was caught sleeping on duty, a Windhoek Regional Court was told today.

Seven South African Defence Force members have been charged with culpable homicide following the death on November 19 last year of Signalmen Arnold Charles Lewin (18).

Captain Louis Botha of the SA Defence Force told the court that the switchboard at the Grootfontein base was his responsibility.

He had received complaints about its operation and visited it to see where the fault lay.

"The two operators were working so hard that they could not talk to me," he said.

The Post Office then urged him to investigate but he said he did not want to believe the complaints because he always found the operators to be so busy.

Captain Botha said he visited the switchboard one day and found Signalmen Lewin sleeping on a blanket under a table. He had had to shake Signalmen Lewin to wake him.

"I asked him why he was sleeping on duty. He said his eyes were sore, he had been swimming. I did not specifically look at his eyes to see if his complaint was true," he said.

Captain Botha said he presided over Signalmen Lewin's hearing that afternoon.

"He pleaded guilty immediately but in mitigation said his eyes were sore," Captain Botha said.

He had regarded Signalmen Lewin's offence as serious. The switchboard at Grootfontein was a link between Defence Headquarters in Windhoek and the operational area.

Another witness, Mr Patrick Heron (21), said he spoke to Signalmen Lewin on the day he was admitted to the detention barracks.

Signalmen Lewin told him he was very unhappy "because he was not guilty."

All seven accused have pleaded not guilty.

(Proceeding)



# Facts left out of Lewin affidavit'

WINDHOEK — A former military detainee omitted certain facts from an affidavit made to a board of enquiry investigating the death of a fellow prisoner, because he had been told to keep it brief, the Windhoek Regional Court heard yesterday

Giving evidence before Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor was Mr Jacobus Coetzer, who had been in the military detention barracks at Grootfontein, northern SWA, with Signalman Arnold Lewin

Signalman Lewin, 38, died after he had been in the detention barracks at Grootfontein on November 18 last year

Seven soldiers have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin. They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26, Lance-Corporal Adriaan du Preez, 19, Private Josef Niewoudt, 20, Private Gordon Dwyer, 20, Private Thomas Stander, 20, Private Pieter Grobler, 19, and Rifleman Izak Morkel, 18

Mr Coetzer described in court yesterday how he had realised that Signalman Lewin was suffering from heat exhaustion after he had collapsed while chopping tree stumps in a vegetable garden at the detention barracks

Mr Coetzer said he had pointed this out to two of the accused — Pte Niewoudt, who was in charge of the detainees at the time, and to Pte Stander, a fellow detainee, only to be told that Signalman Lewin was not sick but "gypping" (malingering)

He had also warned them that heat exhaustion was dangerous, and could be fatal

Mr Coetzer said he worked in a mine, where heat exhaustion was encountered almost daily, so he could recognise the symptoms

He had not remonstrated with Pte Niewoudt and Pte Stander when they had refused to accept his diagnosis. "I couldn't very well say something about it. It was my word against theirs and I was only a detainee at the time," he told the magistrate

Mr Sam Maritz, defence counsel for Pte Niewoudt and Pte Dwyer put it to Mr Coetzer that he was mentioning this "very important" evidence for the first time and that he had failed to mention it in his affidavit to the board of inquiry into Signalman Lewin's death

Mr Coetzer replied "The captain (who assisted with the investigation) just asked me to describe briefly in a statement what had happened

"He said he just wanted a brief statement and that I would not be required as a witness later"

Mr Maritz said evidence to this effect had so far not been heard from any previous witness

Mr R Johnstone, defence counsel for Privates Stander, Grobler and Morkel, said Pte Stander would deny that any suggestions that Signalman Lewin was suffering from heat exhaustion had been made in his presence

Mr Johnstone suggested that Mr Coetzer and Pte Stander had both been convinced that Signalman Lewin was suffering from muscle fatigue and not heat exhaustion. Mr Coetzer denied this

Asked by the magistrate, Mr W A du Plessis, why he had not put his medical knowledge into practice when he had realised that Signalman Lewin was suffering from heat exhaustion, Mr Coetzer replied he did not know. Later, he said "I was only a detainee myself and was acting on instructions. I couldn't go against the MPs"

The hearing continues today.  
Sapa

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Star 21/6/79

# 2500 returning soldiers will be looking for jobs

Military Correspondent

About 10 000 young soldiers will return to civilian life during the next two weeks starting tomorrow after a two-year stint in the Defence Force

And 2 500 of them have indicated in questionnaires sent to them by the Defence Force that they will be looking for jobs

The Defence Force is confident there will be no problems accommodating the returning soldiers in the labour market.

The Chief of Staff Personnel of the Defence Force, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said the readjustment committees which have been set up in most of the towns in South Africa were geared to handle the problem

"At present there are more than enough jobs available for the 2 500 men. All they have to do is get in touch with their local Department of Labour office or the committee in their area. All mayors are patrons of these committees," he said

About 46 percent of the returning soldiers had educational qualifications of Std 8 or lower, he said

## "IN THING"

This is a slight improvement on the statistics for the soldiers who returned in January. About 48 percent of them had Std 8 or lower

Of the 10 000 men leaving the Defence Force now about 2 000 have a Std 7 or lower educational qualification

Vice-Admiral Edwards said "We are now trying to create an atmosphere where it becomes the 'in thing' for soldiers to study on a part-time basis while they are doing their training. We have received remarkable support from the University of Pretoria and other correspondence colleges"

In the first week of next month about 11 000 young men will report to bases all over the country for initial training and army

discipline, to start their two-year national service



# Lewin was in DB 'for sleeping'

**WINDHOEK** — A National Serviceman, Signalman Arnold Lewin (18), who died after being detained in the military detention barracks at Grootfontein, had been sentenced to DB because he had been caught sleeping on duty at the Regional Court here yesterday.

Sgn. Lewin who — according to medical evidence — had died of heat exhaustion, had pleaded guilty as charged before a military trial officer before he was sent to DB.

Seven soldiers have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the

death of Sgn Lewin, before Mr W A. du Plessis and an assessor.

They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen (26), Lance Corporal Adriaan du Preez (19), Privates Josef Niewoudt (20), Gordon Dwyer (20), Thomas Stander (20), Pieter Grobler (19), and Rifleman Izak Morkei.

The magistrate said yesterday the Court wished to call additional witnesses and recall previous ones to clear up some aspects of earlier evidence.

**Caught** Among the additional witnesses called was Captain Louis Bootha, the officer who had caught Sgn Lewin allegedly sleeping on duty. As trial officer, he had later sentenced Sgn Lewin to DB.

In his evidence, Capt. Bootha said he had been responsible for the running and maintenance of the switchboard at a military base at Grootfontein, which Sgn. Lewin and others had operated.

"The switchboard was extremely busy and it had to be operated by two soldiers

the base, but he had always found the operations efficient.

But on one particular day, the Post Office asked me to check on the switchboard, because something appeared to be wrong with it.

"I had found this unusual because the operators were always busy and worked hard," he said. He had accompanied a Post Office technician to the switchboard room.

**Blanket** When I entered the switchboard room, I found one of the operators hard at work, but one of the chairs was unoccupied. I looked under a table and saw a blanket spread out underneath it and, on the blanket — lying asleep — was the deceased, Sgn. Lewin.

"I shook him several times before, he woke up with a start, and I asked him what he was doing sleeping on duty."

Sgn Lewin had replied that he had been swimming and that his eyes were aching. He had put eye-drops into his eyes and had gone to lie down on the blanket, Capt. Bootha said.

"I just left the matter there but, as I was leaving the switchboard room, the other operator told me he would have awakened Sgn. Lewin had he seen me coming."

Capt. Bootha then charged Sgn. Lewin for sleeping on duty and the military trial had been held the same day.

Cross-examined by defence counsel Mr. Louis Muller, Capt. Bootha said he had acted as trial officer and had sentenced Sgn. Lewin to detention. Sgn. Lewin had pleaded guilty to the charge.

**Guilty** Asked whether Sgn Lewin had mentioned anything about his eyes being sore during the trial, Capt. Bootha replied that Sgn Lewin had been given an opportunity to plead in mitigation before being sentenced to DB.

"He mentioned then that he had been swimming and he had put eye-drops in his eyes because they were sore," Capt. Bootha said.

"This was taken into account for purposes of sentence."

Capt. Bootha said he was convinced that Sgn. Lewin had been guilty of sleeping on duty.

Another witness, Mr. Patrick Richard Herren, said he was a detainee at Grootfontein when Sgn. Lewin had arrived there.

**Upset** "I spoke to him when he came into DB and asked him what he had been

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 sentenced for," Mr. Herren said.  
 "He told me he was feeling very upset about the sentence because he felt he was innocent."  
 The hearing continues today. — (Sapa.)

Asked whether Sgn Lewin had mentioned anything about his eyes being sore during the trial, Capt. Bootha replied that Sgn Lewin had been given an opportunity to plead in mitigation before being sentenced to DB.

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**Upset** "I spoke to him when he came into DB and asked him what he had been

# Lewin slept on duty — officer

1974  
25/4

WINDHOEK — A young national serviceman, Signalman Arnold Lewin, 18, who died during his spell in the military detention barracks at Grootfontein, northern South West Africa, had been sentenced to DB because he had been caught sleeping while on duty, the Windhoek Regional Court heard yesterday

Signalman Lewin — who according to medical evidence died of heat exhaustion — had pleaded guilty as charged before a military trial officer before he was sent to DB

Seven soldiers have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin before Mr W A du Plessis and an assessor

They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 26, Lance-Corporal Adriaan du Preez, 19, Private Josef Niewoudt, 20, Pte Gordon Dwyer, 20, Pte Thomas Stander, 20, Pte Pieter Grobler, 19, and Rifleman Izak Morkel

Mr Louis Muller, defence counsel for Lieut Esterhuizen and L/Cpl Du Preez, told the court he had intended applying for the dismissal of his clients immediately after the State had closed its case this morning

But the magistrate, Mr Du Plessis, said the court first wished to call additional witnesses and recall previous witnesses to clear up some aspects of earlier evidence

Among the additional witnesses to be called was Captain Louis Bootha, the officer who had allegedly caught Signalman Lewin sleeping on duty

In his evidence, Capt Bootha said he had been responsible for the running and maintenance of the switchboard at a military base at Grootfontein

The switchboard was extremely busy and had to be operated by two soldiers

Capt Bootha said he had received several complaints about incoming calls going unanswered at the base

"The Post Office asked me to check on the switchboard because something appeared to be wrong with it

"I had found this unusual because the operators were always busy and worked hard," he said

He had accompanied a Post Office technician to the switchboard room, Capt Bootha said

"When I entered I found one

of the operators hard at work, but one of the chairs was unoccupied"

He said he looked under a table and saw a blanket spread out underneath it. On the blanket — lying asleep — was Signalman Lewin, he said

I shook him several times before he woke up with a start and I asked him what he was doing sleeping on duty"

Signalman Lewin replied he had been swimming and that his eyes were aching. He had put eye drops into his eyes and had gone to lie down on the blanket

"I just left the matter there but as I was leaving the other operator told me he would have awakened Signalman Lewin had he seen me coming"

Capt Bootha then charged Signalman Lewin for sleeping on duty and the military trial was held the same day

Cross-examined by Mr Muller, Capt Bootha said he had acted as trial officer

Signalman Lewin had immediately pleaded guilty to the charge and he was sentenced to detention

Asked by Mr Muller whether Signalman Lewin had mentioned anything about his eyes being sore during the military trial, Capt Bootha replied that he had been given an opportunity to plead in mitigation before he was sentenced to DB

"He mentioned then that he had been swimming and had put eye drops in his eyes because they were sore," Capt Bootha said

"This was taken into account for purposes of sentence," he said

Captain Bootha said he was convinced that Signalman Lewin had been guilty of sleeping on duty

Sleeping on duty was, especially in Signalman Lewin's instance, an extremely serious offence as far as the Defence Force was concerned, Captain Bootha said

Another witness called by the magistrate, Mr Patrick Richard Herren, said he was a detainee at Grootfontein when Signalman Lewin had arrived there

"I spoke to him when he came into DB and asked him what he had been sentenced for," Mr Herren said

"He told me was feeling very upset about the sentence because he felt he was innocent"

The hearing continues



# Plea for acquittals at Lewin hearing

254

The Star's Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK — Defence counsels for four of the accused in what has become known as the Lewin trial, today applied for their acquittal in what one called an "emotional" case.

Mr. Louis Müller, said in the Windhoek Regional Court that his clients, Lieutenant Jacobus Johannes Esterhuizen (26) and Lance Corporal Adriaan Hendrik du Preez (no age given), could not be held responsible for the death by heat exhaustion of Signalman Arnold Charles Lewin (18) last November 19.

Applying for acquittal at the close of the State's case, Mr. Müller described the case as "unusual" — it had been blown up. It had been given a great deal of publicity, and there had been over-reaction.

The matter reached Parliament (before the trial) and the public had already judged the case as a result of the publicity it was given.

"It was an overreaction from everybody," said Mr. Müller.

Mr. Sam Maritz, counsel for Riflemen Nieuwoudt and Dwyer, who were assistant instructors at the barracks, also applied for his clients' discharge.

He said the medical evidence presented at the trial did not even come near the vital question of whether Signalman Lewin's life would have been saved had he been taken to a doctor for treatment — the court was completely in the dark as to when Signalman Lewin's condition reached a critical point on that day.

He challenged the State to show where his clients had acted unreasonably on that day in the barracks.

Those charged with culpable homicide are

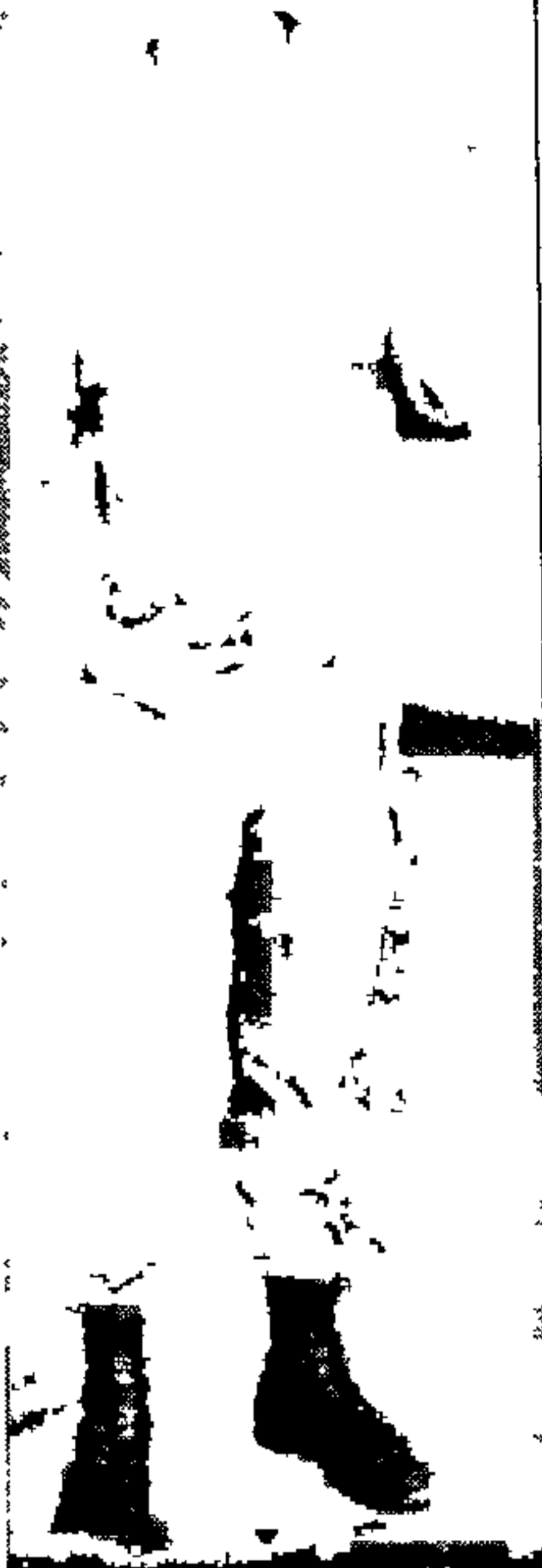
Lieutenant J. Esterhuizen, Lance Corporal du Preez, Rifleman Josef Markus Nieuwoudt (20), Rifleman Gordon Bransby Dwyer (20), Rifleman Thomas Shane Russel Stander (20), Rifleman Pieter Frederick Grobler (19) and Rifleman Izak Gerhardus Morkel (18).

(Proceedings)

Rapport 24/6/79

# Saak kos staat derduisende rande

254



SKUTTER SAKKIE MORKEL — Hy is vry en nou bid hy vir ander manne

**DIE soldate-verhoor in die streekhof hier kos die staat reeds derduisende rande. En na byna drie weke is die einde nog nie in sig nie.**

**RAPPORT** verneem vandeeweek dat geen van die sewe beskuldigdes wat van strafbare manslag aangekla word na die dood op 11 November van seiner Arnold Lewin in die detensie-barakke op Grootfontein, vir hul eie verdediging betaal nie. Drie van Windhoek se top-advokate tree in die verhoor op

wou vandeeweek sê wie betaal nie. Een van die regsgeleerdes het darem erken dat hy sy opdrag van die Staatsprokureur ontvang.

## Berigte: BUKS PIETERSEN Windhoek

Daar word geraam dat die reëskoste vir die sewe beskuldigdes reeds R30 000 beloop. Dit sluit nie reis- en verblyf-koste van die stuk of 12 getuies, die landdros en sy assessor in nie.

Geeneen van die advokate wat vir die verdediging optree,

Die staat betaal ook die reëskoste van Arnold Lewin se ouers van Kimberley af.

Een van die span vir die verdediging, adv. Robbie Johnstone, het vandeeweek opslae gemaak toe hy beweer het dat nie die sewe aangeklaagdes in die beskuldigdebank nie, maar die verdedigingsowerheid in Pretoria oor seiner Lewin se dood aangekla behoort te word.

„Die beskuldigdes is die klein vissies. Indien kriminele verantwoordelikheid in die saak ter sprake kom, berus dit by die stelsel,” het adv. Johnstone gesê.

Hy het, nadat die staat sy saak gesluit het, betoog vir die ontslag van een van die drie wat hy verdedig. Die beskuldigde, Izak Morkel, 18, is later ontslaan.

Hy het dit teen die feit dat dienspligtiges in 'n detensiekasernie in beheer gestel word van ander dienspligtiges wat moet straf uitdien. En dit terwyl die instruktors nie die nodige opleiding gehad het nie en 'n mediese beampte nie voltyds by die detensiekasernie aan diens is nie, het adv. Johnstone betoog.

Die twee ander advokate, adv. Louis Muller en Sam Maritz, het ook betoog vir die ontslag van die beskuldigdes wat hulle verteenwoordig. Landdros Willem du Plessis het egter die aansoeke van die hand gewys sonder om redes te verstrek.

## Vry Sakkie se hart

### loop oor

Rapport 24/6/79

254

„EK is bly, bly, bly, maar my hart is seer. Waar is my bosmeisie dan?” Ná ses maande van vrees, spanning en onsekerheid, kon skutter Sakkie Morkel, 18, dit Vrydag nie glo nie. Skielik was hy 'n vry man. Die landdros het bevind dat hy nie aandadig was aan die dood in November van seiner Arnold Lewin, 19, in die detensie-barakke op Grootfontein nie.

Soos Lot se vrou het hy in die beskuldigdebank bly sit. Lank nadat streeklanddros Willem du Plessis gesê het dat beskuldigde nommer sewe (Izak Gerhardus Morkel) geen saak het om op te antwoord nie, het die fris jong soldaat in sy bruin bosdrag verdwaas om hom rondgekyk.

Toe, skielik, vlieg hy op, uit by die deur en reguit telefoonhokkie toe.

„Ek het nie geweet wat my getref het nie. Eers toe ek uit was, weet ek: Ek moet

hulle laat weet vir Ma en Pa en vir Elange.

„Elange Bouwer van Brakpan is my meisie, ja. Maar ek weet nie hoe sy lyk nie. Sommer uit die bloute het sy aan my begin skryf daar bo in die bos. Dis seker weer my suster se dinge.”

En dan, ongevraagd: „Ek bid vir hulle daar binne. My maats en die instruktors ook.”

Later, gesellig om 'n bier, vertel die seun van Brakpan van sy tye in die DB. Blymoedig vertel hy van die swaarkry en die lekkerte.

Sy donker oë word amper swart as hy bieg oor die skoot wat hy per ongeluk in 'n basis in die operasionale gebied afgetrek het. Daarvoor het hy 30 dae DB gekry.

„Maar dis oorlog,” sê hy. „Dit kon een van my makkers gewees het wat ek doodgeskiet het.”

Dit was hel, sê Sakkie, hierdie laaste ses maande nadat hy gehoor het dat hy ook aangekla gaan word oor die dood van Arnold Lewin,



A. Mobiliteit en Po Hierdie projek is 'n soek onder die kleur eiland is onderneem.

KAPT. LOUIS BOOHA — Hy is nog steeds trots om in die Weermag te wees



# Kaptein al as moordenaar uitgeskel

254  
Moffatt 24/6/29

HY is al as moordenaar uitgeskel. Sy van Bootha wou hy al gewoon Botha maak. Maar dêmit, sy kop sal hy hoog hou, en hy hoop die manne in die beskuldigdebank doen dieselfde.

Kapt. Louis Jeremias Cornelis Bootha, is die man wat Arnold Lewin in November verlede jaar as't ware na sy dood toe gestuur het. Hy het die jong seiner betrap terwyl hy aan diens geslaap het. Hy is ook die man wat 14 dae aanhouding in die detensiebarakke as straf aan die jong soldaat uitgemeet het.

Ondanks al die beskuldigings en beledigings wat hy die laaste maande van wildvreemdes moet verduur, is kapt. Bootha steeds trots om 'n offisier in die Weermag te wees.

Kapt. Bootha is spesiaal deur die hof van Pretoria af ontbied om te kom getuig presies hoe Arnold Lewin in die detensie-barakke op Grootfontein beland het. Dit was ná getuig is dat die jong seiner bloot op sy rug gelê het in die telefoonsentrale nadat hy druppels in sy oe gegooi het.

Kapt. Bootha het aan die hof gesê dat hy verskeie klagtes van die poskantoor ontvang het dat oproepe nie deur die sentrale by die militêre basis op Grootfontein beantwoord word nie.

Op 'n dag toe hy saam met twee poskantoor-tegnici die sentrale binnestap, vind hy net een operateur voor die skakelbord. Lewin het onder 'n tafel, onder 'n kombes, gelê.

„Ek het nie in sy oe gekyk nie, maar ek kon sien hy het geslaap,” het kapt. Bootha getuig. Die mede-operateur het boonop gesê dat hy Lewin betyds sou wakker maak indien hy die kaptein sien aankom.

Lewin is dieselfde dag deur kapt. Bootha aangekla. Kapt. Bootha was ook die verhooroffisier. Die straf wat hy opgelê het, was 14 dae in die detensie-barakke op Grootfontein.

In oorlogtyd kan slaap aan diens 'n baie ernstige oortreding wees, het kapt. Bootha in kruisverhoor gesê.

254 27-28/4/79

# Serviceman complains about lack of pay rise

SHOULD MEMBERS of the 1977 national service intake — the ones who found their terms summarily extended to 24 months — receive compensation for the disruption which the extension undoubtedly caused to their lives and careers?

I recently received a letter from a 1977-vintage serviceman who feels strongly that this should be so. I quote his letter almost in full, together with a reply from a Defence Force spokesman.

"Dear Sir,  
As a national serviceman I wonder if you can satisfactorily explain a gross injustice perpetrated on myself and thousands of other NSM of the 1977 intakes.

The January and July intakes of 1977 were specifically called up for a 12-month period which was extended, as we

is) prepared to pour millions into secretly purchasing English newspapers but is not prepared to compensate NSM. As a matter of interest, the Burger did not even bother to report that PFP question in their March 23, 1979 edition.

Seeing that you are the Cape Times defence correspondent, I wonder if you could point out the justification for this state of affairs.

As a NSM, I do not feel free to disclose my name. Suffice it to say that the 24-month stint has sufficiently drained my capital to embitter me. If you want to check any of my facts, please, any NSM from the 1977 intakes. Ask him his opinion as well.

Yours faithfully,  
National Serviceman

• An SADF spokesman replied as follows:

"The extension of...



## ON PARADE by WILLEM STEENKAMP

all know, in October 1977 to a 24-month period.

We were a little upset, but were prepared to accept it as operational commitments seemed to make it necessary. However, there was widespread expectation of pay rises to compensate for the loss of this year. These pay rises did not materialize.

As a result, these two intakes served this extended period being paid at the old rates applicable to the 12 months' service (with the exception of the last three months of the July '77 intake). For a private this resulted in monthly pay of about R35, raised in 1978 to about R45.

### In haste

The SADF have now announced new pay scales for NSM specifically because of the 24-month stint, effective from April 1979, (resulting in) a monthly pay for NSM privates of about R100.

Now it strikes me that the two 1977 intakes, who were the most unfortunate in that their service was extended while they were serving, and as a result suffered due to set plans for the future being altered, are not even being paid for their efforts, merely because the 24-month announcement was made in such haste that we had not properly been budgeted for!

I understand that the PFP requested that we be compensated (Cape Times, March, 22, '79) but this was turned down for "financial reasons".

I don't know what to think (about) a government (which

period of full-time military service on the grounds as stated by "National Serviceman" is quite correct.

However, the question of the increase of pay and allowances for national servicemen as a means of compensation for the extension of the first period of full-time service to 24 months was at no stage whatsoever considered by the authorities, and no indication to this effect (was given).

The improvement of the pay and allowances for national servicemen has been an ongoing process over a number of years, with due regard to the economic situation of the country and the availability of funds. The recent pay increase of national servicemen once again bears no relation to the period of military service."

### Better late . . .

I MUST OWN to being slightly embarrassed. In my last column, I told of an old "quad" gun-tractor which was bought and taken apart by a Paarl farmer, he was negotiating with the Artillery School, which wanted the veteran for its museum at Potchefstroom.

The next day I was telephoned by Colonel Lionel Crook, former OC Cape Field Artillery and now Colonel Artillery of 7 Infantry Division. "You're behind the times," he said. "We've bought the quad and collected all the bits and pieces. It's being put together at the Youngfield workshops, right now."

Oops! Well, at least the news is good, right?





25W

# Court told checks on DB staff thwarted

**WINDHOEK** — One of the accused in the Lewin detention barracks death case, Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 27, told the Regional Court here yesterday he had often tried to surprise instructors at the Grootfontein detention barracks to check up on possible irregularities

In spite of his efforts, he said, he did not have a "ghost of a chance" because they had devised an early warning system to warn of his approach

Lieutenant Esterhuizen was in charge of the Military Police and the DB at Grootfontein in northern South West Africa at the time Signalman Lewin, 18, was in detention there. Signalman Lewin died after spending a day in DB

Lieutenant Esterhuizen was the first of the accused men to give evidence in the trial

Appearing with him on charges of culpable homicide are Lance Corporal Adriaan du Preez, Private Josef Nieuwoudt, Private Gordon Dwyer, Private Thomas Stander and Private Pieter Grobler. They have all pleaded not guilty

The seventh accused, Rifleman Izak Morkel, was acquitted on Friday after an application by defence

counsel

Applications for the acquittal of the remaining men were rejected

Lieutenant Esterhuizen said he had often tried to surprise instructors at the detention barracks at weekends to check on possible irregularities in the handling of detainees.

"But one never stood a ghost of a chance of catching them doing something they were not supposed to do," he said. The guards on duty at the only gate warned instructors of his approach

"It often happened that I had to take the radio away from the guards to prevent them from warning the instructors and their assistants of my approach

"But this was a very dangerous thing to do because it meant the guard would not have been able to alert the military police in an emergency. So taking the radio away didn't help matters

"The court has also heard evidence of a detainee having been posted in a watchtower to warn the MP personnel when an officer or anyone else came along

"From this you can see it was virtually impossible for me to catch them out if they were doing wrong" he said

He had not been aware detainees were doing physical training on Saturdays

Neither had he been aware that certain detainees were allowed to exercise authority over other detainees in DB and that some detainees had enjoyed more privileges than others.

Malingering by detainees had been an everyday problem in the DB and military policy had to be constantly on the lookout for possible malingerers

Lieutenant Esterhuizen said it was impractical to allow every detainee who complained to sit out during exercises, "because if some detainees know their mate is gyping (malingering) and he's being given the opportunity to sit out, they might also start taking chances"

There was a shortage of Permanent Force instructors at Grootfontein so he had allowed military police undergoing their national service to act as assistant instructors

Provision for this, he said, was made in a directive from Pretoria.

"But they (the assistant instructors) had to work under the guidance of Permanent Force instructors. This was my instruction," Lieutenant Esterhuizen said. — SAPA

# NO LIMIT ON PT FOR DETAINEES

20/10/79

22

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WINDHOEK. — No limits were set to the extent of kind of exercises done by detainees at the Grootfontein military detention barracks in Northern South West Africa; one of the six accused in the Lewin trial, Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 27, said in the Regional Court here today.

Instructors could use their own discretion as to how long to continue exercising detainees, Lieutenant Esterhuizen said.

The trial is a sequel to the death of Signalman Arnold Lewin, 18, after spending a day in the barracks on November 18 last year. Although instructors were allowed, because of delegation of duties, to use their own discretion in determining the duration of exercise periods and the type of exercises to be done in DB, they were not allowed to mete out punishment to detainees, Lieutenant Esterhuizen said.

Lieutenant Esterhuizen said physical training was divided into 40-minute periods with five-minute breaks between each. Asked by the magis-

trate, Mr W A du Plessis, what detainees were expected to do on Saturday's Lieutenant Esterhuizen said he had issued an instruction that detainees had to do fatigue duties in and around the barracks.

Mr Louis Muller, defence counsel for Lieutenant Esterhuizen, said Lance Corporal Adriaan du Preez, indicated he would not be calling Lance Corporal du Preez to give evidence. He closed his case after Lieutenant Esterhuizen had completed his evidence.

Defence counsel for Private Josef Niewoudt and Gordon Dwyer, Mr Sam Maritz, also concluded his case today without calling his clients to the witness stand. — Sapa (Proceedings)



# Lewin: Officer had 'not a ghost of a chance'

254 26/6/79

**WINDHOEK.** — One of the accused in the Lewin detention barracks death case, Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 27, told the regional court here yesterday he had often tried to surprise instructors at the Grootfontein detention barracks to check up on possible irregularities.

In spite of his efforts, he said in evidence, he did not have a "ghost of a chance" to surprise them because they had devised a kind of early warning system to warn them of his approach.

Lieutenant Esterhuizen was in charge of the military police and the DB at Grootfontein in northern SWA/Namibia at the time when Signalman Arnold Lewin, 18, had been in detention there. Signalman Lewin died after spending a day in DB at Grootfontein on November 18 last year.

Lieutenant Esterhuizen was the first of the accused called upon to give evidence in the trial.

Appearing with him on charges of culpable homicide are Lance-corporal Adriaan du Preez, Private Josef Niewoudt, Private Gordon Dwyer, Private Thomas Stander and Private Pieter Grobler. All the men had pleaded not guilty.

The seventh accused, Rifleman Izak Morkel, was acquitted by the magistrate, Mr W A du Plessis, on Friday after an application by the defence counsel, Mr R Johnstone.

Applications by defence counsel for the acquittal of the remaining men was rejected by Mr Du Plessis.

Lieutenant Esterhuizen, married with three children, said he was in charge of the DB and military police at Grootfontein.

His duties had included monthly inspections of military police sub-stations in the northern operational area of SWA/Namibia. He had to regularly visit Rundu, Katima Mulilo and Oshakati.

He only worked on weekdays, but he often used to visit his office at the weekend to see that everything was in order.

## Weekend checks

He had also often tried to surprise instructors at the detention barracks at weekends to check on possible irregularities in the handling of detainees and that staff members were carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

"But one never stood a ghost of a chance of catching them doing something they were not supposed to do," Lieutenant Esterhuizen said.

The guards on duty at the only gate to the DB had always warned instructors of his approach, he said.

"It often happened that I had to take the (two-way) ra-

dio away from the guards to prevent them from warning the instructors and their assistants of my approach.

"But this was a very dangerous thing to do, because it meant the guard would not have been able to alert the military police in an emergency," he said.

"So taking the radio away didn't help matters.

"This court has also heard evidence of a detainee having been posted in a watchtower to warn the MP personnel when an officer or anyone else came along.

"From this you can see that it was virtually impossible for me to catch them out if they were doing wrong."

## Not aware of PT

Lieutenant Esterhuizen said he had not been aware that detainees were doing physical training on Saturdays.

Neither had he been aware that certain detainees were allowed to exercise authority over other detainees in DB and that some detainees had enjoyed more privileges than others.

Lieutenant Esterhuizen said he had first heard that detainees were doing PT on Saturdays on the Monday after Signalman Lewin's death.

"I would never have approved of PT on Saturdays and I would certainly have acted had I known that this was being done," he said.

"Malingering by detainees had been an everyday problem in DB at Grootfontein and military police had to be constantly on the lookout for possible malingerers."

The case continues today.  
Sapa

# DB death — no exercise limits

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27/6/79  
CT

WINDHOEK — No limits were set to the extent or kind of exercises done by detainees at the Grootfontein military detention barracks in Northern SWA/Namibia, one of the accused in the Lewin Trial, Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, 27, said in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Instructors could use their own discretion as to how long to continue exercising detainees, Lieutenant Esterhuizen said.

The trial is a sequel to the death of Signalman Arnold Lewin, 18, after spending a day in the detention barracks on November 18 last year.

Lieutenant Esterhuizen and five other members of the Defence Force have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from the death of Signalman Lewin.

The others are Lance-Corporal Adriaan du Preez, Pri-

vate Josef Niewoudt, Private Gordon Dwyer, Private Thomas Stander and Private Pieter Grobler.

Although instructors were allowed — because of delegation of duties — to use their own discretion in determining the duration of exercise periods and the type of exercises to be done in DB, they were not allowed to mete out punishment to detainees, Lieutenant Esterhuizen said.

"This, of course, is over and above the punishment for which he had been sent to DB."

In the case of malingers, they were brought on orders before him, and only he was allowed to decide what was to be done to a detainee found guilty of malingering in DB.

Lieutenant Esterhuizen said physical training was divided into 40-minute periods with five-minute breaks between

each period.

Asked by the magistrate, Mr W A du Plessis, what detainees were expected to do on Saturdays, Lieutenant Esterhuizen said he had issued an instruction that detainees had to do fatigue duties in and around the detention barracks.

## Unpleasant duties

These duties were regarded as "unpleasant" and included the cleaning of cells and surroundings and gardening, Lieutenant Esterhuizen said.

Mr Louis Muller, defence counsel for Lieutenant Esterhuizen and Lance-Corporal du Preez, indicated that he would not be calling Lance-Corporal du Preez to give evidence. He closed his case after Lieutenant Esterhuizen had completed his evidence.

Defence counsel for Privates Niewoudt and Dwyer, Mr Sam Maritz, also concluded his case yesterday morning without calling his clients to the witness stand.

After a brief adjournment yesterday afternoon, Mr R N Johnstone, defence counsel for Privates Stander and Grobler, informed the court he too was closing his case and would not be calling his clients to the witness stand.

The magistrate adjourned the trial till today, when the counsel for defence for the six accused will present argument. — Sapa



# DB death trial winds up for verdict

254  
RAM  
05/01/77

**WINDHOEK** — The magistrate hearing the Lewin detention barracks death trial in the Windhoek Regional Court, yesterday adjourned the trial until August 28, pending judgement after the defence counsels for the six accused had concluded their arguments

The trial is a sequel to the death of a national serviceman, Signalman Arnold Lewin, 18, who died after one day in the detention barracks at Grootfontein, South West Africa, on November 18 last year

The six accused — all members of the South African Defence Force — have pleaded not guilty to charges of culpable homicide arising from Signalman Lewin's death

They are Lieutenant Jacobus Esterhuizen, former officer commanding the Grootfontein detention barracks, Lance Corporal Adriaan du Preez, a Permanent Force member, and four National Servicemen Privates Josef Niewoudt, Gordon

Dwyer, Thomas Stander and Pieter Grobler

Before the adjournment the State asked the court to find all six guilty as charged

The prosecutor, Mr A G Visser, suggested that should the court fail to find three of the accused — Privates Dwyer, Stander and Grobler — guilty as charged, they should alternatively be found guilty of assault

He left it to the court to determine what part, if any, the remaining accused had played in the death of Signalman Lewin

According to evidence before the court, Signalman Lewin died from heat exhaustion

Mr Visser said the court had heard evidence that Signalman Lewin had not been able to keep up with the rest of the detainees during physical training and had to be assisted

In spite of this, Signalman Lewin had been manhandled and forced to continue with the

exercises. Later, he had collapsed and had also been shaken about and assaulted

Evidence was that Pte Grobler had kicked Signalman Lewin and thrown a tyre at him, causing him to fall. Pte Dwyer had shaken ropes on the obstacle course to the extent that Signalman Lewin had fallen off

As far as the State was concerned, Pte Niewoudt was in charge of the group, along with Pte Dwyer, and he should have seen to it that none of this had occurred

Lieut Esterhuizen was the officer commanding at the time and should have prevented Signalman Lewin's death

Mr Louis Muller, defence counsel for Lieut Esterhuizen and L/Cpl Du Preez, said the State had a problem trying to determine the extent of his clients' guilt

"I cannot see the court having any hope of finding my clients guilty on this charge with the facts before the court," he said

No evidence had been heard which indicated Lieut Esterhuizen and L/Cpl Du Preez had neglected their duties

"In fact, evidence before the court indicates that both men went out of their way to execute their duties"

Mr Sam Maritz, defence counsel for Privates Niewoudt and Dwyer, said that medical evidence had shown that any bodily injuries sustained by Signalman Lewin during the course of training had had nothing to do with his death

"Signalman Lewin was found 100% medically fit when he was admitted to the DB," Mr Maritz argued

He could therefore not understand how his clients could have caused or abetted his death

Mr Maritz said there was no evidence his clients had acted "negligently or unreasonably towards the deceased"

On the contrary, Privates Niewoudt and Dwyer had tried to assist Signalman Lewin

Mr R N Johnstone, defence counsel for Privates Stander and Grobler, said he associated himself with Mr Maritz's arguments

# Improved medical care urged

37/79 N.M. (254)  
Science Correspondent

**INEXPERIENCED** young doctors are called upon to do army service and form an unacceptable weakness in our Defence Force medical services.

This was said yesterday by Professor John Downing of the University of Natal. He is head of the department of anaesthetics at the medical school.

Professor Downing was criticising many aspects of health care in southern Africa and suggesting means by which it would be improved.

Newly-registered medical practitioners, he said, were inexperienced in all the important aspects of community or family medicine.

Yet they were allowed to commence private or full-time hospital practice immediately after completing their internships.

## Unversed

In the case of the army, young doctors unversed in emergency management could be called upon to deal with severely injured patients.

At the same time, said Professor Downing, 30 to 40 percent of district physician posts are vacant in the homelands and newly-independent States of southern Africa.

To alleviate both situations — lack of training and shortage of doctors — he has made several suggestions which he hopes will ultimately be adopted officially.

These include an extra two-year period for newly-qualified doctors in a recognised hospital during which time they would serve in all departments, gaining experience

## Equivalent

After this, they would work for six months in one of the areas short of doc-

tors. This period would be considered the equivalent of one year's military service.

As an interim measure, Professor Downing has called for volunteers from "the over-subscribed medical ranks of the cities and towns" to spend one month in health-care problem areas perhaps every two or three years.



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# Complaints office for SADF hailed by parents

**Military Correspondent**  
The establishment of a central complaints office to investigate claims of ill-treatment of national servicemen has been welcomed by several parents.  
The chief of the South African Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, announced yesterday that an office had been set up under Brigadier Cyrus

Smith, to examine complaints of bullying and ill-treatment of servicemen.  
After last night's television programme, "Spectrum," dealing with heat exhaustion and the ill-treatment of servicemen, in which the Chief of Staff Personnel, Vice Admiral Ronnie Edwards, and the Chief of Army

Staff Operations, Major General Ian Gleeson, took part, a number of parents said they were relieved to hear of this "positive step".

General Malan said yesterday a few recent unfortunate incidents of serious ill-treatment of servicemen had occurred in the Defence Force. These had led to court trials.

"On several occasions the Minister of Defence, my senior officers and I have warned against irresponsible conduct which could harm the morale of the Defence Force and antagonise the public," he said.

A random spot survey immediately after the programme and early today showed that most parents interviewed were very happy to hear of the complaints office.

"The programme was the most positive thing I have seen on the Army in some time and will do much to reassure parents of boys doing service," a father of three said.

## HEARTENING

Another parent said it was heartening to hear senior officers taking a hard line on ill-treatment of servicemen.

"I was gratified to hear Admiral Edwards giving a personal undertaking to ensure that there would be no comeback on boys whose parents or friends complain to the office," another added.

Admiral Edwards said on television yesterday that he publicly undertook to ensure that no national servicemen would be discriminated against if complaints were made to the complaints office.

"No one has anything to fear," he said.

Dj  
Geweloen personele en bestuurlike afdelings van die SADF (in die oorspronklike artikel genoem) is hieronder vermeld:

- Professor E.V. Axelson
- Professor J.F. Beekman
- Professor J.F. Brock
- Mnr C.S. Corder
- Professor W.H.B. Dean
- Dr J.P. Duminy
- Professor G.F.R. Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habelgaard
- Mnr E.V.E. Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Ds. W.A. Landman
- Mnr G.K. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S.J. Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson

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3

# Ill-treatment: Complaints office for SADF

2574

11/7/79

Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force has responded to the nationwide furor at the detention-barracks death of Signalman Arnold Lewin by appointing a special military ombudsman to investigate complaints of ill-treatment of national servicemen.

The Chief of the SADF General Magnus Malan, yesterday announced the establishment of a "complaints office" — the first of its kind in South African military history

I was told on good authority yesterday that

the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has taken a personal interest in the establishment of the office.

Another source commented that the SADF was "determined to stamp out" any ill-treatment of detention barracks detainees.

The SADF's first ombudsman is Brigadier Cyrus Smith, who was in charge of the nationwide rehabilitation programme to reintegrate returned national servicemen into civilian life

Speaking from Pretoria, General Malan told Sapa that a few unfortunate recent incidents of

serious ill-treatment of national servicemen had occurred in the SADF and led to court cases.

"Such abuse of authority is not tolerated in the SADF," he said. "On several occasions the Minister of Defence, my senior officers and I have warned against irresponsible conduct which could harm the morale and image of the SADF and antagonize the public

"It has been decided to establish a complaints office to receive and investigate complaints of ill-treatment of national servicemen and to report back to the complainant."

General Malan said the complaints office

would deal only with cases of maltreatment of national servicemen. Any other complaints or requests in connection with matters such as date of intake, transfers, reassignments or postponement of training must, as in the past, be directed through the usual channels.

Complaints of ill-treatment, supported by the necessary facts, must be directed in writing by the parents or next-of-kin of the wronged national servicemen to Brigadier Smith at Private Bag X154, Pretoria, 0001, or Room 1105, Hallmark Building, Proes Street, Pretoria, or to 35171, Pretoria.



# Critical look at SADF punishment

**Defence Reporter**  
A SOLDIER may be perfectly fit, yet suffer from a low threshold of heat exhaustion for which no tests are carried out by the Defence Force at present, although instructors are taught what the symptoms are.

This was one of many points that emerged last night from a discussion of bullying and heat exhaustion in the SADF, conducted by Carole Charlewood on the TV programme "Spectrum".

Rear-Admiral R A Edwards, the SADF's Chief of Staff Personnel, gave his "personal guarantee" that no national serviceman, complaining of ill-treatment, would suffer from victimization.

On the panel were Admiral Edwards, Major-General Ian Gleeson, Chief of Army Staff Operations, Professor Nick Strydom, manager of the industrial hygiene branch of the Chamber of Mines, Professor Michael Kew, Professor of Medicine at the University of Witwatersrand Medical School, Professor Renier van Rooyen, Professor of Medicine at the University of Pretoria Medical School, who is on secondment to the SADF, and an unnamed former SADF psychologist.

In a restrained but at times sharp debate the following points emerged:

● **Admiral Edwards.** Training casualties were "something to be avoided at all costs but are inevitable". The general physical standard of new trainees was "appalling low". In the intake last January the standard was 49 out of a scale of 100.

● **Professor Strydom.** Fitness *per se* did not matter. What counted was a man's standard of working capacity. The mines had found that if men were graded in this regard "we do away with 70 per cent of heat-exhaustion problems".

● **Professor Kew.** There was no way to determine, merely by looking at a man, whether he suffered from heat intolerance. In the Israeli Army this problem had been

realized long ago and overcome by means of acclimatization procedures. "I believe I'm correct in saying that they haven't had a case of heat exhaustion in 12 or 13 years".

Posing the question "Are corporals being given perhaps a little too much authority?", Miss Charlewood turned the discussion to punishment in the SADF. She quoted from several letters she had received from mothers of national servicemen, complaining of ill-treatment of their sons, but saying they were not prepared to proceed with complaints for fear of victimization.

In the discussion that ensued the following points were made:

## Rehabilitation

● **Admiral Edwards.** The senior staff of a detention barracks were trained men, although he could not say if they were always present during drill. There were no special punishment drills in DB. It was a place of rehabilitation as well as of punishment, but it was true that a DB might lend itself to "bullying and sadism, and we are very concerned about it".

● **General Gleeson.** There were strict regulations laid down on how DB should be run, "but we can't always guarantee they are strictly applied".

● **Professor Van Rooyen.** A person suffering from heat exhaustion could die within two hours if not treated.

● **Professor Kew.** Heat exhaustion can kill 80 per cent of its victims and cause permanent damage in survivors.

The former SADF psychiatrist plied Admiral Edwards and General Gleeson with a number of questions.

Told by General Gleeson that DB was seen mainly as a deterrent rather than a punishment, he asked if any objective non-military inquiry had ever been made into the efficacy of DB as a deterrent.

Admiral Edwards replied that there had been only internal investigations.

# The Cape Times

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1979

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## *SADF means business*

THE SA Defence Force has shown a commendable determination to stamp out ill-treatment of national servicemen by the creation of a special complaints office. It follows the uproar over a recent death in a detention barracks and carries all the hallmarks of the prime minister's swift administrative style. It is clear both from the announcement by General Magnus Malan and Tuesday night's television discussion that the army is aware how morale and the SADF's good name could be affected by a few unpleasant incidents and the complaints office, specifically there to deal with cases of maltreatment, is a positive response which will convince the public that the SADF means business. It is a major commitment to the principle that young men coming forward to serve their country shall not be subjected to ill-treatment by their own side. As General Malan put it, "Such abuse of authority is not tolerated in the SADF", and the military ombudsman in Pretoria is the visible reality backing the words. It is particularly reassuring to have a personal guarantee from the chief

of staff personnel, Rear-Admiral R A Edwards, that no national serviceman complaining of ill-treatment will be victimized.

While welcoming a pioneering step in South African military history it should be added that there are two areas which must receive further attention. Heat intolerance is not something that can be readily identified and the acclimatization procedures from the Chamber of Mines and the Israeli army may prove useful avenues for detailed study. Finally, if it is accepted that detention barracks in their present form have a role to play, the public will require assurances that the control regulations laid down for the running of these establishments are strictly applied. It is appreciated that guarantees of this nature are not easy to give, but a zealous policing of DB activity must be paramount. The public will, of course, be reassured to know that complaints may be lodged, but the essence of a successful operation must be to ensure that the set-up across the boards of national service is such that the necessity for investigations will fall away.



# 'Army dodger' advocate may be struck off

DURBAN. — A recently qualified Durban advocate and former Natal University Students' Representative Council president, Mr Bernie Wolfsdorf, who is believed to be seeking political asylum in the United States, faces being struck off the roll of advocates in South Africa

This emerged in a statement issued yesterday by the Bar Council of the Society of Advocates following a report in a Durban newspaper this week

The report quoted 24-year-old Mr Wolfsdorf as saying that he fled South Africa after being called up for National Service.

The council said yesterday, however, that shortly after Mr Wolfsdorf's departure last month it was informally reported to them that he had not paid

his rent for some months and that he had allegedly been guilty of unprofessional conduct

Mr Wolfsdorf, who was then ostensibly holidaying in Israel, was informed of these allegations. He replied in a letter, dated June 21, to the chairman of the council, Mr W H Booysen, denying he was guilty of misconduct

He also stated that unless a deferment was granted by the South African Defence Force to enable him to further his studies, he would not be returning to South Africa to do his military service

In his letter to Mr Booysen, the young advocate wrote "I would much appreciate it if you could let me know what the nature of these allegations are

in order that I may adequately reply thereto I must state, however, that by the time I receive your letter I could well be back in the SADF (depending on my application for deferment) where my military training will only be completed in 1981"

The statement issued by the council said that at no time prior to leaving chambers did Mr Wolfsdorf suggest to any member of the council that he had any political or conscientious objections to rendering military service

The council added that "several instances of serious professional misconduct have been formally reported"

"These allegations are being investigated and, if found to be substantiated, will probably lead to an application being made for Mr Wolfsdorf's name to be struck off the roll of advocates in this country," the statement concluded

Meanwhile, the US Consul in Durban contacted a newspaper yesterday with a view to establishing Mr Wolfsdorf's bona fides for seeking political asylum in the US — Sapa

Widow is

254) 12/1/29 Argus

# Soldier, 18, shot dead at camp

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — An 18-year-old national serviceman has been shot dead in his base camp at Jan Kempdorp.

A spokesman at defence headquarters in Pretoria today confirmed that Rifleman Peter Wayne Bowire Atterton of Johannesburg died late yesterday in a shooting accident.

No further details of the incident were released but the spokesman said that as is usual in all such cases a board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate. His next-of-kin, Mr and Mrs E. K. B. Atterton of 33 Second Avenue, Malvern, Johannesburg, have been informed. No funeral arrangements have been announced.



# Parents flood SADF hot-line with praise

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13/7/79

Military Correspondent

The four telephones in the Defence Force's newly-opened complaints office in Pretoria have not stopped ringing since their installation two days ago.

The opening of the office, run by Brigadier Cyrus Smith, was the defence force's declaration of war on brutality and sadism in the ranks. But of the hundreds of calls received over the past two days none were to report incidents of ill-treatment.

A cheerful Brigadier Smith said early today 90 percent of the calls were from mothers and a few fathers to say how happy and relieved they were that the service had been set up.

THANK

"A large number telephoned to say that they had no complaints and just wanted to thank the defence force," he said.

About 10 percent of the calls dealt with pay and medical problems.

These problems had been forwarded to the relevant sections.

"But I must appeal to people to restrict their calls to complaints of brutality and ill-treatment.

"I am worried that all the calls will so block the telephones that parents with brutality complaints will not be able to get through."

## Military probe two deaths

Own Correspondent

The Defence Force has appointed boards of inquiry to investigate the deaths of two national servicemen.

A spokesman at Defence Headquarters, Pretoria, today confirmed the deaths of Rifleman Philip Joubert of Sasolburg, who died in Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, and Rifleman Brian Heydenrych of Benoni, who died at Uppington Military Base.

The police are also investigating the deaths.

Although the defence spokesman would not give details of the deaths because of the possibility of future court cases, it is reported that Rifleman Joubert died after a fist-fight at the Infantry School, Oudtshoorn. Rifleman Heydenrych is reported to have hanged himself.



THE South African Defence Force this week undertook to investigate complaints from three army trainees who spent time in detention barracks over the past 10 years, and who have now given the Sunday Express vivid accounts of their experiences.

Following the Defence Force's widely-acclaimed decision to appoint a special Ombudsman to investigate allegations of ill-treatment or sadism, the Sunday Express passed the men's stories on to the authorities.

An army spokesman said that if the three men put their complaints to the Ombudsman, they would be investigated.

All three of the men who spoke to me about life in DB agreed that detention barracks were probably necessary. None felt they had been victimised.

But their accounts of DB differed considerably from the reassurances given this week by top army brass on the TV programme Spectrum.

The three men, who did not want to be identified in the Press but who were willing to be put in touch with the army authorities, felt abuses were inherent in the system.

One of the three, Mr D, said "One can accept that DB has to be stringent physically so that men who come in for the minimum 10-day sentence will do their best not to come back."

"But it is mind-breaking for guys who are in for three or six months to have to face the same physical hardship day after day."

"After the long-term prisoners have been made fit, why can't the programme for them be tapered off?"

The men, who all served in the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks during their army stint, said wryly that the TV programme had whitewashed the situation.

They stressed that they did not think the Defence Force officers purposely misled viewers, but that they were victims of the army system in which the top brass could not really know what was going on at the lower levels.

And the three men wanted to know why "ex-DB cats" like themselves were not invited to take part in the programme.

All three claimed:

- They had seen fellow inmates collapse.
- They were not informed of their legal rights before or during their trials, and were not advised of any legal rights.

# Life in DB — three men tell their stories



• DB inmates doing press-ups outside a cell block

# DB — three men tell their stories

given the chance of saying anything.

"So I laughed when the guy on Spectrum said you get every opportunity to defend yourself. I still don't even know whether I could have appealed."

Mr D says he slept on a mattress on the floor. He was issued four blankets but no sheets or pillow. His day began at 3.45am.

From 4.15 to 5.30, after washing and shaving in cold water, prisoners had to shine up their block.

"It was then — when we were out of our cells but held within the block doors — that some of the prisoners would intimidate others who were supposedly not pulling their weight."

Roll-call, parade and breakfast was from 5.30 until 7, when training began. This consisted of normal military drill for an hour.

Then the men were divided into groups, depending on their fitness.

Mr D spent most of his sentence in group A — for fit and healthy inmates. From 8 to 10, group A did rifle drill.

From 10, after tea, group A had PT until noon.

Lunch was from noon to 12.30 pm, after which group B worked in the gardens. But a group ran the obstacle course and did "valf"

He was sentenced to 21 days and served 14.

Mr S was classified fit for DB by army doctors, even though he had a hernia — which, admittedly, he did not know about himself.

Soon after Mr S's DB stint, the hernia was found by a civilian doctor and operated on.

The daily programme experienced by Mr S was similar to the one Mr D underwent.

In the afternoons, however, Mr S worked with a team at some stores.

Mr S was not unduly worried by the PT, but one day he saw a fellow inmate collapse on the parade ground.

"He was crying and you could see that he just couldn't continue, but the physical training instructors screamed and shouted at him to go on."

Army, said in reply that legal proceedings were rigidly laid out, and that the minutes of a court martial would record the fact that the man on trial had been advised of his rights.

Each day's training in DB ended with a chase parade, in which the inmates are chased about during PT.

Long-term inmates often intimidated other inmates who were allegedly not pulling their weight.

The Bible was the only reading matter allowed at inmates were woken at quarter of their time for good behaviour.

My first complaint — that I was never properly informed that a court martial would take place.

Second, and more important, complaint was that I was given no indication of what was happening and whether I should seek legal advice.

Mr D met the second lieutenant who defended him at the trial for the first time on the day of the trial. "I would rather have died than find myself in that position," he said.

After dinner at 5.30, the men were locked up. "On the TV programme one of the men said we could have as much water as we liked."

"That's when I really laughed — because one afternoon, the officer in charge of us was angry that a prisoner had written a letter home that DB was like Durban Beach. He chased us over the obstacles for two hours in the hot crawling and running about."

Pretoria sun without giving us water.

"Then he took us to the top of a hill where he gave us as much water as we wanted. After that he made everyone roll down the hill."

"Well, to drink a lot of water before strenuous exercise can be lethal — and lots of the guys were vomiting and ill after that."

Mr D was allowed to write as many letters as he liked, and to receive visits on Sundays. There was a welfare officer, but to indicate in front of the others that you wanted to see her meant you were in for ridicule or worse, he said.

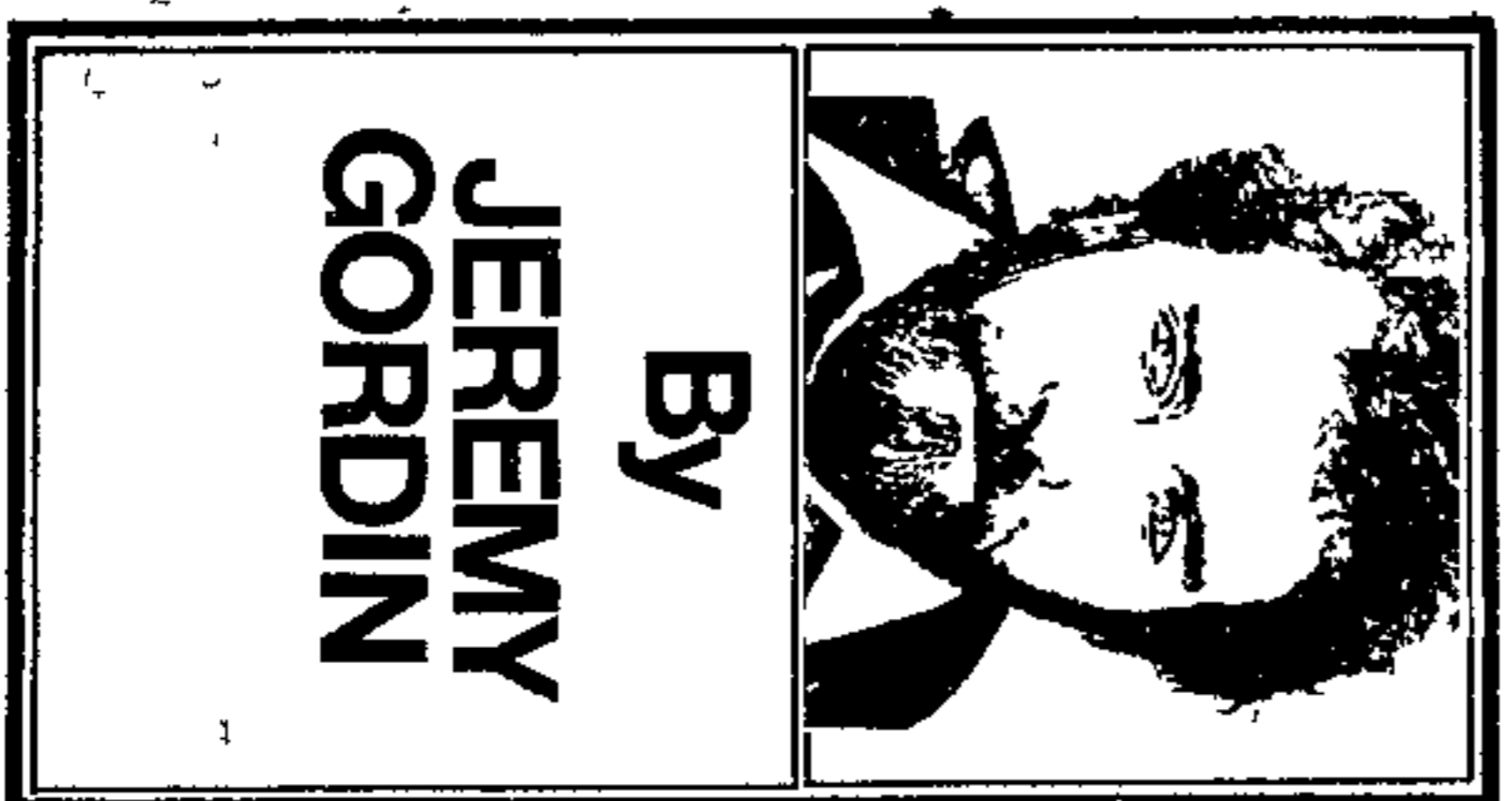
Mr S of Pretoria was sent to Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks in March 1977 for malicious damage to property. He and some friends had got drunk and destroyed a stop sign.

Mr S worked with a team at some stores. Mr S was not unduly worried by the PT, but one day he saw a fellow inmate collapse on the parade ground.

"He was crying and you could see that he just couldn't continue, but the physical training instructors screamed and shouted at him to go on."

THREE trainees who spoke to the Sunday Express about their experiences in DB suggested these measures to combat abuses:

- The authorities should make sure a man was sent to DB only as a last resort. "I was a last resort, but this is not really so," Mr D said.
- Instructors should be so severely punished for any infringements of regulations that they would be extremely unwilling to allow any infringements.
- For instance, they're not supposed to allow intimidation but, in fact, turn a blind eye," said Mr S.
- Reading matter should be allowed.
- More senior officers should be present to oversee all aspects of training.
- Instructors should be made aware that some prisoners who come into DB are unfit — that a man who has been operating a switchboard, for instance, will probably not be able to handle a full day of drill, PT, and running about without some build-up.
- Incentives should be offered to men doing their best to rehabilitate themselves.



By JEREMY GORDIN

3.45am (Even during basic training servicemen generally do not have to rise before 5am.)

Inmates were not allowed to keep their own cigarettes — but had them doled out during fixed smoke breaks, frequently cancelled as punishment.

There was no hot water for washing and shaving — even in winter.

Mr D of Johannesburg, now a student, was sentenced to 120 days in 1977 for issuing tyres without requisition forms. He was found guilty of theft.

He was found guilty of theft.



# SADF pledge to stamp out cruelty

14/7/79 CT.  
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Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The fact that soldiers don't normally "squeal" on their fellows-in-arms in the case of bullying or military orientation is a good sign — but a line must be drawn, and cruelty and sadism must be stamped out

This is the belief of Brigadier Cyrus Smith, who runs the newly formed army complaints office in Pretoria

Discussing recent cases of intimidat-

ion and sadism in the Defence Force among the national servicemen ranks, Brigadier Smith said it was impossible to screen perfectly every candidate for leadership

"Certain people are natural sadists," he said "This obviously is a form of mental illness and cannot always be recognized at once

"A man may have this sadistic streak in him, but it remains hidden for most of his life And then it sud-

denly flares up in stress situations

"With the national service scheme as it is, we call up every able-bodied man in the country And no matter how we idealize or romanticize the situation in South Africa the average citizen here is no better or worse than most people in other countries

"We would like to believe that the majority are well-balanced people, but it only needs one percent of them to

have this tendency to cause severe problems"

Brigadier Smith said the main problem which the SADF faced in this respect was to identify servicemen with a sadistic streak or psychopathic tendency

"We would obviously prefer not to have them in the Defence Force And if admitted, they will definitely not be placed in a position of authority over other men"

16/2/29  
Argus  
254

# Soldier found hanged in cell

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A military board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the death of a 20-year-old national serviceman who was found hanged in a cell at the Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks yesterday.

A spokesman at defence headquarters in Pretoria today confirmed the death of Rifleman Henry Charles Holloway in the detention barracks, but did not give more details.

Rifleman Holloway's father, Mr R. E. Holloway of PO Penge, Eastern Transvaal, has been told of his son's death.

## HIS BELT

It is reported that Rifleman Holloway allegedly hanged himself with the belt of his overall. It is believed he was sentenced to a period in the barracks for failing to report for military duty.



group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution or within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legassick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress rather than resource scarcity determined when group fission occurred. However, oral tradition cannot provide an accurate picture of the initial colonisation and an archaeological test between the two hypotheses is required.

Doctors in  
SADF liable  
7/1/77  
Science Reporter

Both the continuous and the discontinuous spread model employed ecological variables to determine rate of spread. DOCTORS serving with the South African Defence Force are still liable for a malpractice claim, according to a shock announcement in the latest issue of the SA Medical Journal. This is the case even if the doctor is simply doing national service, said the journal, adding that the news was received in a directive from the Surgeon General. The directive read "In the case of a medical officer employed by, or rendering National Service in, the SA Defence Force, the SADF will only accept liability where the action taken or service rendered was in the interest and/or on behalf of the SADF. This does not, however, prevent a claimant from lodging a claim against the department on the one hand, and against the individual in his private professional capacity on the other hand. If negligence is proven, and especially wilful negligence, the individual medical officer cannot bargain on the protection i.e. defraying of costs involved by the SA Defence Force."

and totemic change may be paralleled by changes in pottery. If totemic change is used as a model, fission should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Diland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

(254.722/7/79 C.J.)

# Trainee death: Doctors testify on exhaustion

Own Correspondent

**PRETORIA.** — A military doctor told a Regional Court here yesterday there were a few other cases of heat exhaustion or cramps on the same day that Private Eugene Martin Weideman died.

Dr I B Kaye was giving evidence in a case in which five permanent force men are appearing on a charge of culpable homicide. The charges result from the death of Private Weideman, 19, on January 19, at the 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte, from heat exhaustion after a 8,2-kilometre cross-country run.

During the run he collapsed and was allegedly hit, slapped, bumped and shaken by permanent force instructors.

The men appearing on the culpable homicide charge are Captain Johan Hendrik Hartzenberg, 26; Corporal Jacob Willem van Achterbergh, Sergeant Johannes Marthinus Albertus Dippenaar, Corporal Lucas Andries Swanepoel, 21, and Corporal Steven John Coetzer, 19.

They face alternative charges of unlawfully assaulting or maltreating Private Weideman and unlawfully neglecting to observe a Defence Force order which it was their duty to know.

All five have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Dr Kaye said he was on casualty duty at 1 Military Hospital on January 19 when Private Weideman was brought in. Private Weideman was lying slumped forward in a vehicle and nobody else was around. He made a provisional diagnosis of heat exhaustion and tried to revive him.

A military doctor, Dr G D Goss, told the court that when he saw Private Weideman in the casualty section of 1 Military Hospital, he was beyond the "point of no return".

Dr Goss said at 6.30 pm he was approached by Dr Kaye and told he had a severely ill patient whom he thought was suffering from a heat stroke or heat exhaustion.

He found Private Weideman lying on a trolley with a drip going. He was dark in colour.

Dr Goss said Private Weideman's condition at that stage was very severe. His rectal temperature was 42° C, and he had a respiratory rate of 38 a minute. The normal adult at rest had a respiratory rate of between 12 and 16. Under cross-examination, Dr Goss said if he suspected a patient was suffering from heat stroke he would immediately take a rectal temperature and then start with the cooling process.

It would be impossible for a layman to see if a person was heat intolerant merely by looking at them and only a doctor could diagnose heat stroke.

Dr Goss said it must have been very difficult for Dr Kaye to make a definite diagnosis because no medical history was available. He admitted that alcohol intake, certain drugs and underlying disease could accelerate heat stroke.

The hearing continues.



# SOUTPIL 'N DOODSTEER WIR WAARM SOLDAAAT

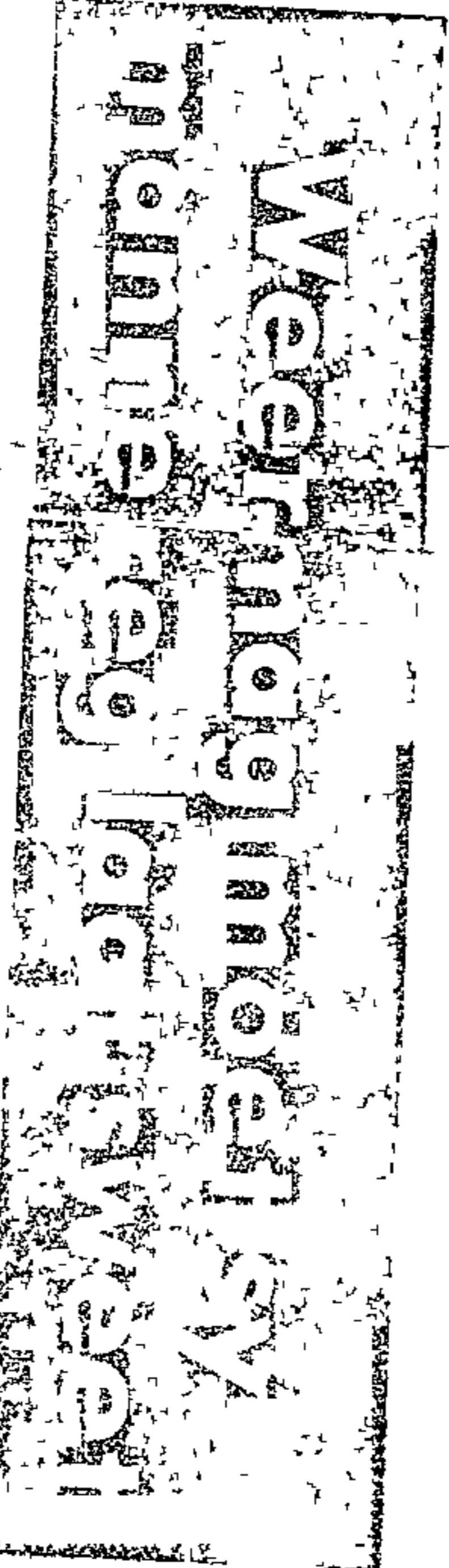
S.A. PROCT 23/1/77

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**DEUR THINUS PRINSLOO**  
**NIEMAND** hoef weens hitte-uitputting te sterf nie. Só sê die man wat ernstige leem-diese toetse. Hy bled hulp aan in dié ver-band.

• Die sluipende dood — hittesteek — het al die lewe van verskeie soldate geëis.  
 • Duisende soldate wat elke dag op ons warm grense en in kampe oral in die land emmers vol sweet, is na bewering tot onlangs die verkeerde middel teen hittekampe gegee.

Die bekende soutpil wat elke soldaat ken en wat ná strawwe oefensessies en patrolls mildelik uitgedeel is, is petrol op die vuur om hittesteek op te doen.  
 \* Dit blyk dat Suid-Afrika se tienduisende swart en wit mynwerkers wat elke dag in die warm ingewande van die aarde werk, beter beskerm



Werkers met min weerstand teen hitte word gou gevind en beskerm. In die mediese toetse wat soldate ondergaan, word hul hitte-toleransie, wat nou saamhang met hul werkermoë, nie bepaal nie.  
 Die man wat dié toedrag van sake oorgeleë het, is prof. Nic Strydom, hoof van die afdeling nywerheidsshigiene van die Kamer van Mynwese.  
 Twee weke gelede in die TV-program Spectrum was prof. Strydom en hoë Weer-magoffisiere haaks oor hitte-steek. Die professor het kaa-kop gesê die Weermag skakel die verskynsel nie uit nie.

Prof Strydom sê die Kamer van Mynwese sal graag die Weermag help om die toets-Kamer op te rig. Dis betreklik eenvoudige toetse. Hy meen daar is geen land of instansie wat meer kennis het oor die gevare van hitteblootstelling as die Kamer van Mynwese nie.  
 Dis volstrekt noodsaaklik dat die Weermag moet weet wat die temperatuur in 'n bepaalde omgewing is. „As

„Hierdie dehidrasie van die weefsel lei tot 'n verhoogde liggaamstemperatuur, 'n verhoogde hartsnelheid en 'n verlagingslag in werkermoë.“  
 Prof. Strydom sê dis baie belangrik dat soldate genoeg water moet kry — 'n liter per man in woestyn toestande. In vogtige hitte moet so min klere moontlik gedra word As die son skerp skyn, moet loshangende klere gedra word.

„Omdat die nodige mediese toetse hiervoor nie op diens-pligiges gedoen word nie, Aan RAPPORT verduidelik prof Strydom agterna dat daar vandag geen rede is waarom iemand aan hitte-steek hoef te sterf nie

By Suid-Afrikaanse myne is daar 30 klimaatkamers waarin tot 300 000 swart mynwerkers elke jaar getoets word om hul werkermoë en hitte-toleransie te bepaal (kyk die voorblad van Atefsee).

„Wat ons aan die Weer-manne sê, is: klassifiseer jou soldate so. Ek wil waarborg dat daar dan geen ongevalle sal wees nie, en selfs minder gevalle dat soldate lastrant teenoor offisiere is

„Geen mediese ondersoek van die Weermag kan bepaal wat die hitte-toleransie van 'n man is nie. Deur gebruik te maak van die toets om werkermoë vas te stel, kan 70 persent van diegene wat moontlik hittesteek kan ontwikkel, geïdentifiseer word.“

Prof. Strydom sê die Kamer van Mynwese sal graag die Weermag help om dié toets uit te skel.  
 „Vir elke liter sweet wat 'n soldaat verloor, hoop ses gram sout in die liggaam op.  
 „As hy dan 'n soutpil drink, is dit so goed as om petrol op die vuur te gooi. Die verhoogde soutkonsentrasie is vir die liggaam onaantoonbaar. Vloei-stof word aan die weefsels onttrek om die sout te verdun en in die niere uit te skel.

die dag oor  
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evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwale and Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is contradicted by this ordering. On the other hand a continuous spread process would have made changes in pottery styles unlikely to occur, and social pressure would have enforced spread and diversification of the Early Iron Age by a model that combines a discontinuous spread and a continuous spread.

In the present paper two simple ecological models of dispersal are shown to produce different rates of expansion rates derived from the Early Iron Age radiocarbon dates that a discontinuous spread model produces more than a continuous spread model.

#### ECOLOGICAL MODELS OF DISPERSAL

**Continuous Spread.** Dispersal processes that give rise to two variables, population growth and carrying capacity, have been limited to two variables, population growth and carrying capacity, in a territory or home ranges (Emlen, 1973). A territory in archaeology (Higgs and Vita-Finzi, 1968) is defined as a specified system of exploitation of resources under a specified carrying capacity. As the carrying capacity is approached, population density increases and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted that population often appears to be at a lower density than the carrying capacity. It has been suggested that social organisation may act as a population regulating mechanism (Wynn Edwards, 1962; Snyder, 1968). In some communities individuals would have interacted, and as population

# R74000 in aid to WP soldiers

THE Western Province Command spent more than R74000 of the South African Defence Force Fund in the past three years to aid servicemen in financial difficulties, Brigadier L. H. Robertson, Officer-Commanding Western Province Command said yesterday.

The fund, which was established in 1976, gave financial assistance to the families and dependants of 51 national servicemen, 81 commando members, 161 Citizen Force members and 30 South African Cape Corps members of the Western Province Command.

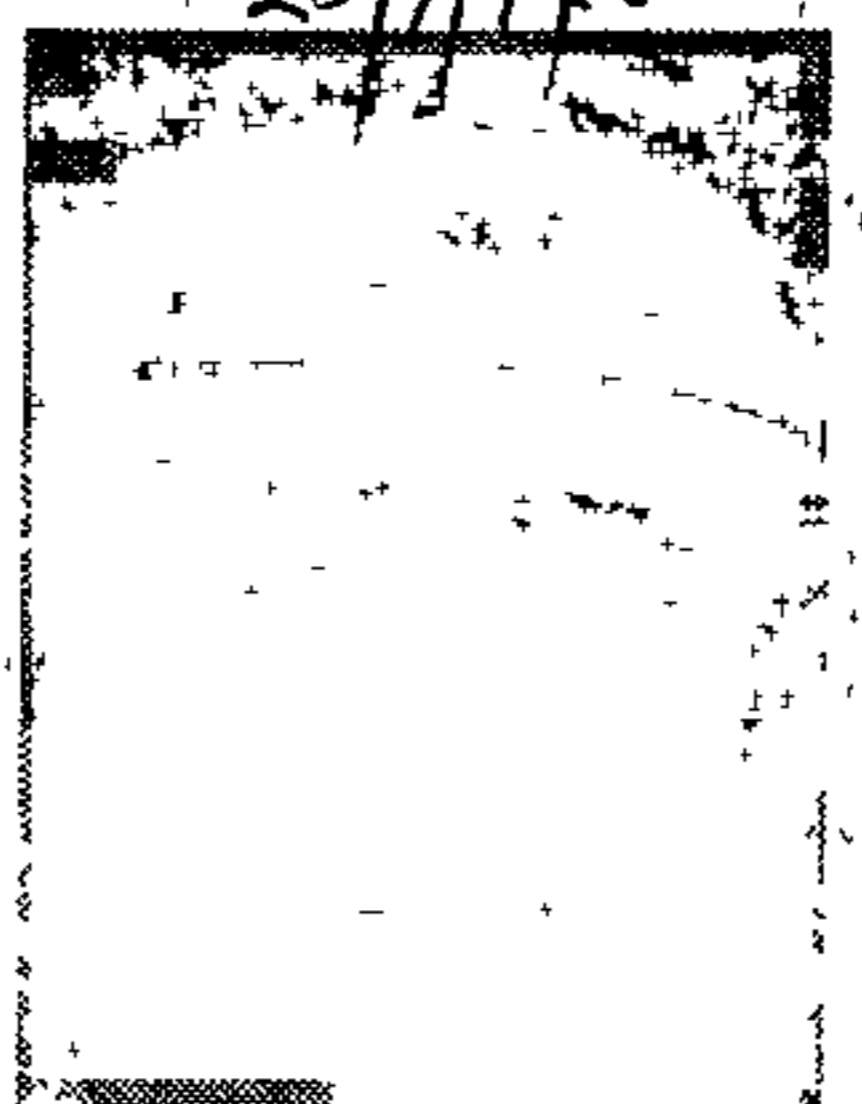
Brigadier Robertson made an urgent appeal to members of the public to support the SADF Fund and to ensure that it continued.

#### DONATIONS

He said the fund relied entirely on contributions — the largest fund-raiser being the Southern Cross Fund — because it was completely free from Government sponsorship.

Brigadier Robertson said the fund enabled servicemen — excluding Permanent Force members or their families — to request financial aid to help pay rent, electricity bills and insurance policies.

All cases requesting financial assistance were assessed by social welfare workers at the command



Brigadier L. H. Robertson

according to the serviceman's salary, military pay and allowance such as 'danger pay' as well as his wife's household expenditure.

Fund-raising efforts by different units of the Western Province Command in the past three months boosted the fund by R18 319.

#### REQUESTS

He said arrangements had also been made with all welfare and ex-servicemen organisations to channel all requests for financial aid to the SADF Fund.

Members of the public can send gifts to any local branch of the Southern Cross Fund or directly to the South African Defence Force Fund, Box 1, Cape Town.

**Discontinuous Spread.** If the assumption in the continuous spread model or short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

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NM 1/8/79

# Blitz on unlicensed air guns

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Crime Reporter

THOUSANDS of pellet gun owners face penalties up to R1,000 fine and two years' jail because they are without gun licences

Shopkeepers selling pellet guns without licences to deal in arms and ammunition also face prosecution and even stiffer sentences.

Police yesterday warned that action was to be taken against unlicensed pellet gun owners.

Captain Arthur Willis of Divisional Headquarters stressed that pellet guns were now regarded in law as firearms and the same controls applied.

He said applications for pellet gun licences could be made by taking the guns to the nearest police station.

Any one applying for a licence would not be prosecuted.

Captain Willis said a firearm was defined as "any weapon which projects projectiles such as a bullet, slug, pellet or ball"

The definition did not include weapons such as spearguns and bows and arrows.

The policeman also warned that no child under the age of 16 was allowed to possess a pellet gun or fire one except under the supervision of an adult.

He added that it was illegal to fire air guns in built-up areas and said anyone was entitled to remove a pellet gun from an unsupervised child under 16 found in a public place.

Parents could be held responsible for their children's actions and gun-owners could lose their licences if their children acted irresponsibly.

"The law states clearly that, unless directly under the supervision of a White adult, nobody under 16 may possess a firearm."

All pellet guns would be stamped with a registration number once licensed.

Port Natal Divisional Commissioner Brigadier Gert Kruger said he had given instructions to his men to look out for unlicensed air guns and shops illegally selling them.

"Pellet gun accidents are becoming more frequent and we have no alternative but to enforce the law — and in this case the law is very clear."

"A pellet gun is classed as a firearm and the same laws as for any other firearms apply," he said.

Brigadier Kruger pointed out that more and more people were being declared unfit to possess firearms because of negligence or carelessness.

Only the other day, a doctor was declared unfit to possess a firearm for three years because he left his gun in his car's cubbyhole.

"Thefts of firearms are becoming alarming and we view the situation very seriously," he said.

Durban arms dealer Mr Dennis Monk said it was surprising how many people wishing to buy pellet guns were unaware of the fact that they had to have a licence.

"We will assist a potential buyer in obtaining a

NM 1/8/79

# Clamp on air guns

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★ FROM PAGE 1

licence but we will not hand him the gun until we are satisfied that he knows how to handle it safely.

"We are in the process of building a special shooting range for pellet guns which can be very dangerous weapons," he said.

Mrs. Isolda Mellet who runs the Centre for the Rehabilitation of Wildlife in Queensburgh, welcomed police enforcement of the law against pellet guns.

She said she had treated scores of birds and other animals for pellet gun wounds.

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

# Fund wanted for education of 'old' soldiers

Star

17/8/77

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Military Correspondent

A State-aided fund to help soldiers returning from military service to improve their educational qualifications has been proposed by the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce.

The immediate past president of the chamber, Mr Dan Rolt, who will chair a symposium on returned soldiers to be held in Pretoria next week, said he was shocked to hear of the low educational qualifications of the majority of national servicemen.

"I intend proposing to the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Coetsee, at the symposium next week that a State-aided fund should be organised to help servicemen who cannot afford further education.

"This could work along the lines of the American GI Bill and similar funds set up after World War 2," he said. "Commerce should force the issue and play a part in the establishment of such a fund."

## IMPORTANT

He also said he did not believe commerce was doing enough for the serviceman when he returned from his two-year military stint.

"We believe this is one of the most important matters in the country," he said. "We are fully committed to a belief in the socio-economic responsibilities of organised commerce."

The symposium is a first for the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce and for the country.

"Its purpose is to highlight the needs of the returning soldier, the re-orientation of these men into civilian life and the availability of suitable career opportunities," he added.

The symposium will give parents and returned soldiers, as well as those in the army and going in to the army, an opportunity to find out exactly what the implications of a particular career may be and obtain advice on

## career opportunities.

The symposium will be held on Tuesday August 21 at the Palms Hotel, Silverton, Pretoria, and will be opened at 2 pm by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr H J Coetsee.

Parents, soldiers and others wishing to attend can telephone the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce at 23-368.



# Arrogant Russians get Nigerian boot

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union has been ordered to remove most of its military advisers from Nigeria, US Defence Department officials have been told.

In a move that is interpreted as a blow to Moscow's influence in a key African country Nigeria has recently asked the Soviet Union to cut back on the size of its air force training mission in the country.

They said the mission, which currently trains Nigerian pilots to fly Soviet Mig-21 fighters, would be reduced from about 40 to five advisers next year.

The officials said an intelligence report indicated the Nigerian action had been prompted by inefficient performance and "condescending atti-

tudes" on the part of the Soviet advisers.

The Nigerian action was viewed as a positive development by several aides because of the nation's growing economic role and political influence in Africa. With a population of almost 100 million, Nigeria possesses the largest armed forces South of the Sahara. In recent years, Nigeria has also become the second largest exporter of oil to the United States.

Although some officials said that it was too early to tell whether the Nigerian decision signalled a cooling in relations with Moscow, a White House aide said the development vindicated the administration's attempt to shore up ties with the huge African country.

Officials said the

Nigerian decision to reduce Soviet advisers had been coupled with growing signs of Nigerian interest in expanding military ties by purchasing American hardware. But there was little likelihood the administration would alter its existing military ties with Nigeria, which mainly consist of training Nigerian officers in the US.

Officials said that while Nigerian military authorities were evidently satisfied with the performance of the Soviet fighters and other equipment, they have become displeased with the inability of Soviet technicians to service them.

American officials in Nigeria reported that the Soviet technicians alienated Nigerians by frequent displays of arrogance.

Institute of Inter-Kapitaal  
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n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet  
Nr. 61 van 1973).

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254 DD 24.8.79

# 40 Canadian firms accused of aiding SA

GENEVA — A United Nations expert has accused 40 Canadian firms of giving economic assistance to South Africa and one of aiding Zimbabwe Rhodesia in a list submitted here to a UN sub-commission on discrimination and protection of minorities.

An accompanying report did not specify the nature of the assistance. It said the list, compiled by Mr Ahmed Khalifa of Egypt, updated one published last year. It was based on information taken from previous reports by the UN and non-governmental organisations and other publications.

Canadian firms named as aiding South Africa were Anthes Imperial Ltd, Barringer Research, Bayer Foreign Investments Ltd, Canada Development Corporation, Canada Wire and Cable Co Ltd, Chromium Mining and Smelting Corp Ltd, Columbus McKinnon Ltd, Consolidated Bathurst Ltd, Convexo Ltd, De Leuw Cather and Associates, Dominion Textile Ltd, Dresser Industries Canada Ltd, Federal Pioneer Ltd, Ford Motor Co (Canada) Ltd, Fram Canada Ltd, Hudson Bay Company, Inco Ltd, Kennecott Canada Ltd, Laurasia Resources Ltd, Maclean-Hunter Ltd, Manufacturers Life Insur-

ance Co, Moore Corp Ltd, (Robert) Corp Ltd, Mts International Services Inc, Noranda Mines, Placer Development Ltd, Polymer Corp Ltd, Reed Shaw Osler Ltd, Scintrex Ltd, Seaboard Lumber Sales Ltd, Seagram Co Ltd, Siemens Overseas Investments, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Thomson Equitable Corp Ltd, Tinto Holdings Canada Ltd, Weston (George) Ltd, Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd, International Nickel of Canada, Massey Ferguson, Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation of Canada.

The report also accused Falconbridge of giving unspecified military assistance to South Africa.

"The company alleged to have aided Zimbabwe Rhodesia was named as All Can.

The list also named 12 Canadian banks which it said gave economic assistance to South Africa.

They were Ames (AE) Ltd, Bank of Montreal, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Dominion Securities Corp Ltd, Greenshields Inc, Harris and Partners Ltd, McLeod Young Weir and Co Ltd, Nesbitt Thompson and Co Ltd, Richardson Securities of Canada, Royal Bank, Toronto Dominion Bank, Wood Gundy Ltd — SARA-RNS

Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek aanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaampnare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting regering betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange by het besprekings gevoer met stigtinge, trusts ndige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek nd het hy 'n toelae vir die konstruktiewe Pro- g van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die de Kerken in Holland.

L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- le firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

ensies

78 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies

konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- svergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti- r Rasseverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

kaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

ereidkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede, verandering voorstel in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio- logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus)

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onder- soek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skier- eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman  
Professor A. Cupido  
Mr N. Daniels  
Mr Achmat Davids

Mr H.W. Maddelmann  
Erw. M.T.L. Moletsane  
Professor A.D. Muller  
Sheik A. Najaar

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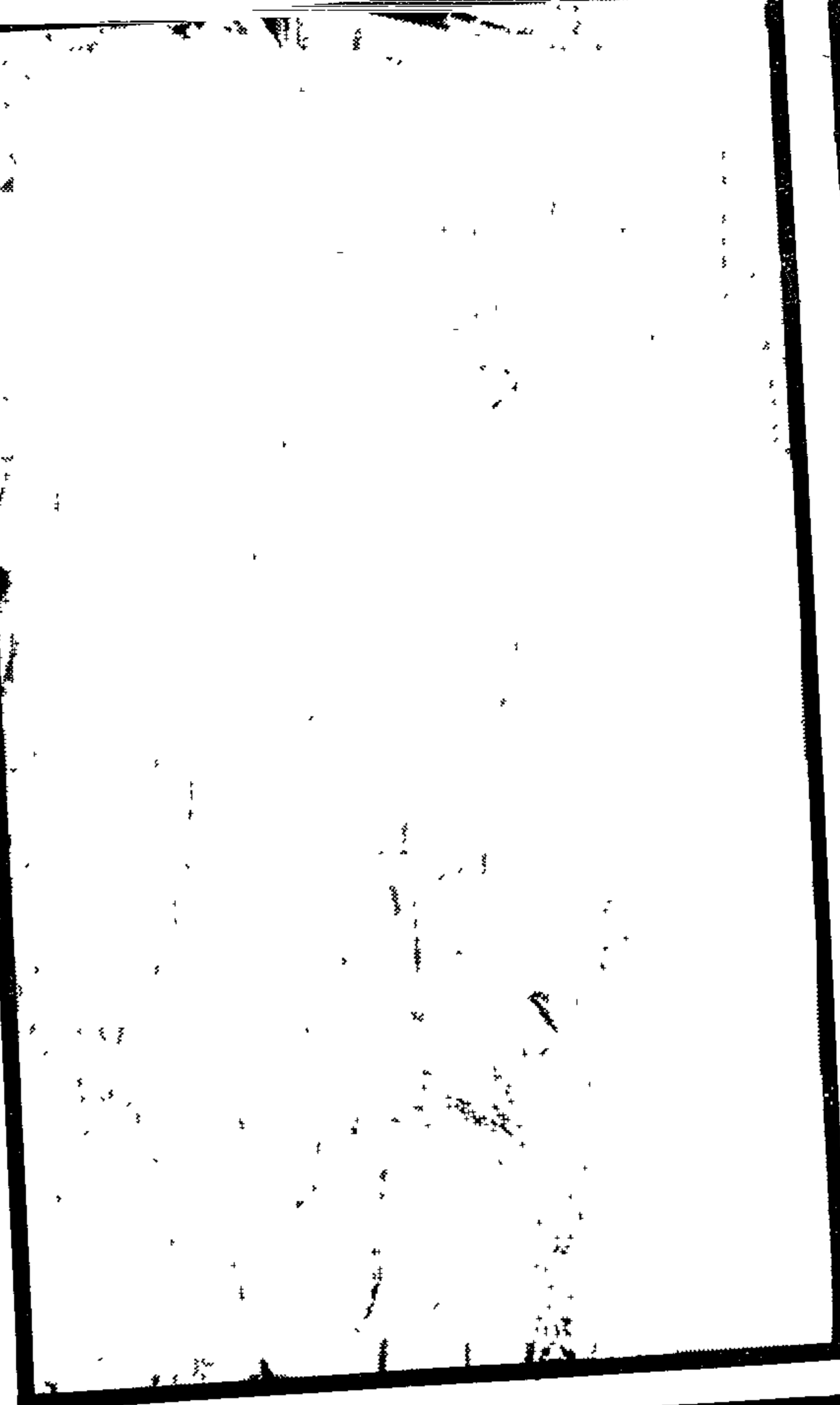
Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, bare vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die

van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, African Friends Service Committee en kollegas in verskeie universiteite besoek.

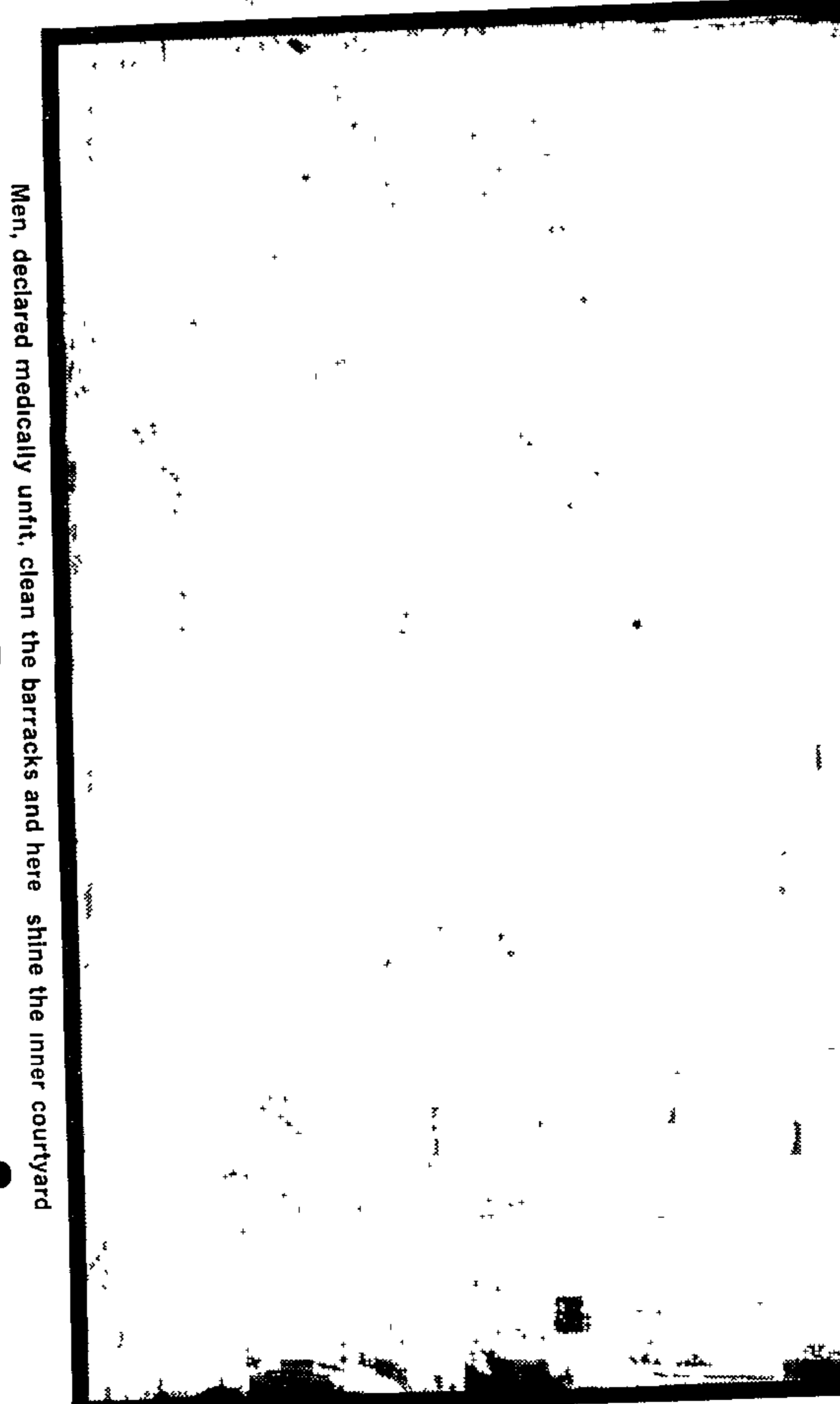
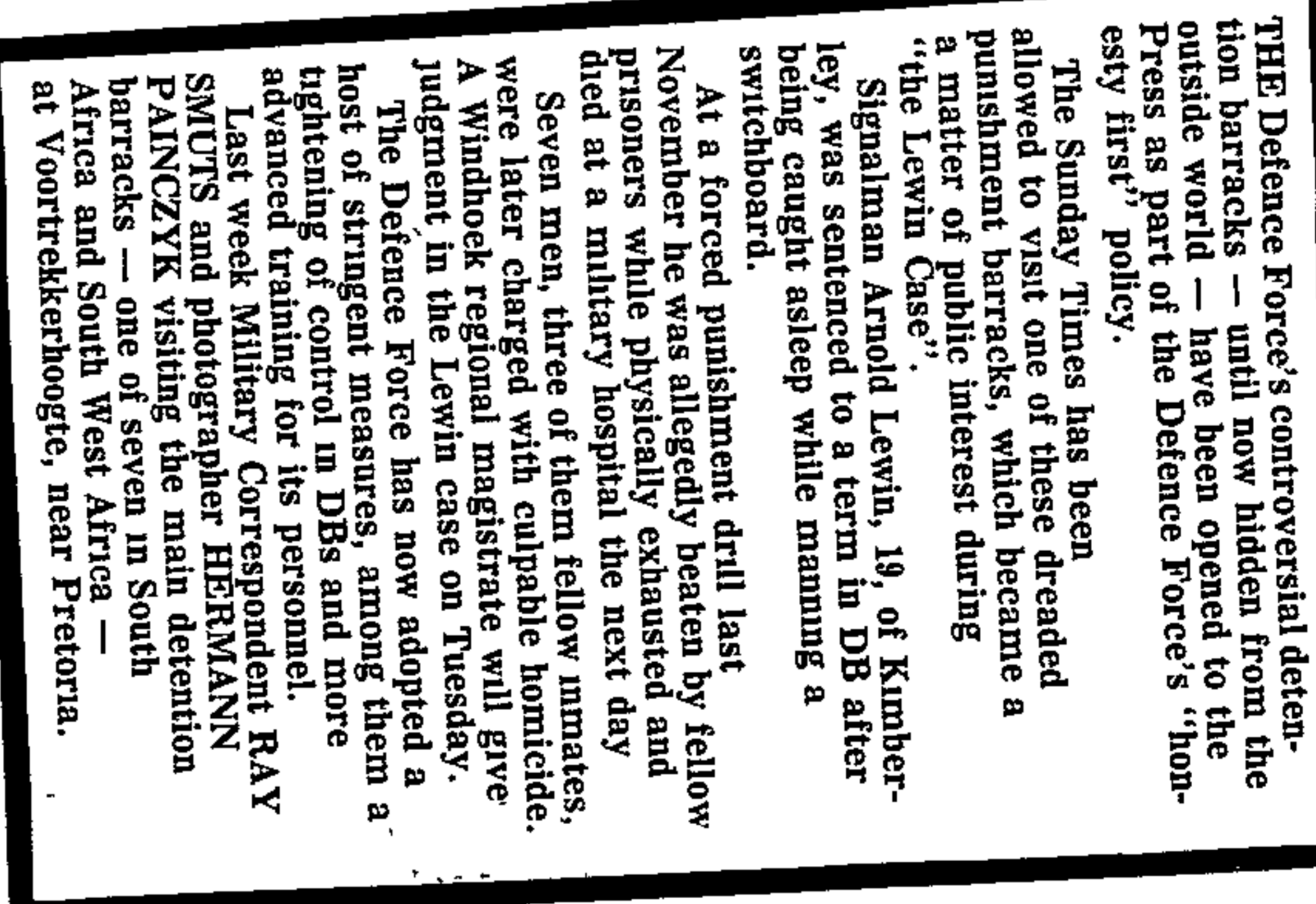
15



# DB The Sunday Times reveals what it's really like in an Army jail



Prisoners chop firewood under the watchful eye of a military policeman



Men, declared medically unfit, clean the barracks and here shine the inner courtyard

## It's a kindergarten now, says the major

HIGH metal fencing, topped by coils of barbed wire, surround South Africa's main detention barracks

The barracks are set well back from the road at Vooitrekker-hoogte, near a gaily decorated children's creche, from where the laughter of children can be heard daily

But there is no laughter behind the austere metal fence

As the heavy barracks doors swung open we saw a group of 20 men polishing the black slate courtyard

These men have been excused rigorous duties on medical grounds

On the walls placards bear inscriptions like, "South Africa needs you, not detention" and "Rather sweat than blood"

Stern-faced, Major V. J. Venter

THE Defence Force's controversial detention barracks — until now hidden from the outside world — have been opened to the Press as part of the Defence Force's "honesty first" policy.

The Sunday Times has been allowed to visit one of these dreaded punishment barracks, which became a matter of public interest during "the Lewin Case".

Signalman Arnold Lewin, 19, of Kimberley, was sentenced to a term in DB after being caught asleep while manning a switchboard.

At a forced punishment drill last November he was allegedly beaten by fellow prisoners while physically exhausted and died at a military hospital the next day.

Seven men, three of them fellow inmates, were later charged with culpable homicide. A Windhoek regional magistrate will give judgment in the Lewin case on Tuesday.

The Defence Force has now adopted a host of stringent measures, among them a tightening of control in DBs and more advanced training for its personnel.

Last week Military Correspondent RAY SMUTS and photographer HERMANN PAINCZYK visited the main detention barracks — one of seven in South Africa and South West Africa — at Vooitrekkerhoogte, near Pretoria.

servicing their term of detention

Most of the detainees at the Vooitrekkerhoogte DB are there for going AWOL — absent without leave — and they serve between 14 days and 12 months, depending on previous offences

But others are doing time for theft, assault, possession of drugs, insubordination and disobeying a lawful command

Detention barracks, says Col Du Plessis, are really intended as a deterrent and to prevent a persistent offender from influencing others

"I do not regard these men as criminals. A man who goes absent without leave has committed an offence against the Defence Force, but he never gets a criminal record"

The day starts early in detention barracks — at 4.30 am — and ends at 9 pm

Prisoners are divided into categories

The A Group are men declared medically fit and who have not completed three months in detention. There were only 24 of them at the time of our visit

The B Group, of which there were 36, are those who have completed three months of their sentence. They do no work mainly in the kitchen, sick bay and stores

The C Group — 182 of them — do no parade ground work because of their medical classification. They are divided into work teams, spending their time making up ration packs and sanding vehicles which require respraying

There were also 76 prisoners awaiting trial

The A Group has by far the most strenuous programme, resembling that followed by army infantry trainees. A typical schedule is 4.30 am - 5.45 am. Reveille, roll

5.15 pm - 5.45 pm. Shower

call, shower and clean cells

5.45 am - 7.30 am. Clean cell blocks, breakfast, smoke (one only) and medicine parade

7.30 am - 8 am. Roll call on parade ground and prayer parade

8 am - 8.40 am. Physical training

8.50 am - 10.10 am. Two periods of squad drill with a break of five minutes in between

10.10 am - 10.30 am. Tea break

10.30 am - noon. Two periods of squad drill with a break of five minutes in between

7 pm - 9 pm. Inspection of cells and lights out

The prisoners are housed in four cell blocks, each containing 68 cells. Wherever possible, one man occupies a cell

Prisoners sleep on foam rubber mattresses on the floor. They are given four blankets. The 2.7 m cell contains only a metal locker, wash basin, water bottle and chamber pot

All their meals are prepared in the privates mess at Northern Transvaal Command. The men are allowed two cigarettes a day, morning and evening

The most severe form of punishment a prisoner can receive is to be put on spare diet — he is allowed a half loaf of bread a day and as much water as he can drink

This diet can only be maintained for 48 hours, after which the prisoner must be given a week-long

break before returning to it

An innovation is a sports parade on Wednesday afternoon and prisoners will soon have a gymnasium

In the afternoons those wishing to read have access to a library containing more than 2 000 books.

They can see a doctor and a social worker from Monday to Friday and a psychiatrist each Thursday

Chaplains of different denominations visit on Tuesday. Individual church parades are held each Sunday and an interdenominational church parade once a month

The prisoners are allowed visitors on the last Sunday of the month. Children between the ages of three and 12 are not allowed. In special cases, such as a death in the family, prisoners may be granted parole.

Detainees have been given time off to get married. All returned of their own free will



# Unrepentant Witnesses have no hard feelings

IF doing time in Pretoria's detention barracks has done anything to the band of 53 Jehovah's Witnesses, it has strengthened their belief that their decision to refuse training was right.

Outside the tidy cell block where they are kept apart from other prisoners, the English-speaking leader of the "Witnesses" told me:

"I have been in DB for 15 months and am due for release in three-and-a-half months.

"Unfortunately I won't be staying here for the full three years. I would have liked to stay and help my brothers. But I can say that the time spent in detention has strengthened my religious convictions.

"We see this as punishment in a way, but feel no hatred

towards the authorities. We expect them to see our side of the story — that we would never be prepared to change our principle of non-violence.

"In our daily work here we feel that we are not supporting the war machine or the South African Defence Force as such, but the community. If we compromised in any way, we would be violating our principles."

The 28-year-old leader, who may not be identified, admitted that although he had always been a Witness at heart he had actually undergone nine months of training at Ladysmith in 1970 and enjoyed the experience.

## Bible

"But my belief grew and when it came to attending a camp I decided that if I went I would be violating my conscience. So I refused.

"I am not bitter at all. If there are Brothers who are bitter, we correct them because the Bible expects us to realise that we, as Christians, should expect to be persecuted for being neutral.

"There are two things I will do when I get out — serve my God more fully and be more understanding towards my wife."

The Jehovah's Witnesses, who serve between two and three years in DB, are kept busy with repair and maintenance work to roads and buildings at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Outside their cell block is an immaculately kept garden in which flowers and succulents grow.

In the centre of the garden is a statue of a naked man, sculpted by one of the Witnesses, bearing the Biblical inscription. "And they will have to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning shears."

A Jehovah's Witness spends his free time sculpting a naked man in the cell block's immaculate garden.



SEE FOR THEMSELVES HOW SOLDIERS ARE TREATED

# still no picnic getting better

training here is less strenuous than in No 1 Parachute Battalion"

The only exceptions are the Jehovah's Witnesses. They are kept separated and do not undergo training. But they receive a three-year sentence, the duration of compulsory national service.

According to Colonel Du Plessis and Major Johan "Popeye" Fourie, acting CO of Voortrekker DB, Jehovah's Witnesses give no trouble.

"They follow orders as long as these are given through their leader, and they make no attempt to escape."

The Jehovah's Witnesses wear blue overalls in place of uniforms and they tend their gardens and do duties outside the barracks without complaint.

I spoke to their leader, a young married man who had undergone his initial national service training because at the time "I was not a true believer, although I had been brought up a Jehovah's Witness."

He was called up for his annual one-month training as a reserve and refused. He was sentenced to 18 months.

He still has two months to go but says that the experience has made him a better Christian.

"We don't resent being placed here," he said, "We hold nothing against the Defence Force because of our sentences and we consider them just in terms of Government policy."

"They cannot allow young men to refuse to serve. But we believe that by agreeing to serve in the Defence Force we are going against God's will."

In private life the leader is a sales administrator.

Once a week the brethren negotiate with the Commandant of the DB, but he says that at times this is not satisfactory.

"I feel we should sometimes negotiate higher up."

During his 16 months in DB only two of his brethren



● Major Fourie, acting CO of the Voortrekker DB — "changes have been made in the past few months"

**JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES CONSTITUTE 64 OF 304 LONG-TERM DETAINEES**

have dropped out and agreed to do their national service.

"It is up to every man's conscience whether he should serve in the Defence Force or not, but after a man agrees to go against our faith we do not regard him as a brother anymore," he said.

His only regret is that he feels the Jehovah's Witnesses who refused to serve in the army could be used to more benefit elsewhere in the community.

"We could be put to work on the roads, or made to drive an ambulance — but by that I don't mean an army ambulance."

"As long as it is in no way designed to defend or kill."

He felt the present conviction of Jehovah's Witnesses had taught most of them to be stronger in their faith and had made them better men.

"The detention served to

isolate us from temptation outside.

"The one problem is depression and we try to uplift one another when melancholia sets in."

The leader, who is English-speaking, said about 55% of the brethren detainees were English-speaking and the remainder Afrikaans. "But we are equally strong in our faith."

Contrary to reports the DB does have a library, divided into English and Afrikaans fiction, and English and Afrikaans non-fiction.

Among the favourite reading is "Papillon", the great escape biography, but few of the inmates of Voortrekkerhoogte DB have attempted to escape.

During the past few years fewer than 50 have escaped. At present 17 are still free — some have been on the run for years.

Recently one escapee bolted over a five metre fence and two rolls of barbed wire from a roof three metres away. He has not been seen since.

He is one of the incorrigibles — the type of man they cannot keep inside.

Officers told me there was a small percentage of troops who could never be disciplined.

"You find that they come from broken marriages or their father was a drunkard or a jailbird," I was told

The men I spoke to said the treatment was no more harsh than they had received in normal training.

I spoke to a slightly built, blond trooper held in solitary confinement. Some wag had printed the word "Hotel" above the spy hole of his cell. He told me he had been locked in his small cell since last Monday.

He said he had gone AWOL and had escaped from the hospital twice.

He was 25 years old and had avoided his call-up until recently.

"I have learnt my lesson," he said, and told me he would not try to escape again.

In the next cell the inmate told me he had been charged with housebreaking and was awaiting trial.

They were on normal rations although there was a penalty of half rations for 48 hours.

They said they were given regular exercise periods.



● Major Fourie points out where a DB detainee vaulted from a roof over two rolls of barbed wire and escaped — he is still on the run.

## Minute by minute — the days of a DB detainee

THE MEN in detention barracks are wakened every day at 4.30am in their 3m x 3m cell, which has a mattress on the concrete floor and a small cupboard.

They wash, shave and clean their cells. Between 5.45am and 7.30am they have breakfast, smoke one of two cigarettes they are allowed a day, and attend medical inspection.

Then, after a prayer parade, they fall in to work teams.

At 8am to 8.50am they clean the blocks, and then they have physical training for an hour and 15 minutes.

They then have a tea break before doing rifle drill for 55 minutes.

Between noon and 1pm they eat — the food is the same as the normal trooper's —

and they can have a cigarette and report to the doctor.

After lunch the men are put on productive work for three hours.

At 4pm they put away their equipment and between 4.15pm and 4.30 they have the opportunity to visit a doctor or smoke.

They then have chase parade for an hour and 15 minutes until 5.15pm when they have dinner parade for half an hour before they are paraded between 5.45pm and 7pm to be locked up for the night.

Jehovah's Witnesses, on the other hand, also have reveille at 4.30am, and have to wash and shave. After breakfast and medical parade they are put to work doing productive labour the whole day except for pauses for meals and tea.



**DIE lewe van 'n jongman in die Weermag se detensiekasernes — die soldaat se „tronk” — is soortgelyk aan dié van 'n infanterie-dienspligtige: wakker om 4.30 v.m., goeie kos, oefeninge, opleiding, sport of spel of biblioteek en ligte-uit teen 9-uur nm.**

Vandeesweek het die Weermag een van sy sogenaamde „DB's, dié op Voortrekkerhoogte, aan permanente oopgevoel. Niks is weggesteek nie en drie uur lank is die kaserne deeglik ondersoek.

● Dit is gedoen op die voorrand van 'n hofuitspraak oor die dood van 'n dienspligtige aan beweerde hitte-uitputting en mishandeling. Dinsdag gee 'n Windhoekse hof uitspraak oor die jongman se dood op Grootfontein. Die Weermag het ons verseker dat die toestande in die detensiekaserne op Voortrekkerhoogte soortgelyk is aan dié op Grootfontein.

# Weermag gooi deure oop, steek niks weg

Deur JOHAN STRYDOM

● Op Voortrekkerhoogte was daar vandeesweek 318 aangehoudenes, onder wie vyf swartes en een Indier. Almal mans. Van die 318 is 53 Jehovasgetuies wat op grond van hul geloofsoortuiging weier om dienspligtig te doen. Onder die huidige bedeling word hulle drie jaar lank in die detensiekasernes aan-gehou.

● Op Grootfontein was daar vandeesweek 18 aangehoudenes en by Wynberg 20.

Van die ysterdeur voor, verby die selle (met die beddegoed op die grond) tot by die veiligheidsomheining met rolle doringdraad waar 'n jongman Sondag na sy vryheid gesprong het, was die voorbehoude net, geen foto's wat aangehoudenes kan identifiseer nie, of wat

ontsnappings kan ver-gemaklik nie. Die Weermag wil met dié oopmaak wys hoe dit in sy grootste detensie-kaserne gaan. Ons is Vrydagmiddag net ná eenuur op kort kennisgewing in by die voordeur, met die belangrikste vergunningsvir die aangehoudenes daar opgespyker. Half-vyf is ons weer daar uit

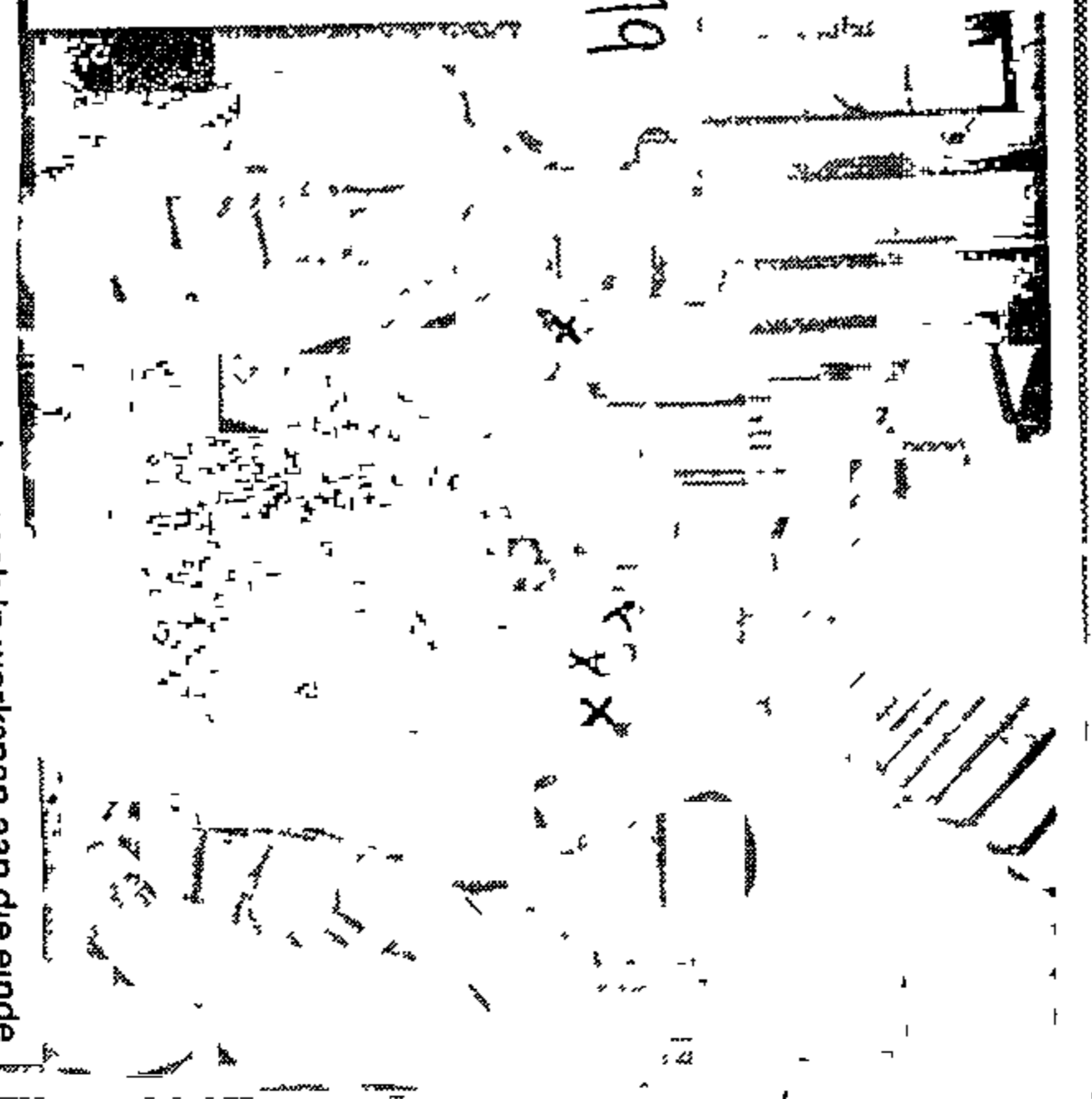
Dies is die  
lees van die  
skroep skroep  
elke soldaat

Nérens het dit gelyk asof een van meer as driehonderd man afgeknou of ondervoed is nie. Die gevoel dat die manne in 'n Weermagstuaanse besig is met opleiding — behalwe natuurlik dié in eensame opsluiting, die siekes en die Jehovasgetuies — is deurgaans baie sterk. Totdat 'n werkspan aan

die einde van die dag by die staal deur aankom en van 'n kant af deursoek word — soos by 'n tronk. Gedurende die middag kom van die manne se eenheidsbeveelvoerders, Weermagregseleerdes wat van die manne se sake hanteer, en 'n Weermagdokter by die manne in die detensiekaserne aan.

Mense wat maatskaplike en sielkundige werk doen, kom ook gerreeld, sê maj Vic Venter, su-perintendent van die kaserne Saam met hom antwoord kol Doep du Plessis, van kommandement Noord-Transvaal, wat verantwoordelik is vir detensie-aangeleenthede, en skakel-offisiere van die Weermag die vrae.

Die manne se lot in Voortrekkerhoogte se detensiekaserne is soos dié van die manne in elke ander soortgelyke instelling in Suid-Afrika. Die man wat 'n MILITÊRE polisieman deursoek 'n werkspan aan die einde van die dag voordat hulle na hul selle geboring word. Links staan maj Vic Venter, regs kol Doep du Plessis. Aangehoudenes se identiteit mag nie deur foto's bekend gemaak word nie, was die Weermag se voorbehoud





gedros het en nie lank in aanhouding, bly nie, die kereel in eensame opsluiting, die Jehovasgetules eenkant en apart — leef, eet en slaap soos hul eweknieë elders in detensiekasernes

Die halfvyf se opstaan tot die volgende dag se halfvyf verloop oral omtrent dieselfde. Selfs die halwe brood en baie water wat die manne in eensame opsluiting kry omdat hulle in aanhouding skeefgetrap het, is oral dieselfde.

Die kaserne van sowat 3 ha is soos die ander groot kasernes ingedeel in selle, kantore, siekeboeg, biblioteek, oefen-, parade- en speelruimte, tuine wat die aangehoudenes bewerk en veiligheidsomheining met rolle doringdraad.

Die dag van 'n gewone man in die kaserne lyk so

Hulle word om halfvyf soggens wakker gemaak. Ná was en skeer, maak hulle selle skoon. Van kwart-voor-ses tot halfagt word die stoep en binneplein skoon en blink gemaak.

Tussen halfagt en agtuur eet hulle ontbyt, soos al Suid-Afrika se Weermagmanne in opleiding — spek en eiers, pap, brood en melk en koffie

Daarna doen hulle fiksheidsoefeninge en opleiding soos manne ondergaan wat in die begin van hul opleiding staan — straf en deeglik.

Ná middagete, wat om twaalfuur begin en weer bestaan uit die klas kos wat dienspligtiges buite die kaserne kry, werk hulle in die tuin tot om vieruur.

In die oggend is daar 'n teetyd van 20 mi-

'N JEHOVASGÊTUIE, by 'n beeld wat hy self gemaak het terwyl hy in die Voortrekkerhoogte-Detensiekaserne aangehou word

nute en die middag 'n kwartier Die middagete duur 45 minute.

Tot aandete toe word soms tyd vir sport of spel ingeruim. Hulle mag in die tyd ook in die biblioteek kom. Die dag se laaste maaltyd word om kwart-oor-vyf geëet en duur tot om sesuur. Daarna gaan die manne na hul selle, waar hulle mag lees of skryf, ook studeer Die program — 'n soortgelyke aan dié van elke ander infanteriesoldaat onder opleiding.

Die aangehoudenes is of alleen of drie man in 'n sel — nooit twee nie. Om nege-uur word die ligte afgeskakel

Saterdag tot om agtuur is die manne se dag soos in die week Daarna doen hulle tot om twaalfuur korrektiewe opleiding binne die veiligheidsomheining en was hul oorpakke. Ná ete is dit sport

Sondae is daar ná ontbyt godsdiensoefening Een keer per maand, elke laaste Sondag van die maand, mag a a n g e h o u d e n e s kuiermense ontvang As hul kinders klein is, mag hulle nie die kaserne besoek nie.

As dié omstandighede dit regverdig, word 'n man selfs toegelaat om vir 'n dag of wat die detensiekaserne te verlaat, soos 'n aantal manne wat moes trou en daarvoor spesiale vergunning gekry het. Vir begrafnisse kry hulle ook verlof

Die manne mag twee sigarette per dag rook.

Siekies se program verskil gedurende wekedae heeltemal van die fiksies s'n. Hulle doen geen strawwe oefening, neem nie deel aan die opleidingsprogram nie. Hulle ontvang twee keer per dag medisyne en

Manne wat binne die detensiekaserne so op tree dat hulle in eensame opsluiting beland, word 48 uur lank toegesluit Al wat hulle gedurende dié tyd van buite die sel kry, is brood en water Om te voorkom dat so 'n man selfmoord pleeg as hy depressief raak, word sy skoenverters uitgetyg.

Juis omdat die manne in so 'n detensiekaserne in 'n militêre verband gestraf en gerehabiliteer word, is ontsnappings in vergelyking met dié in gewone tronke min

Saam met die groepe gevangenes wat bedags buite die kaserne werk en nooit probeer spore maak nie, is daar dié wat onder baie moeilike omstandighede tussen die doringdraad deur probeer ontsnap

Van die manne het dit jare gelede gedoen en is vandag nog soek.

Die jongste ontsnapping was verlede Sondag Die ontsnapper het dit reggekry om bo-op 'n platdakgebou, met rolle doringdraad van hoek tot kant rondom, te kom Op die dak, tussen die rolle doringdraad, het hy aangeloopt, hom opge-raap en dwars bo-oor al die drade gespring Die veiligheidsomheining is 'n stywe paar tree weg van waar hy vasgetrap het om te spring. As hy Sondag kort gesprong het was hy aan repe

Hy is vandeeweke weer aangekeer. 'n Man wat drie jaar gelede ontsnap het, is vandag nog weg

Vandag se aangehoudenes kou nie die klippe van die jare sestig nie. Maar dit is nie meer nie „sagte dae” van die tydperk net nadat daar 'n kentering gekom het nie. In dié tyd het die Weermag agtergekom dat van die manne wat ernstig — soos byvoorbeeld in 'n grenssituasie — hul kant moet bring, sake so bewimpel het dat hulle na 'n detensiekaserne gestuur word

Die Weermag probeer vandag deur die samewerking van 'n groot groep vakkundiges om 'n goeie balans tussen straf, rehabilitasie en beskerming te hou Só is daar nou weggedoen met beddens wat in die maklike dae in die selle gestaan het en maak die manne hul beddens met sponsmatrasse en kom-

MR. RAPP 26/8/79

RAPPORT, 26 Augustus 1979 — 15



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KOL DOEP DU PLESSIS (links), kommandement Noord-Transvaal se senior stafoffisier verantwoordelik  
vir detensiekasernes, en maj Vic Venter, superintendent van Voortrekkerhoogte-Detensiekaserne, in 'n  
selblok. Dié militêre tronk is die land se grootste met 318 aangehoudenes, onder wie 5 swartes en 'n  
Indier. Van die 318 is 53 Jehovahsgetuies wat op grond van hul geloof nie militêre diensplig wil doen nie

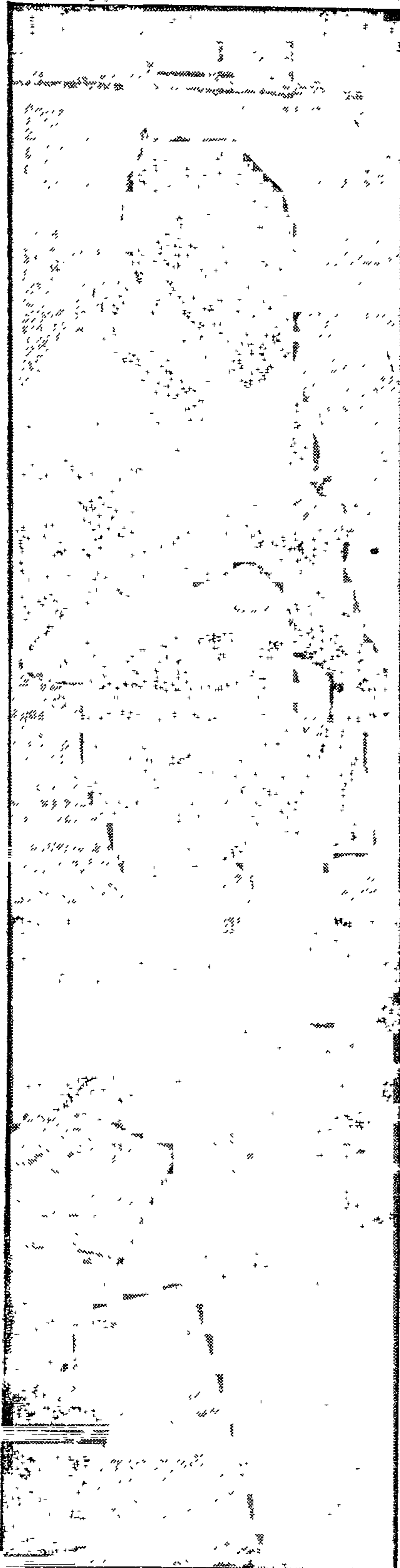
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An awaiting-trial prisoner in state custody in the maximum security section of the detention barracks

By PETER MANN

THE MAN leapt to his feet as the cell door opened. He stood ramrod stiff in the middle of his cell which measured three metres square.

Behind him was his bed. A collection of blankets arranged on a thin mattress on the floor. In another corner was a bedpan. Next to it a tin basin in which he washes.

A tin tray, commonly called a varkpan (pigpan), was on the floor in front of him.

His only communication with the outside world was through the window high up on the wall which let light into his cell. The view was barbed-wire-covered sky.

A peephole in the cell door allowed him to communicate with his warders. Beneath it somebody with a macabre sense of humour had printed HOTEL.

The man had been kept in the cell in solitary confinement for 48 hours. He was not allowed to smoke. He was being punished for trying to escape from custody on two occasions.

Each time he had been admitted to hospital and had made his escape from there.

Small, with blond hair falling over his ears, he now says he was "stupid" and will behave.

★ ★ ★

● THE leader of the Jehovah's Witnesses is a well-built, self-assured young man who is a sales administrator in civilian life.

For the past 16 months he has been detained by the Defence Force for refusing to undergo military training.

He is lucky. He was sentenced to 18 months only instead of the normal three years. He was let off lightly because he only became a committed conscientious objector after he had completed part of his military training.

Surprisingly, he doesn't think the Jehovah's Witnesses are being treated unjustly and says their time in the detention barracks is good for them.

"They are going us a favour," he says. And he means it seriously. "When you are in here you come to know God better. You become more sympathetic and determined in your belief."

"It is most beneficial to us."

He recognises, too, that the country has to do something about conscientious objectors. It can't just leave them.

"But perhaps they could use us better somewhere else. Like on the roads department, or in the Department of Forestry or driving ambulances or working as firemen. As long as it was not connected with the military."

★ ★ ★

A PINK bow stands in front of a small colour photograph of a young girl in what appears to be school uniform. Written on the bow in ballpoint ink are the words "I love you"

Ranged behind it are three books on religion.

Arranged on the bed, with military precision are a series of religious postcards. The cell is the same size as those in the solitary confinement wing and contains a chamber pot and basin for washing, but it's walls are painted yellow, giving some impression of airiness.

Two rows of these cells are arranged in a hollow rectangle. The sky between the rows is joined by wire netting.

Each night at 7.00 the prisoners are locked in. They are allowed out again at 4.30am.



● In the well-equipped dete, the

THE

MEN

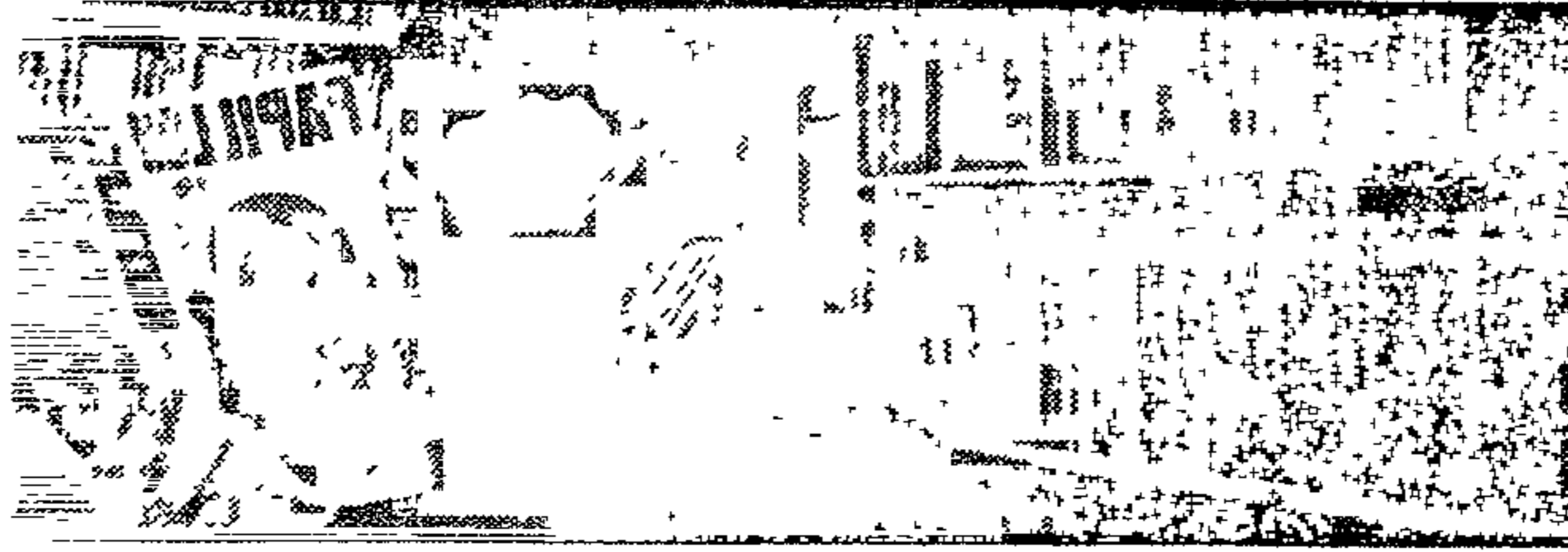
WHO

LIVE

IN

DB





• In barracks library a man reads a copy of Papillon — one of latest escape stories of all time



• One of the men sits in his cell. The prisoners spend the nights locked in

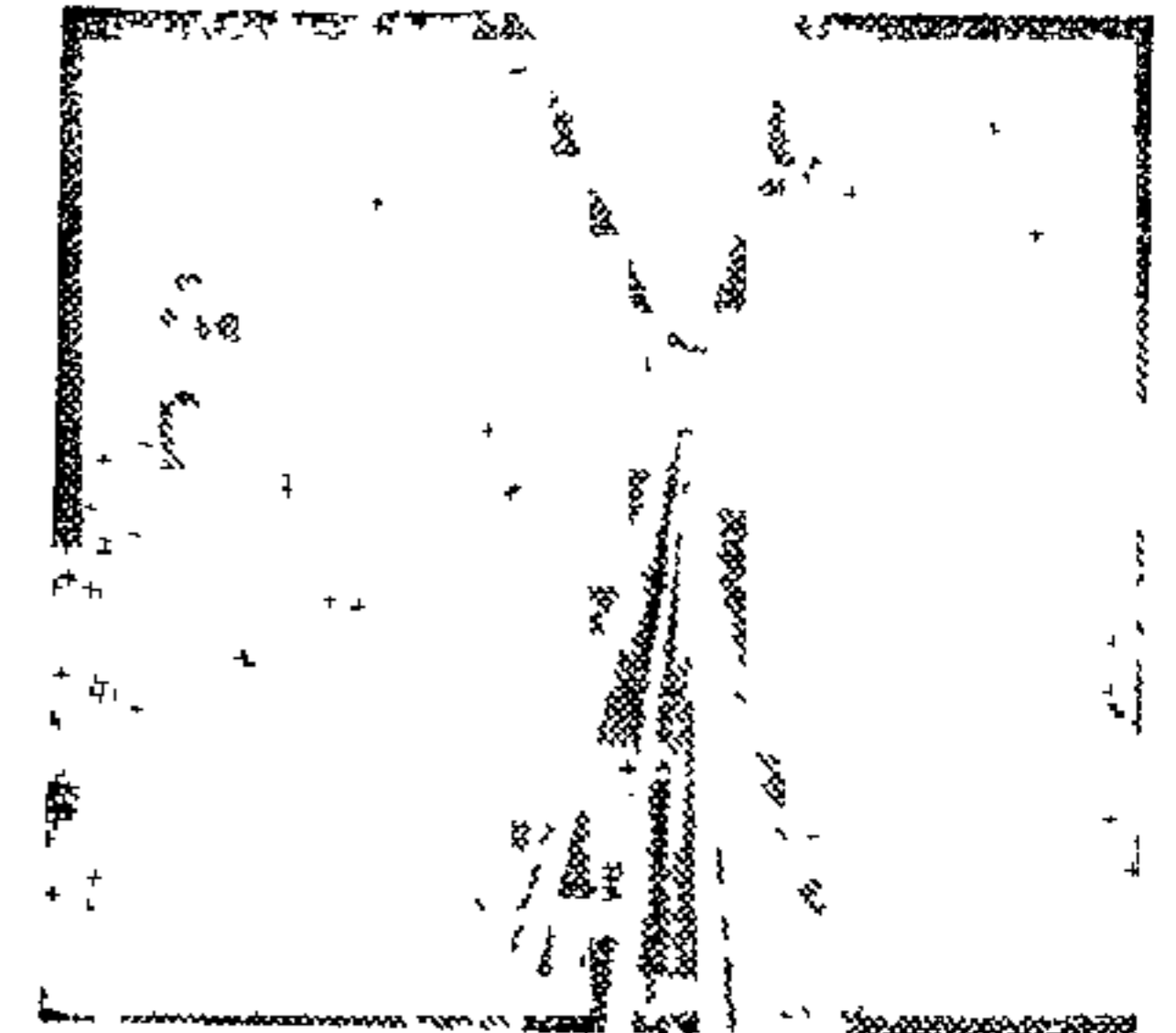
**THE ARMY LIFTS THE LID  
ON DETENTION  
BARRACKS TO PUT  
YOUR MIND AT EASE . . .**

## QUOTE

THEY are doing us a favour. When you are in here you come to know God better. But perhaps they could use us better somewhere else. Like in the roads department, or in the Department of Forestry or driving ambulances or working as firemen. As long as it was not connected with the military. — Jehovah's Witness



• A man recently escaped detention by climbing on this roof and leaping the three metre gap



• One of the cell blocks in the detention barracks



• Prisoners, graded for light duties only, polish the floor in the barracks



• The accent is on training and these prisoners undergo weapons instruction



★ ★ ★

● "THEY treat me like a dog. I've been here for 18 months. The only thing I did wrong was to go AWOL. Once the Military Police began to pull me around. They took me out of my cell to do it. They only stopped when I threatened to charge them with assault."

With these words a prisoner describes his treatment. But another says, "The food is better than I was getting in my unit. I've only been here two days but they seem very fair. I don't think I will have any problems."

★ ★ ★

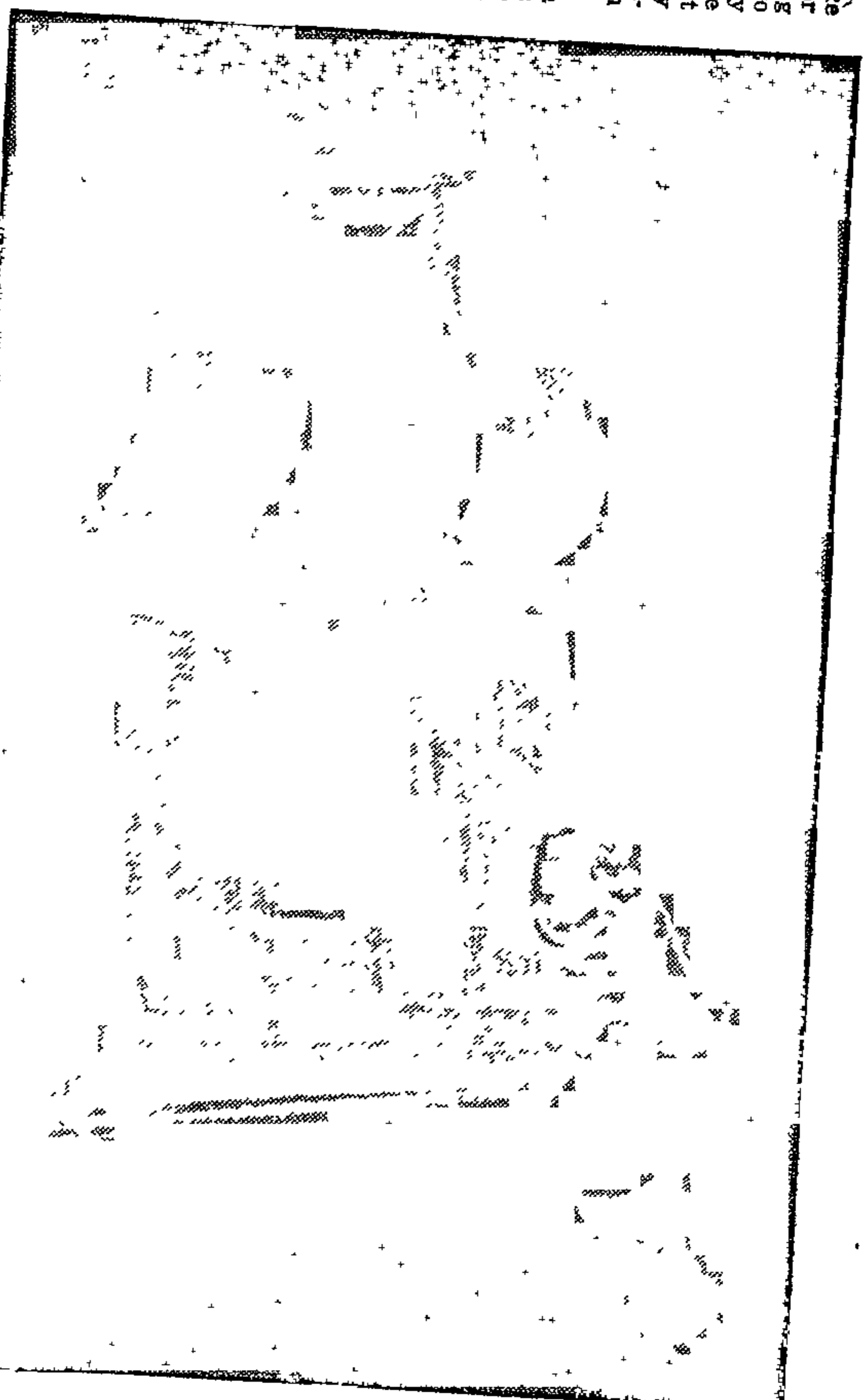
● THESE are all scenes from the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks. The Defence Force this week lifted the lid off detention barracks in an attempt to allay public misgiving over them.

Military correspondents were allowed into the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks to see conditions for themselves.

There is no doubt that the public image of detention barracks as places of extreme hardship, brutality and sadism, where the men are forced to do meaningless tasks for hours, is untrue.

And the single most important statistic is that, excluding the war years, only one detainee has died in South Africa's detention barracks where the detention punishment may have contributed to the death.

The most disturbing statement is by Major Johan "Popeye" Fourie, Acting Officer Commanding the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks, that there are attempts at suicide among the detainees.



● The men are allowed two cigarettes a day. This Bible was hollowed out and used for smuggling extra cigarettes. The shaving brush and tube of toothpaste in the background were part of an ingenious two-way radio which had a battery which was recharged by the sun

Bluntly put, detention barracks are places of punishment. They have to cope with anti-social and criminal elements in the Defence Force. So it would be folly to expect them to be pretty.

But the public and parents do have the right to expect humane treatment of detainees. This is clearly being done. In a statement recently, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Constand Viljoen, said he would close detention barracks and remove their

commanding officers if they tolerated ill-treatment of detainees.

The men in Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks have access to a wide range of services, including a psychiatrist, a welfare officer, daily visits by ministers of religion and daily access to medical facilities.

Recent changes made by Colonel Cornelius "Doep" du Plessis, described as the "Godfather" of detention barracks in the Northern Transvaal, include the ending of the

"chase parade" where men were forced to drill at 180 paces a minute the provision of hot water for the detainees, and an organised sports parade.

A normal day for the detainees starts at 4.30am with reveille, washing and shaving and cleaning of cells.

From 5.45 to 7.30 detainees have breakfast and medical inspection. They are also allowed a cigarette — one of two in the day. This is followed by a church parade and

an opportunity to visit a chaplain.

At 8.20 work teams leave for the day and people may visit the welfare officer. The detainees are then drilled until lunch-time. At midday they do two-and-a-half hours of drill broken by a 20-minute tea break.

Another cigarette is allowed at lunch-time. Three hours of the afternoon are spent in "productive work". From 4.50 in the afternoon until 7.00pm

the detainees spend their time putting away their equipment, showering and having supper.

Lights-out in the cells is at 9pm — after inspection. The most severe punishment that can be inflicted on a detainee for misbehaviour is solitary confinement with spare rations — a pound of bread twice a day and as much water as he needs.

In the old days this meant the detainee was kept in a darkened cell. This is no longer done.

The conditions of solitary confinement are carefully prescribed — a maximum period of 48 hours being allowed.

### 'Reassuring'

Lt Duncan Douglas is a registered clinical psychologist presently doing national service. He and other clinical psychologists visit the detainees weekly.

He says the military authorities are aware of problems in detention barracks and are open to change — a fact he finds "reassuring".

"We don't take any chances. If we see a man is depressed, we refer him immediately for treatment."

So the Army's message to people with loved ones in the detention barracks seems to be this.

"It is a disgrace to be in detention barracks. But there is no cause for you to worry about the safety of the detainees. They are being punished — sometimes harshly — but we are doing our best to look after them, rehabilitate them, and return them to society."

# Longer military training for coloureds, Indians

Military Correspondent

Coloured people and Indians volunteering for national service will have to serve for two years from January next year, the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, announced in Pretoria today.

At present 1064 coloured people and 132 Indians are doing voluntary national service, being trained as fighting soldiers, seamen and technical service personnel.

"To bring the utilisation of coloured and Indian volunteer national servicemen on an equal footing with that of their white counterparts, it has become necessary to extend their service period from 12 to 24 months with effect from January 2 1980," said Mr Botha.

Everybody recruited this year for the January intake next year will do two years' service.

By November coloured people will be offered the opportunity of extending their national service according to manpower and vacancy needs for next year.

Twelve months was found to be no longer cost-effective.

Mr Botha . . . extended service period.

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Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Groote Schuur Campus aanbied

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken van Nederland bedank vir hulle gulle ondersteuning van die Konstruktiewe Program wat ons in staat gestel het om meer personeel aan te stel en om publikasies en werkgroepe te finansier. Ek wil ook graag weereens die ondersteuning deur plaaslike skenkers, firmas en trusts noem, kort nadat die Program gestig is. Hulle hulp het dit moontlik gemaak om etlike publikasies gratis te versprei onder almal wat in die bevordering van 'n oop samelewing belangstel.

Ten slotte is dit met innige genoeë dat ek my verpligting teenoor die ere-navorsingsbeamptes van die Sentrum vir hulle bydraes tot die navorsingsprogram, boekstaaf en teenoor die personeel vir die wyse waarop hulle hulle pligte gedurende die jaar uitgevoer het

Hendrik W van der Merwe  
Direkteur

Desember 1978



NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,37
65+	<u>12,24</u>	<u>7,26</u>	4,70	<u>5,18</u>	<u>12,59</u>	<u>7,51</u>	<u>6,16</u>	4
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1127	3472	3472	

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

	B	
	M	F
	<u>29,36</u>	<u>27,05</u>
	3,56	3,42
	0,20	0,22
	0,36	0,45
	2,15	1,27
	<u>5,45</u>	<u>2,93</u>
	1,66	1,61
	3472	2593

and commandos It will also be available, on a voluntary basis, to existing members of the permanent force But for PF men joining up in the future it is also to be compulsory Presumably, since PF soldiers are an older group, they will either have to pay a higher premium, or get a lower benefit

Benefits are not to be tied to soldiers' salary scales Instead, there will be a flat sum insured of R10 000 for all combatants for death or total disability, or R20 000 (optional) if there are dependents, and varying amounts for partial disability No cover will be provided beyond a participant's 60th birthday Premiums will be deducted from members' pay

The scheme will be operated by a consortium of all direct life assurance offices, and underwritten by the government on a 'no profit, no loss' basis

Initially, the consortium will carry up to R2m before the government has to step in Although servicemen and their families should be relieved at getting this protection, the scheme is open to criticism Is it right that a man who is conscripted to defend his country, and risk his life (he is not doing so of his own free will) should also be forced to pay for insurance on his own death or disablement? Surely, that is the duty of a grateful nation? A voluntary, or underwritten scheme on these lines would have been preferable

**WAR INSURANCE**  
**forced march**

An announcement is imminent about combat insurance cover for the armed forces The FM learns that the scheme which was provided for in the Defence Amendment Act (1979) is due to start operation on September 1 The idea is to supplement existing cover for death or disability members of the non-permanent force provided under the Military Pensions which is apparently considered inequate Membership will be compulsory for national servicemen the Citizen Force

Financial Mail August 31 1979

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
1-4	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
5-24	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
25-44	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
45-64	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
65+	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

III

254  
313/4 7/9

# Lewin: Damage to SADF image

19/79 (259) C.F.

BARRING a prosecution appeal, the Lewin detention-bar-racks trial is over. It has been a sorry business which has harmed everything it has touched, and judging by the feedback this column has received so far, the Defence Force can draw a red line through most of the image-bounding at which it has laboured so assiduously this year.

My sympathy — and that of every other South African, I know — goes out to Signalman Arnold Lewin's parents. No matter what his crime, Lewin was supposed to receive punishment and rehabilitation while in DB, not meet his death.

Parents are worried enough when their sons are called up for national service. Now their normal anxieties have been inflamed by the Lewin case.

Many of them don't seem to care much about the nuances of the case, such as the fact that since Signalman Lewin's death there has been a general investigation of DBs, and that powerful reassurances have

been issued by senior defence officials.

The fact is that more will have to be done — and done by the SADF, because that is the organization most intimately affected.

One reader has suggested that a good start might be to make public the results of the departmental investigation into the DB system, which the SADF has been conducting.

Another has suggested that the new SADF complaints office be given a special team — perhaps even a mixed military-civilian one — with total powers of investigation, members of which can make unannounced spot-checks of DBs at irregular intervals.

No doubt something like this latter suggestion would sound a little radical to military men, who have become used to padding their own canoe, and who would see it as a reflection on the integrity of many blameless men. It is not intended to be so, but it is mild compared with what some ON PARADE readers have been suggesting.



## ON PARADE by WILLEM STEENKAMP

It is worth trying, the public's confidence in the SADF has been dealt a blow from which it will take a long time to recover. The originators of malicious rumours will have a field day with this one.

Mr P W Botha, General Magnus Malan. It's over to you. I can't tell you what to do. I can only tell you what so many readers are saying.

Just in case some readers don't know. At 12 noon on Wednesday, September 5, there will be a memorial service for Earl Mounbatten at St George's Cathedral, organized by the Naval Officers' Association.

Earl Mounbatten played a prominent role in the affairs of ex-servicemen. He was Grand President of the Royal

British Legion for some time before handing over to the Duke of Edinburgh and becoming one of the legion's patrons.

No doubt the service will be well attended. Earl Mounbatten's death came almost as a personal shock to many Cape-tonians who had never come within 1 000 miles of him.

One recalls the text of the funeral service for Cecil John Rhodes, held in that same St George's Cathedral in 1902: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

I don't know what is going on in Pretoria, but the stream of complaints about the pay tangles suffered by national servicemen, Citizen Force and Commando Force members continues unabated.

I mention Pretoria specifically because in nearly all cases complainants told me that their local unit headquarters had gone to great trouble to try to sort things out, only to be stymied by head office, as it were.

No doubt some ON PARADE readers will dismiss all the complaints as trivial and remind the sufferers that "there's a war on".

I'm afraid I cannot agree with this attitude. These men are entitled to their pay; they have earned it the hard way, and in many cases their financial arrangements are suffering badly.

I can sympathise with the pay fellows in Pretoria, who have a rough row to hoe. Keeping track of every man in our greatly-swollen Defence Force is a herculean task. But sympathy isn't going to help a youngster who is falling behind on his commitments, because his bush pay is a couple of months late.

ON PARADE readers may or may not know it, but Western Province Command hopes

to bring out a pictorial history of the Castle as part of its 300th anniversary.

The problem is that there are still a few gaps that have not been filled, and Lieutenant Maclain Bisset, SAN, who runs the Military and Maritime Museum at the Castle, thinks readers might be able to help.

Firstly, he needs a picture of General Smuts at the Castle. So far he hasn't been able to find one, which he thinks is rather surprising, considering General Smuts's career and the fact that he was twice Minister of Defence.

Secondly, he knows that there was at least one photograph showing Mr F C Erasmus, the 1950s Minister of Defence, at the Castle during the Van Riebeeck Festival — but he hasn't been able to locate a print of that one, either.

"We would be extremely grateful if someone could produce either of these," Mac says. "If necessary, we could borrow it and have it copied." He can be contacted at the Castle at 45-8711.



# Lewin's father turns on SADF

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By CHRIS WHITFIELD

JOHANNESBURG: "No child of mine would ever serve in the South African Defence Force again," the bitter father of a young National Serviceman who died in a South West African detention barracks vowed this week.

Mr Alex Lewin of Kimberley said he would send a child of his out of the country if necessary to avoid military training here.



Signalman Arnold Lewin

His son, Signalman Arnold Lewin, died of heat exhaustion after a day of internment in the Grootfontein detention barracks.

And now, nine months after the 18-year-old serviceman's death, his mother, Mrs Joan Lewin, still weeps when she sees young soldiers in uniform going on leave.

Mr and Mrs Lewin described the tragedy and growing bitterness that had overtaken them since their son — who had revelled in army life — died.

This week six soldiers were acquitted on charges of culpable homicide arising from Signalman Lewin's death on November 18 last year.

Two of the accused, Rifleman Thomas Stander (20) and Private Pieter Grobler (19), who were prisoners with Signalman Lewin, were found guilty of assault. They were cautioned and discharged.

The four other accused were acquitted on all charges.

In passing sentence on the assault convictions, the Magistrate, Mr W. A. du Plessis, said the two men had already suffered enough for their part.

In his judgment Mr du Plessis said four of the accused involved in the punishment drill could not have foreseen that an "approved exercise programme" could have led to heat stroke.

But Mr Lewin and his wife Joan, who said they were left numb and deflated by the acquittals, are seeking legal advice to see if the matter can be taken further.

Mr Lewin charged that his son should never have been in the detention barracks in the first place.

He said his son lay down while on telephone duty at Grootfontein because he had sore eyes from swimming in a pool with chlorine and was not feeling well.

The soldier on duty with Signalman Lewin had told him to lie down and put eyedrops in his eyes because the switchboard was not busy, said Mr Lewin.

**'NO CHILD OF MINE WOULD EVER SERVE AGAIN'**

Signalman Lewin was sentenced to 14 days in the detention barracks because he had been caught sleeping on duty, Captain Louis Botha, told the Windhoek Magistrate's Court.

"I have written to the Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha, to try and get him to look into this side of things," Mr Lewin said.

Mrs Lewin told the Tribune this week that she still sometimes broke into tears over the memory of her "easy-going, friendly and balanced" son.

"We've been through a lot in the last nine months. Its drained us," she said.

"I've gradually been getting over it but the acquittal has just knocked me back a year," said Mr Lewin.

Now the Lewins are fighting another battle — against over-protecting their 17-year-old daughter and only other child.

"We've lost two children now, one in childbirth, and I have to guard against trying too hard to hold our daughter," said Mrs Lewin. "She's very precious to us, but there are times when you realise you just mustn't hang on to her."

"If only he had died in a normal accident, or on the border, I would have been able to accept it, but this just seems too pointless," said Mr Lewin.



254 6/19/79 NCM

# Home

**LEON MELLET**  
— Military  
Correspondent

IT lies in the middle of nowhere — its summers are unbearable and it becomes a huge swamp during the rainy season. Flies and mosquitoes are a bigger menace than terrorists and links with the outside world are virtually non-existent.

But to the "mad dogs" of Caprivi it is home. A sort of island where they have found peace with a difference — occasionally disrupted by terrorist bombs and machine-gun fire.

None have been there long. Oom Dirk du Toit, a bachelor from the Western Cape who is nearing his 60s is one of Caprivi's oldest residents and he has only been there four years. But he knows just about everything there is to know about the region, its history, its peoples, its problems and its neighbours.

Oom Dirk, as he is known by everyone is a major in the Defence Force. "I used to be a farmer but when the Angola war broke out I felt this urge of patriotism and signed on. and I'm still here," he says.

Oom Dirk explains that in 1890 the Caprivi Strip was conceded by Britain out of its sphere of influence to Germany and the first Germans to set foot there came in 1909.

in  
the  
middle  
of

## nowhere . . . that's the Caprivi

With the outbreak of World War I the territory was placed under military government and in 1919 it was handed over to the Union of South Africa as part of the mandated territory of South West Africa.

From 1920 the territory was administered by the then Bechuanaland Government on behalf of South Africa until 1929 when the South West African administration took over.

The first White to live in the area was a South African policeman who manned the border post at Wenela near Katimo Mulilo. His transport was a mule.

A German trader also "covered" the area from time to time and missionaries also lived there for short periods.

The first tracks leading to Katimo Mulilo were made by safari hunters and mine officials recruiting labour in the area also used them. Today they are still the only roads leading to Caprivi.

A runway was built near

Katimo Mulilo where Dakotas landed to pick up mine workers. Now it's a military airfield.

Until 1967 passage by a pontoon to and from Zambia was freely allowed, but then came the first terrorist incursions which led to a rapid build-up of South African policemen. Until then the village was just a kraal.

In December 1972, the Defence Force took over from the SAP and the only policemen who stayed were those responsible for normal police duties.

During the past five years the village has grown rapidly and today has its own power station, supermarket and primary schools. There are also several government offices.

The White population, excluding the security force members, numbers more than 400 with 74 children.

In 1971 the leaders of Eastern Caprivi requested that a Legislative Assembly be appointed for the territory and in March, 1972, one of 28 members

was created.

The Caprivi, a flat, sandy region of which 14 percent is swamp extends over 1 200 000 hectares. It is a narrow strip which borders on Angola, Zambia, Rhodesia and Botswana.

Katimo Mulilo lies directly opposite the Zambian town of Sesheke. The Western Caprivi is a national park and is uninhabited.

There is not a single stone in the region and road building is an enormous task. During the rainy season from late December to May, virtually the whole of the Caprivi is under water and the only physical contact with the outside world is by aircraft.

Rainfall is about 600 mm during this period and the region becomes a maze of islands. The Kwando river which flows into the Zambezi, actually changes course when the flooded Zambezi pushes back up it.

The two tracks linking Katimo Mulilo with the outside world are closed for traffic then. The only track — of 960 kilometres

— through Kavango to Grootfontein takes anything between three days and a week to travel with four-wheel drive vehicles "if the going is good".

The other road stretches across Botswana to South Africa with one stretch of 120 kilometres virtually impassable. Those who have travelled along it claim this stretch takes about 12 hours to cover.

Virtually all the needs of the Caprivians have to be airlifted into the area. They tell me the most important man to visit the Caprivi is a Pretoria bank clerk who flies into Katimo Mulilo every Wednesday.

When he arrives the village comes to a standstill. The whole town is there to meet him because he brings with him all the previous week's orders — magazines, toiletries, fishing tackle, motorboat spares and just about anything else that is requested.

"The bank man is the most important man in our lives. You must see how he is cared for by the locals," says Oom Dirk.

The Black population of Caprivi numbers about 31 000 of which 90 percent are members of the Masubia and Mafue tribes.

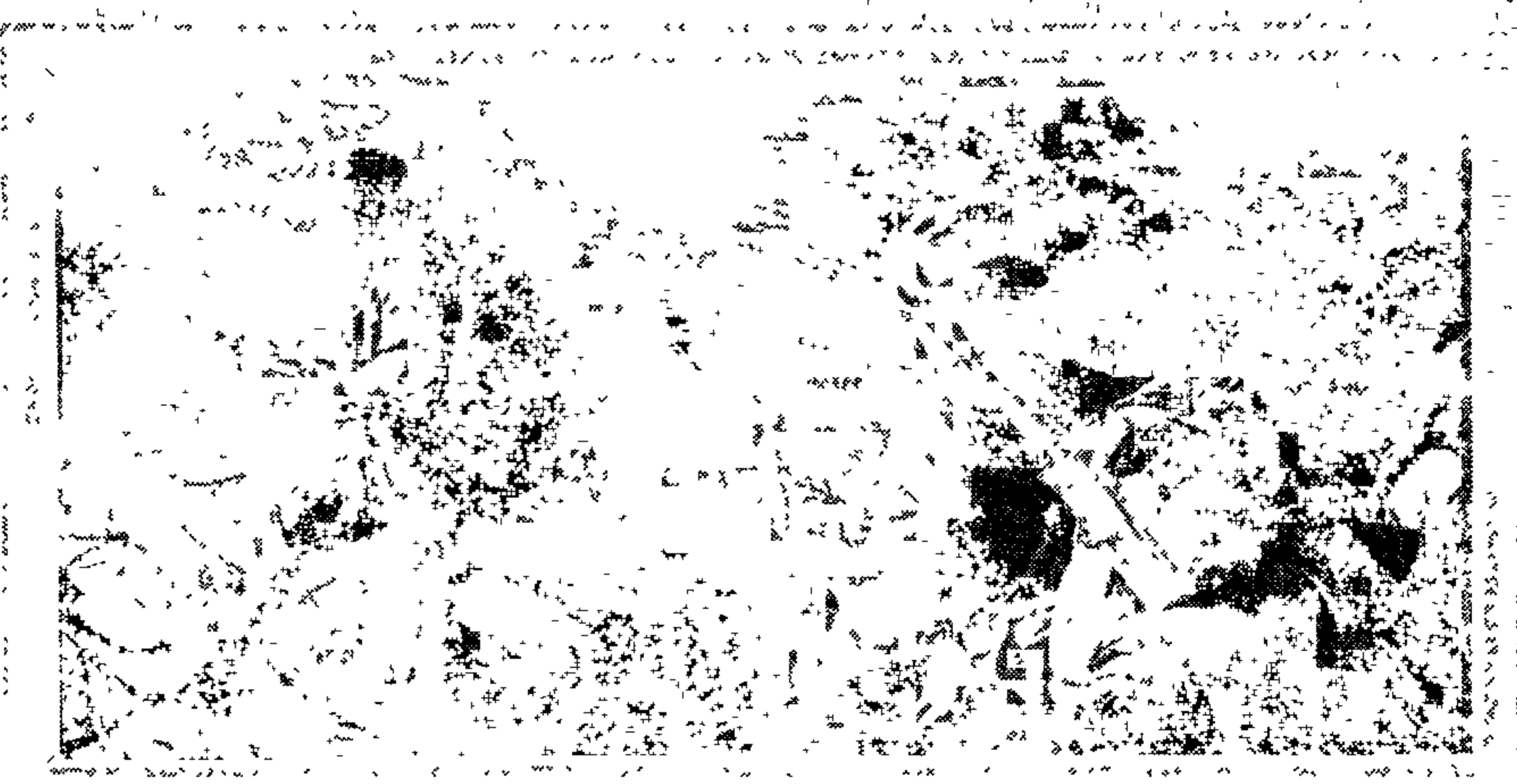
They have never been subjected to White colonial rule and their lifestyle remains virtually untouched by Western influence. It is only since the security forces moved into the area that cultural, agricultural and industrial development have blossomed.

Until very recently the area was tsetse-infested and insect pests destroyed most of the crops of maize, sorghum, manna and peanuts. The people lived mainly off fish and game — which is still plentiful — and whatever crops survived.

Although the Caprivi is very sandy it has plenty of timber — Kiaat, teak and Caprivi yellowwood. The timber industry promises to be one of the area's main sources of income as saw mills and furniture factories are developing.

Road communications, links, however, remain a tremendous drawback to an open market as do the continuous terrorist activities.

But for the people of Caprivi there's no better place to be . . .



Security forces on patrol in the Caprivi



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size  
cabbage  
onions  
carrots

tomatoes  
fresh pi  
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving  
form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion,  
and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly  
leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks  
pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and  
in a bowl adding any juice from the tomato  
salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well  
into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with  
bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it  
roses, cut across the tops in a double  
iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Eth

boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

chopped  
salt and

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop  
with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise.  
salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs  
salanaise

salt and pepper  
peprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side  
down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.  
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper  
and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Nine and a half metres of twin-hulled efficiency, the  
new vessel can pack a mean punch in the form of up to  
three .12,7 mm machineguns and has a top speed of over  
55 km/h

The Y1507 as she will be known (the South African  
Navy does not name its smallcraft individually) is one of  
a new breed of naval vessels designed to protect South  
Africa's harbours against sabotage, insurgency and un-  
derwater attack

She will be manned by newly trained citizen force per-  
sonnel from the SAS Port Rex naval base here and in ad-  
dition to her crew of four and a coxswain, she can carry  
up to 10 armed marines.

Searchlights, radar and radio are all part of the stan-  
dard equipment for the launch and she can be trans-  
ported on a specially designed trailer to be put to sea  
off virtually any beach, expanding her harbour protec-  
tion role to one of coastal protection if necessary

The term "marine" is a relatively new one in the South  
African Navy, but this is what the harbour protection  
forces will be known as in future, and staff from SAS  
Port Rex have already received extensive training both  
locally and in Simonstown in the use of their new vessel  
and in the new role they are to play.

The marines, said a Defence Force spokesman in  
Pretoria, will form a back-up service to the South  
African Railways and Harbours police.

Through the marines the people of East London would  
be protecting their own harbour and in addition the  
citizen force navy would be given a much more seagoing  
role, he said

The officer commanding Port Rex and the Port Naval  
Commander here, Commander D Forsyth, emphasised  
the dual role his men were now to play

"Our main role is the defence of our harbours, but we  
must also supply trained manpower to the navy if and  
when required," he said

The Y1507's twin sisters, which are presently under  
construction in the Western Cape, are expected to arrive  
in East London early next year — DDR

and onions, bring

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

1 medium head lettuce, torn in  
bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin  
orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained  
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad  
dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,  
tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce  
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;  
toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---o0o---

# EL harbour gets first patrol launch

EAST LONDON — Harbour defence in East London has  
taken on a new dimension with the arrival of the first of  
three specially designed harbour patrol launches

Nine and a half metres of twin-hulled efficiency, the  
new vessel can pack a mean punch in the form of up to  
three .12,7 mm machineguns and has a top speed of over  
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and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---



# The Star

The Navy's Daphne Class submarine Emily Hobhouse is one of three vessels that keep a continual underwater watch on international shipping using the strategic Cape sea route.

# South Africa needs its growing young navy

254

STAR 14/9

This week the Navy is campaigning on the lower mall of the Carlton Centre for sea-going and shore-based personnel, especially among people well versed in electronics. This prompted freelance journalist and broadcaster DAVID BROWN to ask whether or not we are responding sufficiently to the call which the sea makes in general to South Africans.

Is South Africa a seafaring nation? Although the Cape was first settled as a victualling station for ships' crews, few people would have considered us mariners until, perhaps, about 10 years after World War 2.

The Royal Navy still stationed a vice-admiral at Simonstown at the time as Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic and South America, and South Africa's own navy comprised a minuscule fleet based at Salisbury Island, Durban.

The British Merchant Navy, principally represented in these waters by the Union Castle

Line, well and truly served our civilian maritime needs, hilling us, maybe, into a false sense of security and an unconscious belief that we did not really need to be seafarers.

But from small beginnings we have since been forced into a situation in which our considerable dependence on the sea has been placed in our own hands.

To begin with, the White Ensign no longer flutters from a gaff on a staff outside Admiralty House in Simonstown. And the South African Navy, once the object of a certain amount of derision by British seamen, has grown rapidly into a highly efficient force whose proven ability at seamanship and surveillance has made the crews of other navies sit up and take notice.

Our ports — at least under the Red Ensign. It can truly be said with the comparative recent withdrawal of the Windsor Castle, the last of the passenger mailships, a magnificent era in shipping came to an end.

These dangers have been vividly described by one-time Cape Town shipping correspondent Noel Mostert, whose bestseller "Supership" should be compulsory reading for those who are involved in serving and protecting our sea lanes.

Yet Durban has the world's 14th largest harbour, and the building of deep water ports at Saldanha Bay and Richards Bay has provided South Africa with enormous importance in terms of victualling and bunkering facilities, quite apart from trade implications.

South Africa might not be faced with having to repulse an attack on merchant shipping rounding the Cape, but continual surveillance by the Navy is vital in assessing a potentially dangerous situation.

There are indications of a corresponding and continuous need for civilians at sea, once again suggesting that comparatively few South Africans seem to realise that we are, in fact, very much a maritime nation.

It follows that the extent to which South Africans answer the call of the sea — and in particular the call to carry out constant surveillance of our sea lanes — might well have significant repercussions far across the oceans.





16/9/79

# Army stays mum on Detention Barracks

254

THE Defence Force has refused to answer questions put to it by the Sunday Express about conditions in Detention Barracks following the controversial Lewin murder trial in Windhoek.

The questions were sparked off by telephone calls and letters to the Sunday Express and other newspapers from parents of national servicemen.

The parents were disturbed about the implications of the Lewin case in which the officer in charge of the Detention Barracks and others were acquitted.

They wanted to know the attitude of the Defence Force to evidence given at the trial about punishment inflicted in DB, and how severe the treatment in DB was permitted to be.

They also wanted to know what action the Defence Force took against DB soldiers who might be responsible for abuses.

A spokesman for the Defence Force told the Sunday Express he could not comment on the firing of the court, and that the acquitted men would continue their national service.

He would not say whether or not the acquitted DB in-

By **DESMOND BLOW**  
Military Correspondent

structors would be retained in similar positions in Detention Barracks, but added that the men could not be punished after acquittal.

His only comment was to repeat the words of the Chief of the Army, General Constant Viljoen, that abuses in the Defence Force would not be tolerated, and the assurance of General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, that brutality and bullying would not be tolerated.

The spokesman would not comment on whether the severity and the type of punishment inflicted on Lewin and other DB detainees on the day at issue in the trial were approved of by the Defence Force.

Not would he answer the following specific questions

• How fit must a man be to undergo harsh punishment drill?

• Does the Defence Force approve of prisoners carrying car tyres during punishment drill? And if so how far and for how long must they persist?

• Does the Defence Force approve of the throwing of a tyre on the neck of a detainee, as happened in the case of Lewin?

• Does the Defence Force approve of the 'ouman' prisoner's behaviour in kicking Lewin in the ribs?

• Does the Defence Force approve of the punishment of making detainees run with a pole?

• Is it approved that an instructor should shake the line while a detainee is exercising?

• Does the army approve of a prisoner being pulled in the chest and bounced up and down by other prisoners?

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The white officer commanding the black battalion at Lenz military camp has told an American correspondent that he initially was opposed to drawing blacks into SADF combat units

But, he says, subsequent contact with the black troops overcame his misgivings

Commandant Swanepoel, officer commanding the 21st Battalion based at Lenz, told New York Times correspondent John Burns that he had shared the misgivings of many hardline Afrikaners

Commandant Swanepoel spoke of his wariness of arming "men who fought against my forefathers"

## Black combat troops will 'fight for the cause'

"I was completely against it," he is quoted as saying in a weekend New York Times dispatch from South Africa.

"But now that I've worked with these people," he adds, "I'm absolutely convinced of their loyalty and their willingness to fight for the cause. What more could we want?"

Commandant Swanepoel also defends the creation of separate black military

units. "Our whites are not selected on the basis of their affinity for the black man," he said. "You've only got to have one damn fool using racial language and you've got a bloody mess."

Commandant Swanepoel is described as a former aide to Mr P W Botha when he was Minister of Defence.

He also says in the report: "The fact that you

have black soldiers fighting on your side willingly obviously has external political value. With blacks in South African Army uniforms, you can say, 'Heck this proves that it is not a white man's struggle anymore.'"

But the article quotes Sergeant Frans Raseroka from Hammanskraal as saying he removes his uniform before going home. "My friends don't like it," he says.

254

STAR

17/9/79



# I prefer punishment — objector

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town student and trainee actuary, Mr. Peter Moll, told a court martial at Youngsfield military base today he would prefer to be punished rather than serve in the South African Defence Force.

Mr Moll, 23, is charged under the Defence Act with failing to report for service. He pleaded not guilty. Giving evidence in his defence, Mr Moll, who

conflict the former must take priority.

Mr Moll said he was prepared to do any non-military service for South Africa provided it was under civilian direction.

He based his beliefs in conscientious objection on John Calvin's Institutes and a resolution taken by the Baptist Union Assembly in 1974.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

His decision was the culmination of a careful study of biblical principles and of the situation we are confronted with in South Africa.

Questioned by his defence advocate, Professor H van Rooyen, Mr Moll said he recognised the principle of a law higher than secular law. He felt bound by this higher law. If the laws of God and the laws of Man were in

where he preached and was a Sunday School teacher. He had decided against military service while a bachelor of business science student at the University of Cape Town.

MR PETER MOLL (right) pictured at Youngsfield today where he faced a court martial for refusing to complete his military service. With him is Dr Allan Boesak, head of the Faculty of Theology at the University of the Western Cape.



253/254  
254 253  
SADF to get STAR  
Robben Island 23/9/79

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Defence Force is to take over the maximum security prison Robben Island, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha told the Cape National Party congress that the changeover would take place when the Prison Department vacated the island about the middle of the 1980s.

The SADF had promised to leave the natural environment of the island undisturbed no matter to what defence purpose the island was put, Mr Botha said.

This decision is in keeping with SADF policy of developing Defence Department land into nature reserves wherever possible in co-operation with the authorities.

"The SADF has taken much trouble in past years to restore its training grounds to their natural state and to apply strict rules for the preservation of fauna and flora.

These nature reserves were expertly managed because the SADF realised that preservation of indigenous fauna and flora in its training grounds contributed to realistic and practical training of personnel, Mr Botha said.



# Exemptions

254/257 STAR 27/9/79  
refused to

# objectors

## Religion Reporter

National servicemen were facing disciplinary action for objecting to carrying arms despite a ministerial assurance that they would not be compelled to do so, church leaders heard yesterday.

Delegates to the annual assembly of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa were told that a few years ago the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament that no man who conscientiously objected to carrying arms, would be forced to

But several men in the recent July intake had been refused exemption from carrying arms by SA Defence Force legal authorities. This was apparently because Mr Botha's statement had no force in law, the Rev Roy

Briggs said in a report before the assembly.

The assembly yesterday resolved to ask the Department of Defence to extend the provisions of the Defence Act to allow all "sincere conscientious objectors" to serve in non-combatant positions.

Such an extension would, however, not provide for objectors who refused to be identified with the SADF at all. The assembly also called for "non-military national service" for sincere objectors who refused to serve in the SADF.

The Rev Douglas Bax told the assembly that only a group of objectors who refused to carry arms were threatened with courts martial. They were eventually exempted from learning to shoot with the arms they had to carry.

# Coloureds happy to join SADF if apartheid goes

ADM 26/4/79  
254

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

PROMINENT coloured politicians yesterday claimed coloureds were ready to play their full part in defending South Africa's borders — provided their political and economic disabilities were eliminated and they were given equal pay during military service.

They were reacting to an announcement in the Assembly earlier this week by the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee that the SA Defence Force intended introducing a 24-month voluntary service for coloureds.

The scheme is due to be launched in January next year.

The Labour Party, according to its deputy leader, Mr Norman Middleton, would never encourage young coloureds to serve in the SADF and risk their lives for apartheid.

"We have no intention of defending the policies of the National Party — and that is what

we would be doing if we supported a call to coloureds to volunteer for two years' service with the SADF."

Mr Middleton said that only when coloureds were recognised as full citizens, in every way equal to whites politically and economically, would the Labour Party encourage young coloureds to fight to defend South Africa.

Coloureds, he said, fought and died in the Second World War.

"But when they came back — and there were many who never came back — they were still second class South Africans and they have remained in that category ever since," Mr Middleton said.

"So on principle we reject any call made by the Government for coloureds to play a bigger part in defence," he said.

A prominent member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Jac Rabie, said he favoured compulsory military service for coloureds on the

same basis as whites.

"But I could only encourage coloureds to help defend this country's borders when they have full equality with whites and when coloured soldiers are paid the same as whites and qualify for the same pension and disability allowances as whites."

He said coloureds would face equal dangers on military service for unequal pay.

"If we are good enough to defend South Africa we are surely good enough to be equal in all respects," Mr Rabie said.

When whites returned from border service a big effort was made to find them employment.

"However, the same effort is not made for coloureds. I know of several coloured youngsters who have returned from the operational area and are still looking for work," he said.

This was another reason why he would be reluctant to encourage coloured youths to volunteer for military service, he said.



STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, RI

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion, peel and cut and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some c leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then place into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then iced water until the radishes open up.

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Por

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with french dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:  
Blend together 5 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

# 'Don't Use Soldiers as Teachers'

By IKE MOTSAPI

THE Department of Education and Training should not take advantage of the lull in Soweto and employ white soldiers as teachers, Soweto educationist Mr T W Kambule warned yesterday

This move, Mr Kambule said, could cause "an explosion like that of 1976" Mr Kambule a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and educational advisor to the American Embassy, said the

department seemed to "think the educational crisis in Soweto had been solved"

The black people of Soweto, he said, knew that black education was one of the main issues that "had to be put right"

At present there was a "lull, and for the department to take advantage of this lull "is dangerous"

He said the issue of using servicemen in Soweto schools had long been decided, and the department's call for black opinion "was merely to give the impression that there was consultation on the matter"

He said the teacher crisis in Soweto was an artificial creation by the Government.

"The Government must provide incentives to

Mr T W Kambule

draw back to teaching the hordes of teachers who left because of the poor educational system, poor salaries, unattractive working conditions and lack of housing loans," he added

so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

2/10/79  
3/10/79  
3/13



# Medals for black soldiers

By SAM MABE

**ENEMIES** of South Africa were spreading an ill-conceived propaganda to create the impression that there was a racial war in South Africa when soldiers of all racial groups were voluntarily fighting side by side against the foreign aggressor.

This was said by Lieutenant-General E. Viljoen, Chief of the South African Defence Force on Wednesday afternoon at 21 Battalion in Lenz, when awarding 51 medals to black soldiers who returned from a three months' spell at the operational area.

He said: "The services rendered by South African soldiers of all races are invaluable and absolutely essential if we want to guarantee our inherent right to determine our collective future without outside interference."

Although Prime Minister P W Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, did not attend the ceremony, he had invited Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council and two other chairmen of the Dobsonville and Diepmeadow Community Councils.

The three councillors were flown to the military base situated about 20 km south of Soweto in two military helicopters sent to them by Mr Botha.

It was stated that the council chairman's invitation follows Mr Botha's recent visit to Soweto to show to you as elected leaders who are prepared to take the responsibility to serve your people, the extent to which all races actively participate in the defence of our country."

Before the awarding ceremony, the councillors saw demonstrations of tactical obstacle crossing by the soldiers and then toured Naschem, the factory manufacturing arms and ammunition at the base.

Lt-Gen Viljoen said the medals were not only for the minimum period of 53 days the men spent in the operational area but also for their satisfactory performance and dedicated services in protecting innocent inhabitants of Southern Africa against the evil of communism and terrorism.

"While thanking the men on parade today, I want to include their mothers, fathers, wives and children who also made their sacrifices."

"What we have witnessed today both at the Naschem factory and in this unit, is the practical manifestation of the goodwill and co-operation existing among the people of this sub-continent," the general said.

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under a) Liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

if the R70 000 is now a offset against the taxable 000? Draw up the deferral method is used. at the company has a set 000 in 19.8.

acted by the existence of a division of the 1 of which was taxable,

her items causing

disclosed in the 31 December 19.7,

tax account in respect of

of new plant for R60 000 e provided at 12 1/2% p.a. allowance is granted for 20% on the reducing n 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, R45 000 and R50 000 years ended 31.12.19.6

NTING PRACTICE

LFS



By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY

ELEVEN per cent of a group of Johannesburg schoolboys this week failed the Chamber of Mines test from which heat tolerance can be gauged — a test soon to be introduced by the Defence Force

If they were miners, those who failed — who are all eligible for military service within the next 18 months — would not be subjected to strenuous and hot underground work

The Rand Daily Mail organised the physical working capacity test at the Chamber of Mines Industrial Hygiene Centre in Johannesburg

A group of 28 Std 9 and matriculation students from a private Rand school took part. Many are leading school sportsmen — some even provincial schools players or the equivalent of junior Springboks in rowing

The test was arranged after the Defence Force disclosed it would introduce it before the next intake of national servicemen

Heatstroke was recently found to have been the cause of the deaths of two army trainees — Private Martin Weideman in January and Signalman Arnold Lewin last November

In this week's test seven of the youths scored A ratings and 18 obtained Bs — a "pass" for underground work. The other three were rated as Cs, and their chances of developing heatstroke would be much greater than those with the higher ratings

The test lasts 10 minutes and involves stepping up and down a raised step 24 times a minute

# Heat test sounds alarm

RDM  
11/10/74  
254

The height of the step is fixed according to the subject's mass. After nine minutes his pulse rate is taken

The lower the pulse rate, the less likely the subject is to suffer from heatstroke

Dr Nicolaas Strydom, head of the centre, explained "The test gives us an indication of a man's maximum oxygen intake capacity (the amount of oxygen he can absorb into his blood in a minute) and his physical working capacity

"This capacity depends on inheritable factors and can't be changed by exercise — just as you cannot change your IQ"

"All our research has shown that lower-capacity men the Cs, tend to be intolerant to heat

"In the mines the C group is between 5% and 8% — I would assume the same would hold for the army

"On today's test: the three who obtained Cs — I would not advise them to do strenuous activity in the Army"

He added "For example, these three Cs stand a much higher chance of developing heatstroke than those in the A category in a march in sandy conditions with full kits"

He said for the test to be of value in avoiding trouble, the Defence Force should use the category system, watch out for dehydration and take note of the fact that people's capacities vary

© See Page 3

# Heat test sounds alarm

R.D.M.  
11/10/79  
254

**By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY**  
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● See Page 3

## CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced  
1 cup cooked green peas  
1 cup cooked chicken, diced  
4 T finely chopped walnuts  
French dressing/mayonnaise  
lettuce

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Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:  
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions

lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Cut tops off leaving a short piece of the stem. Slice the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few springs.

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## SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

1 d salt, level  
2 cups water

beans  
1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Boil flour with a little water. Mix well, drain, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil the time, then add the cooked beans to boil again. Bottle.

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## AD

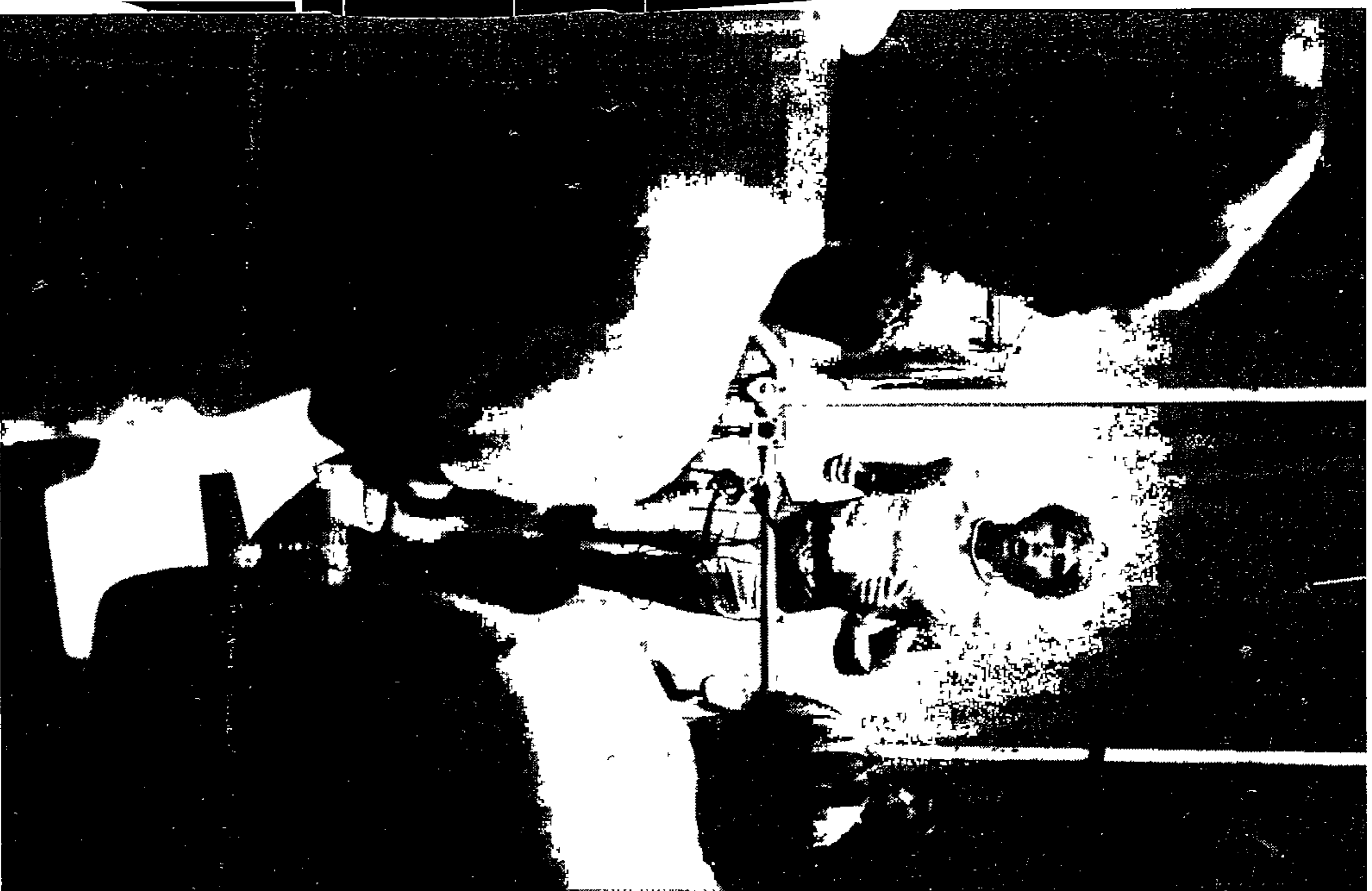
ice, torn in  
(4 cups)  
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
cups) mandarin  
2 t soya sauce  
drained  
1 t lemon juice  
tuna, drained

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

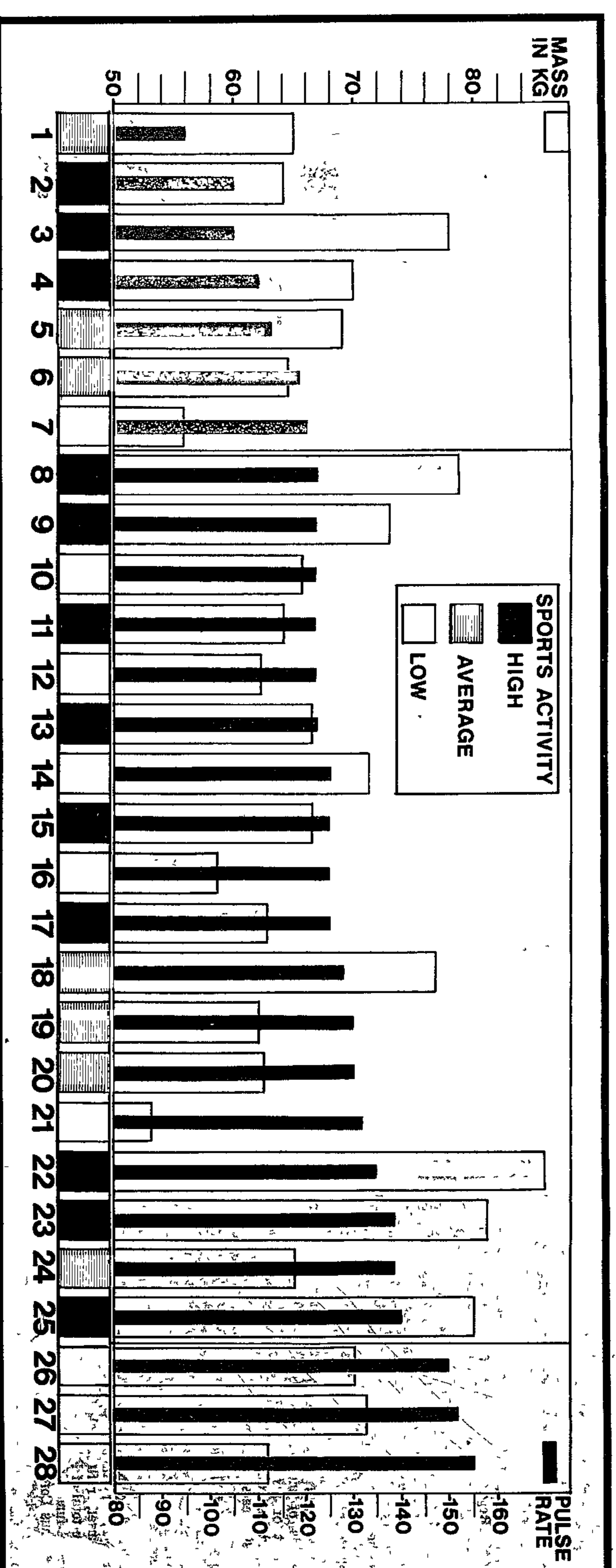
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# 'Heat' test boys breathe easier about the army



One of the endurance test youths puts in extra work on a treadmill test.  
Picture: RUI VIERNA



## Results shake school sports champs

**By BRIAN O'FLAHERTY**

SCHOOLBOYS who took a Chamber of Mines physical endurance test this week said they felt a lot safer now that they would undergo the test before starting military training.

And they felt their parents would also feel more confident, knowing that their sons were being tested for possible heat exhaustion.

The test was supervised by personnel at the Chamber's Industrial Hygiene Centre at Crown Mines, Johannesburg.

Some of the results were surprising. A youth less active in school sports than many in the test group had the lowest pulse rate — and has the least chance of suffering from heatstroke.

According to the results of the test, there appears to be no connection between fitness and the physical working rating each of the 28 subjects received. The test was conducted at normal room temperature. The youths were warned beforehand not to eat a heavy meal or engage in strenuous physical activity.

None found the test strenuous and some were disappointed that it didn't demand more physical work. Two even underwent the more complex treadmill test — running on a moving belt — as an extra.

The headmaster of the private Reef school said: "We were surprised with the results. Some outstanding sportsmen scored low and some non-sportsmen rated high. Two good sportsmen obtained Bs and almost came down to Cs."

Dr Nicolaas Strydom, head of the industrial hygiene branch of the Chamber of Mines research organisation, said: "Cs are sometimes branded as lazy, but that doesn't come into it. You always have people at the back of the line. They have a lower capacity."

One boy who gained a B rating commented afterwards: "I feel a lot safer. Some guys go into the army, they look fit and pass the medical examination and are all right. Others go in, pass the medical and are fit, but they drop dead from heat exhaustion."

Another, a provincial school's rower, said: "Parents will be confident, knowing that their sons have been put to the test and that they will train you according to your physical ability."

Another said: "I think it will help because some people can now push themselves physically as much as they can withstand in the army. I am at ease."

One subject asked why his pulse rate was not taken before the test and another wondered whether someone might be able to change his pulse rate to be excused from hard work.

Dr Strydom said: "The pulse rate before the test doesn't make any difference as far as changing the pulse rate goes, you will get people who will try that. The only way to do it is with certain drugs and alcohol. But if you do not know when the test is going to be done you are going to run around continuously with a high heart rate and you are not going to like it."

"But it might be an idea if the army took the initial pulse rate and held snags tests."

Another youth pointed out that some of his schoolmates, who did not play rugby and were not able to finish the initial training, were passing the test.

Dr Strydom said: "Rugby players, in our opinion, do not have the capacity for a category. There are some, like Jan Ellis, Morrie du Plessis and some of the Northerns forwards, but normally football players do not work hard. Their play is in short spurts and on the basis of push together."

DOM 11/10/74  
add dressing to sarabj  
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By MALOSE MATSEMELA

THE Public Relations Officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr G Engelbrecht, told POST yesterday that it is against the Department's policy to introduce white soldiers as teachers in Soweto.

He was replying to a call by Soweto educationist, Mr T W Hambulo, a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and also an educational adviser to the American Embassy that the department must not take advantage of the lull in Soweto and employ soldiers as teachers.

Mr Engelbrecht said the Department had never decided to employ soldier-teachers in spite of the critical teacher shortage in Soweto.

He denied that his department had employed servicemen to teach at Alafang Secondary in Katlehong, East Rand.

He said his department knew of only one school using soldier teachers throughout the country and the Department might consider recalling the soldiers if the community does not approve of the idea.

According to him, his department acquired servicemen at Alafang, after the "schoolboard, in co-operation with the parents, had requested servicemen's ser-

# Soldiers will only teach on demand

vices at the school"

He also said that his department did not think of engaging soldier-teachers in Soweto schools. "But, if the community request us to do so, and the South African Defence Force agrees to grant us teachers, we might consider introducing them. Our department is going full steam to end the present shortage of teachers and at the same time, not employ under-qualified teachers and soldier teachers," Mr Engelbrecht said.

1. What is the balance on ... in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming
    - a) deferral method
    - b) liability method?
  2. Show how the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming
    - a) deferral method
    - b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)
  3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
  4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
  5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.
- Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under
- a) liability method
  - b) deferral method
- Assume the tax rate remains 42%



# Army teachers 'a last resort'

EVEN if Soweto parents accepted the use of national servicemen to ease the teacher shortage problem in Soweto schools, such servicemen would be used only as the last resort and with the approval of the Secretary of Education and Training.

Mr Gerard Engelbrecht, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training, said this week that the procedure on the employment of national servicemen had not yet been clarified when seven of them were asked to help at Alafang Secondary School in Katlehong.

"The idea to use those servicemen was taken at local level and it worked out very well because we have not had any complaints from parents, students or even the black teachers," Mr Engelbrecht said.

"But," he added, "the department does not foresee the mass use of national servicemen in the future. It is only on a temporary basis to solve the immediate problem."

"If the need arises and if no other alternative is available, consultation will be made with parents, the army and at high level with this department to ease the serious shortage," Mr Engelbrecht said.

By SAM MABE

He said at the moment his department did not know whether parents were for or against the use of the national servicemen. Even if they were, the Secretary of Education and Training would give his approval only after satisfying himself there were no alternatives.

A few weeks ago Mr Jaap Strydom, Regional Director of Education, idea completely

said he was leaving it up to the parents to say whether they would agree to the idea of using national servicemen next year when there will be a shortage of about 350 teachers in Soweto secondary schools.

Mixed feelings from various sections of the population in Soweto and on the Reef were revealed in a survey carried by a Johannesburg morning newspaper. Top Soweto educationists rejected the idea completely

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method b) deferral method

Further to Note 4, assume profit before depreciation

income from other sources deductible loss, which can

How does the answer to 3. in the 19.7 financial year

company, amounting to R70 of an extraordinary gain

How will the answer to 2. (assume there are timing differences)

a) deferral method b) liability method

Show how the tax charge on income statement for the assuming

a) deferral method b) liability method

What is the balance on the of the plant at 31.12.19.

A. Alpha Limited acquired an on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation straight line. A 25% in tax purposes, wear and tear balance. Tax rates were and taxable income amount respectively, for the first and 19.7

1. What is the balance on the of the plant at 31.12.19.

2. Show how the tax charge on income statement for the assuming

3. How will the answer to 2. (assume there are timing differences)

4. How does the answer to 3. deductible loss, which can income from other sources

5. Further to Note 4, assume profit before depreciation

DEFERRED TAX

QUESTIONS

APPLIED

GENERALLY ACCEPTED

259 Sunday Post 14/10/79

(254)

# cuts in border duty

## ORMANDE POLLOK reports from WINDHOEK

TROOPS doing border duty could be significantly reduce two years from now, even if there is no international agreement on South West Africa, General Jan Geldenhuys, head of the armed forces in the territory, said yesterday.

It was too early to give a precise figure, but he said in an interview that the cutback could be as high as 50 percent.

South African troops in the operational area would be replaced by local Black and White personnel as South West Africa's own fledgling army grew.

At present the South African security forces were well in command of the terrorist threat and had significantly reduced Swapo's armed activity in the operational area.

In the past six months there had been a large increase in the number of terrorists killed and wounded — the combined figure being estimated at 2,000 with close to 500 confirmed dead.

"On our information we are putting them out of action faster than they can recruit new men," General Geldenhuys said.

GENERAL Jan Geldenhuys, head of the armed forces in the territory. "We are putting terrorists out of action faster than they can recruit new men." In the past six months 2,000 have been

## Now see here, Mr. President

Swapo was being affected by defections and its recruitment problems were reflected in the increased number of abductions in the border area in the past few months.

General Geldenhuys, who is optimistic that a solution to the territory's international problem will be found, said South West Africa's own army, made up of all groups, was expanding rapidly.

### Intake

There would be a 40 percent increase in the number of South-Westerns doing operational duties next year.

He said that several companies had been put into operational service during the year and more would be in action next year.

"As we train more local personnel we will be able to reduce the South African intake for border duty. If everything goes according to plan this should be in about two years."

Already the No. 35 Battalion in Owambo never had fewer than 100 men in active service at any one time.

DOLTON — Christopher Steveo asks and the President of the United States answers — it's easy if you just have the courage to go right up and do it. President Carter held a question and answer session at Thornridge High School in Illinois — (Cablecast)





# Malan warns of 'survival years'

254 22/10/79 N.P.  
Defence Correspondent

THE next two years would be decisive and now the time had come for South Africans to switch from a welfare pattern of living to one of a struggle for survival.

This warning was made by General Magnus Malan, Chief of the South African Defence Force, in a series of briefings to commanding and staff officers of the Permanent and Citizen Forces and commando units in the country's nine military commands.

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. H. J. Coetzee, and a team of generals from the SADF Command Cadre, divisional chiefs from top defence management and military experts have been touring the country, presenting nearly six hours of briefings on the security situation in South Africa.

"The enemy's total onslaught against us is increasing daily and clearly South Africa is the main objective of Marxist expansion in southern Africa. Up to now the military onslaught has been unconventional but it will escalate to conventional operations if we allow enemy strategy to succeed," he said.

The threat situation had shown two main facets: increasing pressure on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and South West Africa on the one hand, and the fact that we are already in the early stage of the revolutionary phase of the enemy onslaught against South Africa on the other.

The threat was receiving attention at the highest level. "The successful execution of the southern Africa strategy is vital to our survival. Countries in our area of tactical interest will have to be given greater protection against communism. A stable political and security situation in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and South West Africa is of material importance to us."

General Malan said although the enemy was using political, economic and military weapons against South Africa, its most powerful weapon was psychological action.

"We should not labour under the misconception that the other population groups are the sole targets in the psychological onslaught. The enemy strategy is in fact that we should be 'conditioned'."

Major-General Willem Bergh, Chief of Staff Finances, said pay matters were the greatest single factor in lowering the morale of troops.

"Under present circumstances national service is already socio-economically disruptive and considerable sacrifices are expected of our young men."

"The least we can do is to ensure that they have the peace of mind that their next-of-kin are financially well looked after and that their own financial matters are in order," he said.

General Bergh said that it had a detrimental effect on the loyalty of troops when they found that, in spite of their sacrifices, they were not being paid.

He said the recently implemented new pay system was an exceptionally good one.

He appealed to all servicemen to open bank or building society accounts.

"All that is necessary is for them to correctly complete the prescribed form on reporting for duty."

2/11/74 Stan 854  
**War resisters active**

LONDON — The Committee on South African War Resistance, a London-based group of young white South Africans who skipped the country after refusing to do military service, yesterday announced a publicity campaign to "mobilise war resisters."

A spokesman, 28-year-old Mr Terry Shott, of Johannesburg, said the movement was circulating leaflets for "support for war resisters to British political parties, churches, trade unions and anti-apartheid groups." — Sapa.

PURCHASING

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second ha

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- (1) Name of person requiring the machine .....
- (2) Department .....
- (3) Please state why new machine is required .....
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Is this machine for a

- (1) Part-time post .....
- (2) Full-time post .....
- (3) Additional post .....
- (4) Does this position demand excess work load .....

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required .....

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If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine .....

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# War resisters active

## PURCHASING

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DATE .....

We have received second hand

Could you

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- (1) Name of person requiring the machine .....
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- (1) Part-time post .....
- (2) Full-time post .....
- (3) Additional post .....
- (4) Does this position demand excess work load .....

Please state full details of machine required i.e. whether golf ball and if any special key board or features are required .....

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If new machine is a replacement, please state Serial Number, make and type of existing machine .....

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processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

### 2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

### 2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme must be that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it is felt that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately the same value on health, it may be felt that the benefits from that expenditure warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the most obvious congruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of judgement are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

### 2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students, and one of its advantages is that it can be used

There are probably two or three times that number who have negotiated their own way into Britain. The Home Office, the government department dealing with immigration, says it is impossible to give exact figures, but does not dispute that there may be as many as 300 now in the country. Mr Kevin Laue, who is on the executive of Cosawr and was one of the first to apply for asylum in Britain, said yesterday that there had been no dramatic change in attitude by the Tories. No one who had applied had

LONDON — Despite their hard line on immigration, British Conservative Government, so far, has not been very different to the Labour Party in giving asylum to young South African men who leave the country to avoid military service.

There are now more than 100 men in Britain who are known to the Committee on South African War Resistance, Cosawr, a London-based organisation set up by South African war resisters. Young men who themselves have left to avoid call-up

been "kicked out". He said the Home Office appeared to be prepared to accept only what they termed "genuine cases". That is where the South African can convince them he was not prepared to fight in support of apartheid.

"They would turn down any one classed simply as a conscientious objector. If they did not, they would lay themselves open to a flood of applications from conscientious objectors from other countries as well."

A United Nations resolution calls on member states to grant asylum to "persons compelled to leave their country because of a conscientious objection to assisting in the enforcement of apartheid through service in military or police forces".

Britain does not accept "political asylum" as such, but the recipient is given right of residence and a blanket work permit, both renewable annually.

The case of Mr Hugh Lugg, from East London — who was to be deported by the Tory Government until Cosawr, a British immigrant advisory body and an MP came to his assistance — is still being investigated by the Home Office.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, October 25, 1979

# UK nod for SA dodgers

London Bureau

RDM 25/10

Dental problems	+++	+++	+++	+++	0
TB	+++	+++	+++	+++	0
Common cold*	++++	+	+	+	
Yaws*	-	+	+	+++	

\* Added to test scoring method



# Warder freed on charges

EAST LONDON — A Fort Glamorgan prison warder was found not guilty in the Regional Court here yesterday of assisting prisoners to escape and of accepting a R50 bribe to help the prisoners to escape.

Mr Alfred Lindikaya Menye, 29, pleaded not guilty when he appeared before Mr J B Robinson, of Port Elizabeth. He was also charged with supplying or attempting to supply the prisoners with hacksaw blades and a gun.

Giving evidence in his defence yesterday, Mr Menye told the court that while he was doing his rounds in the prison block for which he was responsible his attention was attracted to one of the inmates who was lying on the ground complaining he was ill.

While he looked at the prisoner trying to establish what was wrong with him other prisoners grabbed hold of him. He was gagged and tied up.

In his judgment, Mr Robinson said this was one of those cases which took an unusual turn. He said of the five witnesses called to give evidence four

were discredited by the prosecutor, Mr I. J. Kitching.

"They admitted making statements to the police but said they had beforehand decided if their escape failed, they would falsely implicate Mr Menye.

"The only evidence which implicated Mr Menye is that of a prisoner, Mr Michael Bhadi. He is one of those who escaped. He appeared to be a very convincing witness."

Referring to Mr Menye, Mr Robinson said he could be referred to a confident witness and could not be faulted — DDR

Ridgeworth  
London

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix ... potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little

**GERMAN POTATO SALAD**  
boiled potatoes  
cooked bacon  
mayonnaise

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth  
chopped onion  
salt and pepper

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

**STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD**  
1 fresh green medium size cabbage  
onions  
carrots  
tomatoes  
fresh pineapple  
radishes  
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

**SPRING GREEN SALAD**  
1 medium size lettuce  
2 onions  
parsley  
1 cucumber  
mint (fresh)  
scallions  
May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

**CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD**  
2 lbs sliced green beans  
2 chopped onions  
1 d salt, level  
2 cups water  
Mrs Futter, East London

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.  
Sauce:  
1 1/2 cups sugar  
1 d curry powder  
1 heaped T flour  
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

**APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD**  
1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)  
2 cups diced apple  
1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained  
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks  
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts  
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing  
2 t soya sauce  
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---000---

# Army plea, but Awol soldiers still don't report

CAPE TOWN — Not one of the estimated 70 national servicemen absent without leave from the Upington infantry base since last Tuesday, has returned to the base, and senior army officers today appealed to them to return as soon as possible

O L D F A M

## FRENCH PANCAKES

2 eggs  
2 ozs butter  
2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly with sugar and flour a couple of minutes in a quick oven for sugar, or pile side between the at any time.

## SPATCHCOCK - 19

1 young fowl  
brown bread crumbs

It is believed the senior officers investigating the mass walkout have completed the initial phases of the investigation and that a Press statement is being compiled for release "in due course"

A senior officer at 8 SAI said "We again appeal to the men to return to the base of their own accord."

"To say they would be sent to the detention barracks as soon as they arrive here would be to prejudge the issue, but it would be in their own interest to return immediately," he said.

## ADVICE

Several parents of national servicemen had apparently phoned the base since the walkout was publicised — some to ask advice on how their sons could be returned to the base.

Reports that two men were due to "give themselves up" at the Castle could not be confirmed, but a spokesman for the castle said so far none of the AWOL men had re-appeared there.

It is believed a number of men have phoned or contacted other commands in the country, and one man apparently reported to a recruiting officer in Pretoria inquiring about the prospects of joining the army.

## UNDER GUARD

The Upington spokesman said normal practice would be for the Upington base to fetch the men from wherever they were held, but it might be that other commands would send them back under guard.

a little mixed peel finely cut

1 large cup currants  
1 cup currants  
3 beaten eggs  
1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---000---

## MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton  
dripping  
salt  
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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The Member of Parliament for Gordonia, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, was at the base last night, but apparently only to attend the annual military ball.

## THE WALKOUT

It could not be established whether there was a connection between the sit-in and the walkout. The men walked out of alleged grievances ranging from bad food and boring lectures to a lack of communication between instructors and men. The officers promised them after a five-month stint in the operational area, as well as danger pay, was allegedly not given them.



RDM 28/10/79

48	36	32	16	16	54	0	0
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# Hunt is on for the servicemen

233

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.

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**SCORES of national servicemen are on the run after a mass walk-out on Tuesday night from one of the country's largest infantry bases at Upington.**

Some of the Awol (absence without leave) men claimed in interviews that about 300 soldiers, all from 8 SA1 Battalion, were involved. But a Defence Force spokesman put the figure at 65.

The Officer Commanding 8 SA1, Commandant M F Botha, confirming that a large group of soldiers had been Awol since Tuesday night, said yesterday "severe action" would be taken against the men in terms of the Defence Act — even if they returned now of their own free will.

The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General C Viljoen, said in a statement released in Pretoria that the walkout of between 60 and 70 soldiers from the military base at Upington was, in military terms, a serious offence and would be dealt with accordingly.

Military Police are on the hunt for the missing men. A Defence Force spokesman said members of the battalion had requested pre-operational duty leave before leaving for the SWA operational area.

This request was not granted, because they had had leave previously, the spokesman said. As a result, about 65 national servicemen went Awol.

One of the runaway soldiers said they were sick and tired of being treated like "dogs".

"We are not afraid of what we have done. It should have been done long ago. We are going back on Tuesday night and we will face the consequences."

The disgruntled soldiers, who have just returned from five months' border duty, listed their grievances

+++  
+++  
Common cold\*  
Yaws\*  
\* Added to test scores

**WALK-OUT**

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out on congruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-



processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.

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Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance.

Some points to be considered are:

● Last night a Defence Force spokesman said he had no knowledge of an incident in April in which 50 men left the camp without approval for a weekend.

● Editorial comment  
- Page 10

798  
**Protesters**  
**strip soldiers**

Results of analysis of the different intuitive methods are being compared. The following method described by John Bry...

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Priorities

The following method described by John Bry...

But it was clear from investigations so far that the main reason for the men going AWOL was their uncertainty about extra leave before leaving for operational duty, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said there was no justification under any circumstances for a soldier to leave his base without permission and the necessary disciplinary action would be taken when the soldiers returned or were found.

"On the other hand, the board of inquiry will look into all aspects of the whole situation to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Army with the view of rectification of the men's complaints if they are found to be justified."

But, the spokesman said, the "necessary machinery" was available throughout the army for soldiers to air their grievances and have them dealt with.

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29/10/79  
**8 walkout**  
**end their**

Own Correspondent

29/10/79  
CAPE TOWN

**EIGHT** of the soldiers who went absent without leave from their base in Uppington last week have returned.

More were expected, a Defence Force spokesman said last night.

There are still many aspects of the affair which are unclear, and which are expected to be resolved by a board of inquiry appointed to look into the matter.

The following method described by John Bry...

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Large & poorly spaced families	++
Inadequate ante-natal & obstetric care	+

These include the number of servicemen who absconded and their main grievance. While the official figure is between 60 and 70, servicemen have given a higher figure.

Official statements have said their main grievance concerned leave, but the Cape Times was told by one of the servicemen that it was their general treatment on returning from the border at the end of September.

The troops, many of whom have been in the Defence Force since July last year and had served on the border, staged the mass walkout last Tuesday.

They were stationed at the 8 South African Infantry Battalion (8SAI) in Uppington.

Last night the Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said the correct figure would only be established by the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the protest walkout.

He said eight of the men had reported back to the base on Saturday night and that more were expected.

The board on inquiry is headed by Brigadier J. Marais, a member of the Chief of the Army's staff. However, a spokesman said it was not the policy of the Defence Force to disclose the names of those sitting on boards of inquiry.

Earlier at the weekend, a spokesman for the Defence Force said the board of inquiry would only be able to investigate the matter thoroughly once it had been able to interview the men who had absconded.

method of test scoring







processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be.

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Basically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that logical axiom, basic to economics, is that a rand should yield approximately the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the social benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much that on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the programme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at a breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on may be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be on these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest congruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' is used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

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A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than that

# This inquiry must be in the open

THE Defence Force has had a series of highly publicised troubles this year brutality at a detention barracks and cases of heat-exhaustion. Responding to the evident and understandable public anxiety about the treatment meted out to young soldiers, there was a sensible realisation on the part of the authorities that it was vital for morale that the public know that complaints would be swiftly dealt with and that there would be no attempt at concealment.

The maltreatment of soldiers was condemned in fierce terms right from the top, and an ombudsman was appointed to receive complaints.

Now there is new trouble with a mass walkout by soldiers at the Upington camp last week. The Defence Force puts the number involved at from 60 to 70; Press reports give considerably higher numbers.

That there has been something seriously wrong is clear. It is said that this was in fact the second walkout this year. Grievances include insufficient leave, delay in pay, poor food, facilities and recreation, and poor communication in handling complaints.

In response to the trouble, the Defence Force has very properly appointed a board of inquiry, headed by a brigadier.

But from that point on it has brought down the shutters. The inquiry will be closed to the Press and the public. Even parents are debarred from attending, the most that is open to them, according to a Defence Force spokesman, is that they can go to Upington and give evidence if they wish. Requests by newspapers, including the Rand Daily Mail, for immediate visits to the camp, have been refused.

The official attitude is summed up in the comment that "an internal legal process is under way".

That, however, is not good enough. This is in every sense a public issue. It only came to light because of the numbers involved and because the Press reported it. Otherwise the allegations could well have remained hidden.

To exclude parents, public and Press from the inquiry is therefore wrong. It is also self-defeating what the Defence Force needs to prove at this stage is that it intends to live up to its promises to stamp out maltreatment. Holding its current inquiry in the open would help to make the point.

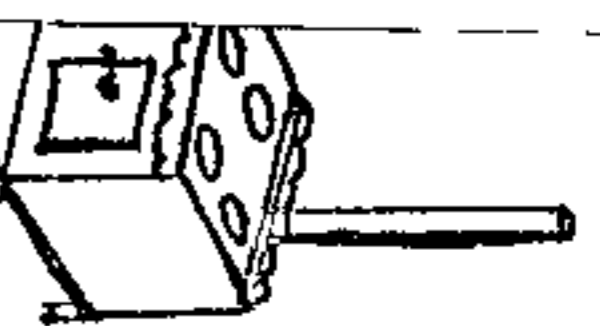
55

TB	+	++	++	++	16
Common cold*	+++	+++	+	++	54
Yaws*	++++	+	+++	-	0
	-	++	+++	+++	0

\* Added to test scoring method



# Awol soldiers are trickling back to camp



Pretoria Bureau

Only 12 of the 60 to 70 soldiers who walked out of the military base at Lunington on Tuesday last week had returned by early today.

The troops from 8 South African Infantry Battalion, went absent without leave, claiming they were protesting against certain conditions. These included refusal of leave before they went

on duty in the operational area, irregular pay poor accommodation, insanitary mess conditions, being routed from bed at all hours and 'boying' lectures.

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said today that 12 of the men had obeyed the instruction of the Chief of the Army Infantry Regiment General Constant Viljoen, that they return

to their base by early today.

A board of inquiry under the chairmanship of Brigadier J. Marais of the Chief of the Army's staff has been appointed to investigate the walk out.

In an interview yesterday Viljoen said that the last week of the military year would have left the base to a great extent. He said that the walk out had caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the troops and disciplinary action would be taken.

## BROWN DYE-DIE CROQUETTES

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

## PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

## MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
  - salt
  - dripping
  - flour
- Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Mrs J. J. J.  
 Mrs J. J. J.  
 Mrs J. J. J.

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processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will be made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment of the value of expenditure in each programme.

2.2 Programme Evaluation

Methods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, where the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated processes which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more precise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly in advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are analysed below.

2.3 Looking at Expenditure

Basically, one is looking at the logical axiom, basically the same value social benefit from that on another, one programme and increased a breakdown of the budget may be compared with other things. Our fits of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit analysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown that expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all expenditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind of provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it.

Unfortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest incongruities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are used. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method for Setting Objectives

The following method for guiding the choice of priorities has been described by John Bryant. 12 It has been used by medical and nursing students in Thailand, and one of its

be used self to

**Army incidents - 6 face charges**

**Own Correspondent**  
 CAPE TOWN — A junior officer and five national servicemen may face a court-martial over a series of alleged incidents which followed the theft of rations during an exercise in the Western Cape. Two national servicemen were admitted to hospital after the incidents. One is still in hospital and due for release later this week. The parents of the soldiers involved have been informed. A spokesman for the SADF today confirmed that they had been arrested in connection with an alleged series of incidents involving troops of the Anti-Aircraft Defence School/10 AA Regiment of Youngfield during a field exercise at Aurora on the West coast on October 14. It is alleged that about 100 troops were made to run 5 km and that Gunner A S Brouwer was forced to run next to a Land-Rover while being held by a young officer. It is also alleged that an officer ordered the troops to fight in order to determine who stole the rations. Gunner P J Greyling was slightly injured. Gunner G A Ham was admitted to 2 Military Hospital at Wynberg. His condition is satisfactory and he is expected to be discharged within the next day or two. The alleged incidents were reported on October 15 and the arrests were made on October 19.

	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	Total
Large & poorly spaced families	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	96
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	48
Malnutrition	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	36
Need for medical care	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	32
Specific diseases:						
V.D.	++	++	++	++	++	16
Dental problems	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	16
TB	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	54
Common cold*	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	0
Yaws*	-	-	-	-	-	0

\* Added to test scoring method



# 100-plus in the walk-out - army

30/6/79  
254

**Pretoria Bureau**  
More than 100 soldiers walked out of the military base at Upington a week ago in protest against conditions there, a spokesman for Defence headquarters in Pretoria said today.

By early today 81 had returned to the camp. The army originally estimated that between 60 and 70 soldiers had gone absent without leave because they objected to conditions which included no leave before going on border duty, irregular pay parades, poor accommodation and mess conditions.

The spokesman said the number of men who had left the base because of these conditions would be established by the board of inquiry now sitting there under Brigadier J Marais.

Some soldiers might have left for other reasons, and this would be determined by the board.

The soldiers, from 8 South African Infantry Battalion, have been returning to camp in increasing numbers on the instructions of the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen.

All the soldiers face disciplinary action, but General Viljoen has said that if the board determined that any conditions in the base were unsatisfactory, steps would be taken to improve them.

It is understood that the army is keen to make the findings of the board of inquiry known once it has completed its investigation.

## ONION RINGS

123

May Bennett, Ridgworth

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

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## OLD FAMILY OR VINTAGE RECIPES

1820 and All That!

### FRENCH PANCAKES - 1902

- 2 eggs
- 2 ozs butter
- 2 ozs sifted flour

- 2 ozs flour
- 1/2 pt of new milk

Beat eggs thoroughly, add butter and beat to a cream, stir in sugar and flour, and when well mixed add the milk. Beat well for a couple of minutes. Pour on to buttered plates and bake in a quick oven for 20 minutes. Serve with a cut of lemon and bake in a ade between them. Time, 26 minutes, average cost, 6d, seasonable at any time.

### SPATCHCOCK - 1900

- 1 young fowl
- brown bread crumbs
- herbs

- parsley
- onion

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

### PLUM PUDDING

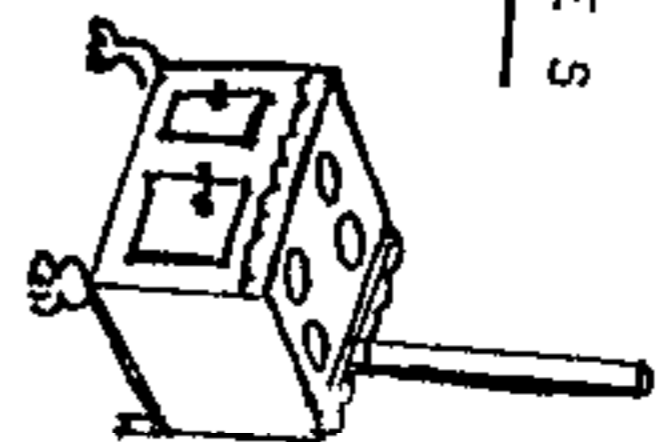
- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1/2 cup brown sugar

- 1 small cup chopped raisins
- 1/2 pt milk
- 1/2 t salt
- a little mixed peel finely cut

Put in a pudding cloth, and boil in nutmeg sauce. This recipe was given by my mother and gran, who says a cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of flour.

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Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-



NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,60	1,03	1,24	0,79	0,89	0,74
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,04	0,05
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00
							0,00	0,00

# AWOL troops fear breach of security

*Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner of the page.*

By CHRIS MARAIS

UPINGTON — As groups of soldiers returned yesterday to their Upington base after a week-long "stay-away" demo, many were afraid they had broken security regulations by making public statements about camp conditions

Defence headquarters in Pretoria last night said 81 national servicemen who had been absent without leave (AWOL) had returned.

The men interviewed by the Rand Daily Mail yesterday did not know what treatment to expect upon their arrival at 8 South African Infantry Battalion in Upington.

"We feel that it was a little hasty for some of the others to make those public complaints about the camp," said one absconder who had returned.

"After all, each one of us signed an official document at the beginning of our service and are bound by it."

Others, who had just arrived from distant centres like Johannesburg, took one meaningful look at the flatlands of Upington and said "Never mind the consequences. It was almost worth going AWOL for a week of heaven."

The absconders, whose numbers had varied from 60 to 300 according to official and private reports, were from A Company, and had returned from a border stint at the end of September.

They will now be interviewed by an official Board of Inquiry.

Comrades of the soldiers who had staged the walk-out sympathised with their "cause."

"They will all be back within a day," one serviceman said. "They must realise how serious it could become if they stay away longer."

The soldiers' complaints ranged from dissatisfaction with camp facilities to alleged leave hold-backs.

The Defence Force will not comment on these complaints, except to state that the Board of Inquiry would deal with them.

In a reply after the Rand Daily Mail published a leading article on the subject, Colonel Kobus Bosman of the SADF Directorate of Public Relations, said "Normally boards of inquiry are closed to the public, but the SADF has no intention of hiding any factual findings from the general public."

"We believe the integrity of the SADF and the SA Army in particular is beyond question, and that the Board of Inquiry will report objectively and factually on all the problems concerned."

If this report should prove that any mistakes were made by the military authorities, they will be acknowledged to the public and the necessary action taken.

## SADF answers 'Mail'

COLONEL J F Bosman, on behalf of the Directorate of Public Relations, has reacted to the Rand Daily Mail leader article on Monday which called for open Defence Force inquiries.

In a statement Col Bosman said yesterday that boards of inquiry were normally closed to the public, but that the SADF had no intention of hiding any factual findings from the general public.

"We believe the integrity of the SADF and the SA Army in particular is beyond question and that the board of inquiry will report objectively and factually on all the problems concerned," he said.

"If this report should prove that any mistakes were made by the military authorities they will be acknowledged to the public and the necessary action will be taken," he said.

Col Bosman added that the board of inquiry had been instructed to complete its investigations as soon as possible.

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
	0,19	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
	1,09	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
	0,15	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
	303	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
All	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329



# 16 Awol soldiers still missing

Stan  
25  
31/10/89

## Pretoria Bureau

Ninety-one of 111 soldiers who went absent without leave eight days ago in protest against conditions at the Upington military base had returned to camp by today

A spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said four more of the soldiers had reported to the military police in Pretoria and would be returned to the camp.

Sixteen men had still not been traced of the group from 8 South African Infantry Battalion who walked out of the camp in protest against refusal of leave before they were sent to the operational area for a spell of duty there and living conditions in the base

### LOOKOUT

Most of the soldiers returned to the base voluntarily following an instruction from the chief of the army, Lieutenant General Constand Viljoen.

Some had reported to the military police in various places and had been taken back to Upington.

The spokesman said there had been no organised "manhunt" for the soldiers and that military police had been on the lookout for them in the normal course of their duties

A board of inquiry under the chairmanship of Brigadier J Marais, of the chief of the army's staff, is already sitting at the Upington military base and is interviewing the men as they return

The spokesman said he could not say whether returning to base voluntarily would be a mitigating factor in disciplinary action against the men.

The matter was for a court martial to decide, if the board of inquiry recommended that the men should be charged.

● End in sight for tent city — Page 15.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

### ONION RINGS

Peel and slice large onions, and separate the rings. Heat a pan; add oil. Dip the rings in milk and then coat with flour, and fry till brown in the hot oil. Drain the oil off on a paper towel, and season with salt and pepper.

### FRENCH PANCAKES -

- 2 eggs
- 2 ozs butter
- 2 ozs sifted flour

Beat eggs thoroughly

OLD FASHIONED

### PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

Mix all ingredients together well. Tie in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot nutmeg sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

### MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

- shoulder of mutton
- dripping
- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

Put the joint through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a sharp sauce.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 small cup chopped raisins
- 1/2 Grated beef suet
- 1/2 pt milk
- 1/2 t salt
- a little mixed peel finely cut

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# A Young Soldier's Suicide

257  
A. M.

Peter and Doreen were working on improvements to their Benoni home when they were told their son had changed himself at the military base in Uppington

just four days later he cut both his wrists, and had to be treated in the sick bay

Two days after that he was allowed to go back to his tent. During the night he went to the tennis court, changing rooms and allegedly hanged himself with a toggle rope

That was on July 9 this year. Since then the parents still have not received an acceptable explanation from the South African Defence Force of the circumstances surrounding Brian's death.

Friends whose children are soon to go into the army are worried, silly about their sons, and we can't blame them," said Brian's mother.

"In spite of a series of letters to senior officials demanding more information and demanding answers to questions which are bolting us, we are still mystified

"We set the army a deadline, after a long wait, and now that deadline has expired. We are talking to the Press now for two reasons.

"We want, first, to get some answers, and, second, to try to ensure that this will never happen to another national serviceman

Until then they had been unaware that something had gone wrong with their 20-year-old son, Brian, something serious enough to make him attempt suicide twice in three days

Brian had left home to begin his national service at the base just six days before, and had been "happy and secure in himself" when he had said goodbye, they claim.

But, they were told, "The treatment we have given him has been shoddy, to say the least," said the father, who has asked not to be identified

When shown the parents' allegations, the Defence Force made this reply: Six days after the expiry of the parents' deadline, a senior staff officer from Army headquarters visited them at their Benoni home with information which, it was hoped, would answer their queries about their son's death at the Uppington military base four months ago.

The officer took with him the 32-page report of a military board of inquiry, usually a classified document, into Brian's death.

A spokesman said the Army was concerned about the father's allegations that, in the four months he had been seeking an acceptable explanation of the circumstances of his son's death, it had been tardy, evasive and insensitive

In dealing with the questions posed in the father's letters and telephone calls, the Army's inquiries had involved several staff divisions and commands and this had inevitably caused its response to be delayed.

The South African Defence Force set great store by the morale of its troops and had established several services to promote the welfare of national servicemen and the peace of mind of their families.

It was customary for a qualified doctor to be the medical officer in a camp the size of the eight South African Infantry Battalion base at Uppington.

There was no doctor in the camp at the time of Brian's suicide because the medical officer had been in the operational area and his return to Uppington was delayed at Groffontein.

The nursing sister in charge of the sick bay at the camp consulted the acting district surgeon about the treatment of Brian after his first attempt to commit suicide and followed his instructions.

Although the doctor said there was no reason why Brian should not return to his tent that evening, the sister kept him in the sick bay for two more days and allowed him to leave it only after he had convinced her he regretted his action and would not do it again.

The board of inquiry found that Brian had been given the necessary medical and spiritual attention and possibly none could have prevented him from attempting to take his life again.

The parents were not informed when their son first attempted suicide on July 7 because, following his urgent requests to the nursing sister and a tent-mate, the officer commanding, Commandant M F Botha, believed that it would be in Brian's best interests to meet his wishes.

The board of inquiry said it believed his parents should have been advised.

The Afrikaans-speaking chaplain at the camp interviewed Brian on July 7 and July 9 and, in normal circumstances, an Anglican clergyman would have been asked to assist him. However, Uppington was without an Anglican par-

son in July following the death of the previous one in a motor accident.

Evidence to the board of inquiry from two of Brian's tentmates was that from the time he reported to Witwatersrand Command to begin his national service he was quiet, withdrawn and depressed.

His instructor noted that he did not mix with the other troops

In the sick bay after his first attempt at suicide he told the chaplain that he had not slept well for weeks and said: "Everything snapped in me." He felt he had no future.

A medical orderly quoted him as saying he had made a hash of his university studies, and said he did not speak to other patients while he was in the sick bay.

Commandant Botha said he remembered well his telephone conversation with Brian's father and denied ever saying that "many new recruits cut their wrists" and "Army officials did not take this seriously."

He did tell the father that many boys found it difficult to come to terms with the transition from a home background to a military environment, and did things to attract attention and win sympathy.

Examples he quoted were refusing to eat food, resorting to self-harm, posing as conscientious objectors and raising compassionate problems.

His statement that Brian had lost about a pint of blood was not a voluntary one, but was in response to a question from the father.

In accordance with military procedures, the board of inquiry was convened as soon as possible after the incident, and began its work at the Uppington base on July 10. It completed its report on July 17 and this was received by the office of the Chief of the Army on July 20.

A civil inquest into Brian's death took place in Uppington on October 4 and the magistrate, Mr F van der Westhuizen, returned a finding of "suicide — deceased hanged himself with a rope round his neck."

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We just cannot accept that a loved one like Brian can walk out of our lives on July 3 and be dead by his own hand on July 9," he said, "and we are convinced that something must have happened at Upington for Brian to take his own life"

"The concern shown by those in authority at the camp in my view is absolutely irresponsible. And the subsequent reaction to my complaints has left me nonplussed"

According to Brian's father his son's death was caused by a "grave error of judgment"

The 20-year-old soldier was the third of four sons, and left school with a glowing testimonial. He was an outgoing, happy, try-everything-once character who was unconcerned about doing his national service

He had been at university, but decided he was not doing well enough and cancelled the army deferment he had been given. Two weeks later he left for Upington

"My parting words to Brian were that he give of his best, so that in two years he could leave the army with his head held high

"At the Old Drill Hall in Joubert Park, we shook hands, my wife kissed him and we saw our son for the last time

"The events which are now described are in strict chronological order and are a true reflection of what happened once Brian was taken out of our care

"On Monday July 9, we received our first letter from Brian in which he said the camp seemed a nice place, that they were living in tents and that he hoped to be back some day

"The next day we were visited by our Anglican minister and a lieutenant from Witwatersrand Command. They told us our son had died. We assumed in an accident, but were told he had taken his own life

"The rest of that day is one I'll never forget. The lieutenant, who could hardly speak English, told us Brian had hanged himself in a telephone booth

"The next day I called the Upington base and spoke to the second in command. He said Brian had gone to the change rooms to hang himself, and I accepted the fact of his death. Then I asked about arrangements to get his body home.

"At this stage I thought I had been given a complete account of Brian's death. But the next day I heard from the camp chaplain, and was given another shock

"He told me that Brian had cut his wrists on the Saturday and had been admitted to the sick bay. There was no doctor at the camp at the time, only a sister and she kept Brian there for two days before releasing him

"Again I called the Upington base and asked why I had not been told this before I asked why I had not been informed of Brian's action, and why Brian had not been kept

# Parents still not happy

Star 9/11/79

In spite of the most recent efforts by the Army to satisfy the parents, both are still unhappy about the Army's handling of the affair.

They say that these efforts — which came about only after the Army learned they had spoken to The Star — have merely raised more questions.

Many of the original queries about Brian's death have still not been properly answered, they say.

The Defence Force officials refuse to let the parents have a copy of the board of inquiry's findings, and Brian's father says he feels he is entitled to a copy.

The latest visit to his Benoni home by Army officials, he says, has left him even more disturbed.

Now, he wants to know:

● "Why weren't we told of this military inquiry, or even asked to give evidence?"

● "Why did it take so long for them to tell us the inquiry had been held already?"

● "Why weren't we even told that a civil inquest was to be held, or informed of it after the event?"

"These things were taking place while we were being shunted around by senior officials in Pretoria

"We had a right to be there"

The parents still feel their son could have been protected from himself if the camp officials had been better organised.

under close scrutiny after being released

"I was under some emotional stress, and said the second-in-command should tell the camp commander to call me immediately. He got in. The major had the temerity to ask me if that was an order! I said he could regard it as an order or a request from a fellow citizen of South Africa

## Scrutiny

"Later the commander called me, and I asked him those three questions, which will for ever remain in my mind

"He told me that many new recruits cut their wrists in an attempt to gain sympathy, and army officers did not take this seriously. And anyway he told me, Brian had only lost one pint of blood

"He said they had not told me of Brian's suicide attempt on the Saturday because he had asked them not to do so. But we were told in an official army letter every time

our son was admitted to the sick bay for treatment we would be informed

"I also asked why proper care was not taken in keeping Brian under close scrutiny after he was discharged from the sick bay, and the commandant told me that the sister was highly experienced. In her opinion Brian would not make a further attempt on his life. That was gross incompetence and she has been proved horribly, tragically wrong

"I thought about letting the matter rest, but in my opinion I would be failing in my responsibility to the thousands of other youngsters who have to serve their country

"I cannot expect the SADF to admit liability for what happened, but in my opinion my son's death might have been prevented if the correct action was taken that Saturday

## Severe

"In my opinion the commanding officer at Upington and his deputy should be given a severe reprimand

"After writing letters to the Chief of the Defence Force, the SADF Complaints Bureau and telephoning them continuously, I finally received a report on the investigation of Brian's death

"In that a commandant from Army headquarters in Pretoria said the Army sometimes waived the regulation which stated they would contact us if anything happened to our son

"They said people were complicated beings and that they felt in this case they should accede to Brian's plea not to inform us

"They also claimed that Brian had been under constant supervision — by his instructor and then by his tentmates — after being released. But he hardly knew his tentmates and managed to slip away from them and kill himself

## Unhappy

"I wrote back to the defence force to say I was still unhappy with these answers. I feel the sister was not capable of correctly assessing the emotions of a young man who had tried to commit suicide

"I also feel the supervision of his tentmates was totally inadequate. How can teenagers be asked to do that?"

"Also, it might have helped if every effort had been made to bring in the local Anglican minister from Upington, particularly as the camp chaplain told me he had difficulty in communicating with Brian because of the language difference

"Since that letter and subsequent letters I have merely been informed that the matter has been referred to the chief of the Army, the Surgeon General and the Chaplain General. I have still not

cont

Star

9/11/79

(254)

received an adequate explanation, although I set them a deadline of October 31

"I now want this to be looked at by the Prime Minister and want assurances that servicemen are given adequate medical treatment in cases like

this, that parents might feel more secure about their sons in the Army.

"On top of my grief I feel very disillusioned with the general attitude and insensitivity of the army. I want to know what could have made him take his life I want

to speak to his tentmates to find out from them what happened I will not rest until I have the answers"

FOOTNOTE In one letter to the parents the words "save a litre for later" had been typed in at the bottom of the page



# Ex-border soldiers 'treated like recruits'

Resentment at being treated like recruits when they returned from duty in the operational area, compounded by dissatisfaction with conditions at the camp, led to the walk-out of 111 soldiers from the Upington military base.

The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General C L Viljoen, said yesterday that a new leader group — the junior officers and non-commissioned officers in closest contact with the troops — had been found to be a fundamental reason for the dissatisfaction.

The board of inquiry into the absence without leave of the men from 8 South African Infantry Battalion also found that the troops mistakenly believed they were being denied leave to which they were entitled.

## STRANGERS

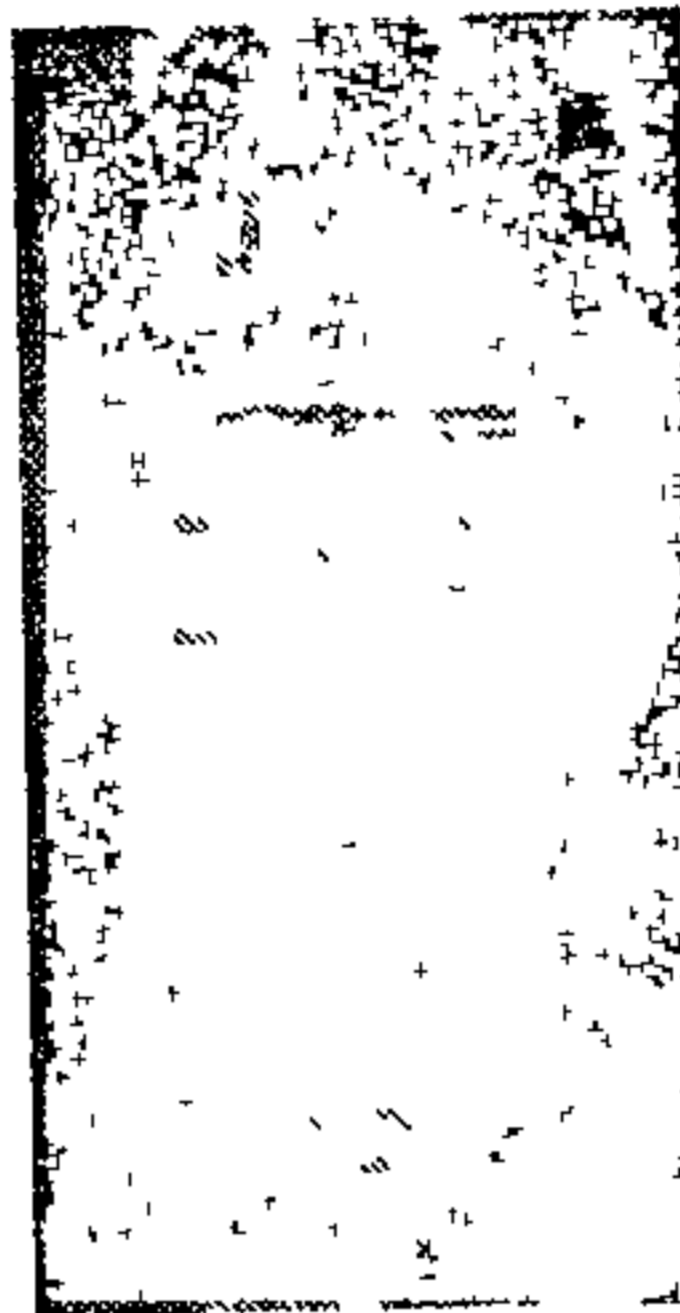
Complaints about accommodation, food, sports amenities, leisure time utilisation and pay problems were not the main causes of the walkout, but contributory factors.

"The leader group were strangers to the troops and, in their enthusiasm, acted as if the troops had to be trained from scratch," said General Viljoen's statement.

The troops felt they were being humiliated by the "high-handed behaviour".

In addition, the troops were under the misapprehension that in spite of the recent 14 days leave they had had, they would be entitled to another weekend leave before departing for their next operational tour of service.

After hearing evidence from a number of soldiers, the board found that 95 percent of the troops were grieved because they were treated like recruits after returning from the border.



Lt-Gen Viljoen

percent objected to the lack of recreational facilities, and more than half were under the wrong impression about a week-end pass.

The board found that in the case of A Company, there was poor treatment because of the inexperience of key personnel in the management of the troops, and the facilities for leisure time utilisation were totally inadequate.

## DISCIPLINE

The board recommended that internal disciplinary action be taken against certain key personnel, also that:

- The troops did not leave for border duty until a thorough evaluation had been made and problem areas corrected.

- The contractor be asked to give the highest priority to completion of the camp's new buildings and facilities.

- Construction of facilities for sport and leisure-time activities be done systematically.

General Viljoen said that, whatever the circumstances, the action of the national servicemen in going Awol was undisciplined. They had been summarily tried and punished.

- The Star's Cape Town Correspondent says five soldiers of 8 SAI at Upington were injured last night when the car in which they were travelling left the road near Calvinia.

Two soldiers were taken

to Wynberg Military Hospital. The other three were admitted to the Voortrekker Hospital at Calvinia. None of the men was seriously injured. The names are being withheld until the next of kin have been informed.



# Awols: Leader group are to

By CHRIS MARAIS

**DISCIPLINARY** action will be taken against key personnel in charge of the Uppington Army base, where 111 national servicemen went absent without leave two weeks ago.

This was announced yesterday by Lieutenant-General C L Viljoen, Chief of the Army, who has accepted the findings and recommendations of a Board of Inquiry into the mass walkout.

One of the main reasons for the walkout was friction between the leader group and the troops of A Company, the group who went Awol.

The Board of Inquiry has found key personnel at the base had not acted in accordance with regulations.

It has suggested that internal disciplinary steps be taken against them.

Gen Viljoen said despite the presence of a number of factors which had led to the mass Awol move, the servicemen involved had acted in an undisciplined fashion and had been punished.

Although their punishment has not been detailed, it was reported earlier that most of the Awol soldiers had received suspended sentences.

As a result of the mass walkout, and the subsequent Board of Inquiry, it has been proposed that the command and control structure of A Company be strengthened.

The Army will also be on the lookout for any signs of communication gaps and misunderstandings in other units.

The Board has suggested that plans for new, modern housing facilities, sports grounds and recreation programmes be stepped up at the Uppington base, as the lack of these was found to be one of the main causes for the Awol.

The Board found 95% of the soldiers interviewed felt they had been treated like "new troops" upon their re-

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"In their enthusiasm, the leader group, who had not been with the troops initially, treated the men as if they had to be trained from the beginning again," Gen Viljoen said.

"The troops were humiliated by the heavy-handed action of the leader group in the presence of new intake servicemen."

Another main grievance was that the Awol soldiers had been under the impression they would be granted a weekend's leave in addition to their 14 days' leave before returning to the border for a second stint of duty.

"As a result of this, a number of troops came back from their 14 days' leave with their cars so they could get back home easily," Gen Viljoen said.

"Some of the cars were even borrowed for this purpose."

Also, many key personnel had gone on leave between October 10 and 20 this year, and often training was left to instructors who were inexperienced, especially in human relations.

"When it began to look to the troops as if they were not getting their weekend off, their morale reached a low point and this drove a number of them to performing the deed in question," Gen Viljoen said.

The Board found

- Facilities were inadequate, due to external factors
- Complaints in A Company about treatment which created friction were substantiated and were attributed to the inexperience of key personnel
- The facilities for recreation were totally inadequate
- The amount of leave granted was correct but it was improperly handled

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The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an econo-

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem to relate resources to objectives would be grouped together, geriatric programmes, etc.

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**Tracker was whipped SADF**  
254 ROM

CAPE TOWN — A black tracker attached to a special unit of the South African Defence Force was tied to a tree in the operational area recently and whipped with a sjambok, soldiers on leave in Cape Town have alleged. They said a senior officer carried out the punishment. They also claimed that the same officer whipped a national serviceman across the back for walking around a base camp without his rifle. The Army has confirmed that the beating of the Ovambo tracker did take place, but denied it was done by an officer, saying that a black man, also attached to the same unit, was responsible for the whipping. A senior SADF spokesman said "The tracker in question broke into a shop and left his rifle there. He was arrested by the police and handed over to the unit. "Because he is not subject to the Military Disciplinary Code, he could not be punished by the Army.

"The oldest members of a group of Ovambos in the unit were then constituted in the traditional Ovambo tribunal and they tried the tracker. They found him guilty of a serious offence and sentenced him to corporal punishment. The oldest member of the group meted out punishment. The spokesman denied that an officer whipped a white soldier, or that the officer walked around with a whip — Sapa

easy matter to make a hard and fast local matters and matters of values or prices. From one point of view, the schizophrenics in hospital or in the community. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil requirements for the treatment of this group originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments equally so when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators concern is to keep them separate". 9

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc. Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicine', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made. The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement — of determining basic priorities — one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes — the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy against behavioural therapy — one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of social welfare economics, which attempts to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, values, or utilities; the latter is

- This is necessary:
- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
  - (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

# SA faces

# assault

CT. 16/11/79

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# — Coetsee

## Defence Reporter

THE REPUBLIC faced a "total assault", and the country's military would be expected to carry out its duties in co-operation with academics, business people and "the ordinary citizens, people of all our population groups", Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, told Military Academy graduates this week.

Addressing the 1979 passing-out parade at the academy's campus at Saldanha Bay, Mr Coetsee said South Africa was involved in "a multi-dimensional war", involving political, economic and psychological means as well as "military action against military targets

"Even so-called normalizing of relations or negotiations are often merely intermediate stages on the way to the aim, namely, to impress the will of the aggressor on the Republic of South Africa".

Mr Coetsee identified four sources of the assault against South Africa

- The United Nations, which was being used by "Afro-Asian and communist power blocs"
- The Organization of African Unity.
- The "communist powers and particularly imperialistic Russia"
- The Western powers, who "for years have been exercising diplomatic, economic and psychological pressure on the Republic"

The following students received merit awards

Major C J Visagie The Sword of Honour (for the final-year student who has achieved the best results during his academic career at the academy)

Lieutenant D J Putter The General Beyers Floating Trophy (for

the Army student who achieved the best results during his training at the academy)

Major C J Visagie, The Ad Astra Floating Trophy (for the Air Force student who achieved the best results during his training at the academy).

Sub-Lieutenant A M Corbin The Naval Floating Trophy (for the Navy student who achieved the best results during his training at the academy)

Sub-Lieutenant A M Corbin, The Navy League Floating Trophy (for the Navy student who displays the greatest knowledge of seamanship, as well as the most initiative, during sea-going training at the academy).

The following students graduated South African Army Lieutenants J E Alberts, SA Armoured Corps, D M Armstrong, Technical Services Corps, R M Blake, SAAC, T Borstlap, SAAC, and C W Broekman, SA Infantry Corps, Captain P de Greef, SAIC

Lieutenants J de Waal, TSC; T F Dreyer, SAIC, M Ellis, SAIC; J C Eberts, SAIC; and J C Flatow, SAIC, Captain K M Godfrey, SA Engineer Corps, Lieutenants J C Hechter, SAAC, H R Hurd, SAAC, D J Janse van Rensburg, SAIC, D G Kotze, Ordnance Services Corps, R H Liebenberg, SAIC, R Louw, South African Artillery (Field), J Marais, SAIC, M J Mullan, TSC, J S Pienaar, TSC, and W J Pienaar, SAIC

Captain B J W Pols, SAA (Fd), Lieutenant D J Putter, SAIC, Captains B Roode, SAA (Fd) and M M Serfontein, SAA (Fd), Lieutenants S W P J Uys, SAA (Fd), J C van Schaalkwyk, SAIC, J H Viljoen, SAIC, and Lieutenant W J Wagner, SAAC

SA Air Force  
Lieutenants D P Baines, NAV, F J Koch, NAV, and J C Opperman, F Con, Major C J Visagie, Admir; Lieutenant F J Vivier, NAV,  
SA Navy  
Sub-Lieutenants G H Coetsee, Exec, A M Corbin, Exec; C Craford, Stores, A F du Toit, Int, R du Toit, Stores, A Jacobson, Exec, L P Trauernicht, Stores



is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic profiles of the two communities for 1951 are presented in Fig. 1, and this provides an indication of the age distribution of whites and 'coloureds'. The changes in this distribution which occurred between 1941 and 1970 are, for the purposes of the present study, of relative unimportance.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' and whites are presented in Fig. 6. Although data has been published for Africans<sup>5</sup>, this is speculative and is not considered to be of sufficient reliability to warrant inclusion. Two different expectations of life have been included: (1)  $e_{45}$  - the expectation of life at birth, and (2)  $e_{45}$  - the expectation of life at 45 years of age. Characteristically women have a better expectation of life than men, and Fig. 6 indicates that this is so for both whites and 'coloureds'. In fact, so marked is this difference that at  $e_{45}$  'coloured' females have a better expectation of life than white males. What is perhaps of some concern is that the gap between the expectation of life for males and females is widening. This trend is apparent in both the whites and the 'coloured' communities, although it is particularly marked in the latter for whom Male:Female deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at  $e_{45}$  has become 6,9 years in 1970. For whites a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has increased to 7,0 years in 1970.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it counteracts the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that 'coloureds' has shown a salutary to no extent, or  $e_{45}$  have whites were in though the exp it would appear much lower age

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# GENERAL NEWS SAAF chief says all must assist

Pretoria Bureau

On boycotts, Gen Rogers said they made the purchase of some sophisticated equipment difficult but had one beneficial effect - they had spurred on development in South Africa's aircraft industry. The SAAF, he said, had "something of a problem with pilot numbers."

Gen Rogers believed that, to successfully conduct a border war against terrorist forces, the entire population must be behind the effort. Gen Rogers said the new directions set out by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, had begun to defuse the hostility and hatred which had been directed at South Africa for a generation.

He believed the threat against South Africa was diminishing and, as the country developed economically and politically along the guidelines laid down by Mr Botha, it would continue to diminish. He said developments in Rhodesia during the next four or five months could dramatically effect the future and security of the whole of Southern Africa.

Gen Rogers will retire to service in the Republic of South Africa. He intends devoting plenty of time to his two major recreations - gold and woodwork.

Gen Rogers, one of South Africa's most decorated pilots - he won a DSO, DFC and Bar and American DFC during the Second World War - elected to retire early. He is 58.

"One should not stay in a position like this for more than about five years. It is a demanding dynamic task and a change is for the good of the service."

Gen Rogers will retire to service in the Republic of South Africa. He intends devoting plenty of time to his two major recreations - gold and woodwork.

*Handwritten signature and initials*

# Wildlife massacre

THE Army's quick response to the Star's exposé on the wanton slaughter of wildlife in SWA/Namibia is to be welcomed and so is its promise to make the findings of an investigation public. From all accounts the episodes recounted to our CARE campaign staff were not isolated occurrences. As one witness said "Most of the officers were involved in hunting."

The point to consider is that in recent years the Defence Force has been given control of enormous areas including all land within 10 km of international borders—in toto an area as big as Greece. It incorporates a lot of our major national parks including Kruger and the Kalahari Gemsbok as well as unproclaimed

but rich wildlife areas in SWA/Namibia which, when times return to normal, will be of great value to its people, not least as a protein resource.

The temptations to well-armed men, who spend long periods in such regions are undeniably great, but some of the "hunting" forays have gone beyond the excusable. They have been massacres.

The fact that two of the witnesses saw little point in complaining to their commanding officers is also cause for concern. Whatever happens to the individuals concerned in the SWA/Namibia incidents one hopes that the slaughter will be stopped immediately.



Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires disease classification a certain amount despite the fact that the overall rate system are comparable for whites, as broad category the mortality rates for Table I provides the proportional causes for the whites, Asians, 'coloured' Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Disease and Latory Diseases in the 'coloured' an

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents in whites, 'coloureds' and Asian the white community is suicide, while For Africans, the latter is

The expectation for life at birth and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6 an expectation of life for urban African large measure of migration. The change of life for women in comparison to males. However, what is of interest life for the three communities. At ratios are 1:0,91 0,76 for males and of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for male

The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged males and females, a difference which infant mortality rate in this community Asian females have the worst expectation communities, which is in marked contrast at 0 and males at 45. The fact that women have the highest mortality rate digestive, genito-urinary and ill-dead contribute to this anomalous situation

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

# Private airlines hit at SAA for not training pilots

pilots from scratch. "I don't think we could ever pose a real threat to them as pilots will always want to fly sophisticated aircraft like jetliners, no matter about financial rewards" A senior Johannesburg flying instructor said many overseas airlines were heavily engaged in pilot training

now," he said. Mr Peter van Hoven, chairman of the Airline Association, said "The national carrier should undertake more training of pilots in this country "General aviation should not be regarded as a training ground for SAA, which should consider training more of its own

years without putting one thing back into training But a change is coming" Mr Summerley said private airlines in this country were growing richer and would soon start taking pilots back from SAA by offering higher salaries "Then SAA could find itself short if it doesn't start doing something

By Kevin Murray, Air Correspondent A dogfight is developing between private airlines and South African Airways over the training of pilots in South Africa The private airlines have accused the national carrier of "milking general aviation dry" by taking all its pilots—without ever doing anything to assist in training more pilots

The row follows fears that aviation fuel price rises in South Africa could soon lead to a critical shortage of pilots.

Experts are concerned that the high price will curtail pilot training and force airlines in future to accept second-rate pilots who would lower flying safety standards

The head of a private airline, Mr Martin Summerley, said "SAA has an historically irresponsible attitude to general aviation."

"It has been drawing out of general aviation for

## Burglar shot dead

A man was shot dead at a garage in Johannesburg early today after a burglar alarm went off

Police said that Mr L Roberts, the owner of Heriotdale Motors in Whitford Road, Heriotdale, went to the garage at 130 am when the alarm went off

He arrived before the police and saw a man climbing out of a window The man rushed at Mr Roberts, who fired a warning shot which was ignored Several more were fired, some hitting the man

He was taken to the General Hospital where he died on the operating table

"SAA has had it too good for too long, because demand has been higher than supply

A spokesman for SAA said "We believe there could well be a pilot shortage in the future But there is no problem at the moment

"We considered training pilots from scratch some years ago, but decided it wouldn't work at the time But if the situation worsens then we will look at doing this again The national carrier isn't altogether to blame for taking pilots — flyers naturally want to pilot jet aircraft"

the South African

all causes of death. The proportional disease categories of the International (Fig. 5). The whites show a typical mortality with Infectious and Parasitic (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases being of major importance. For urban us and Parasitic Diseases make an important mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), system and certain causes of perinatal

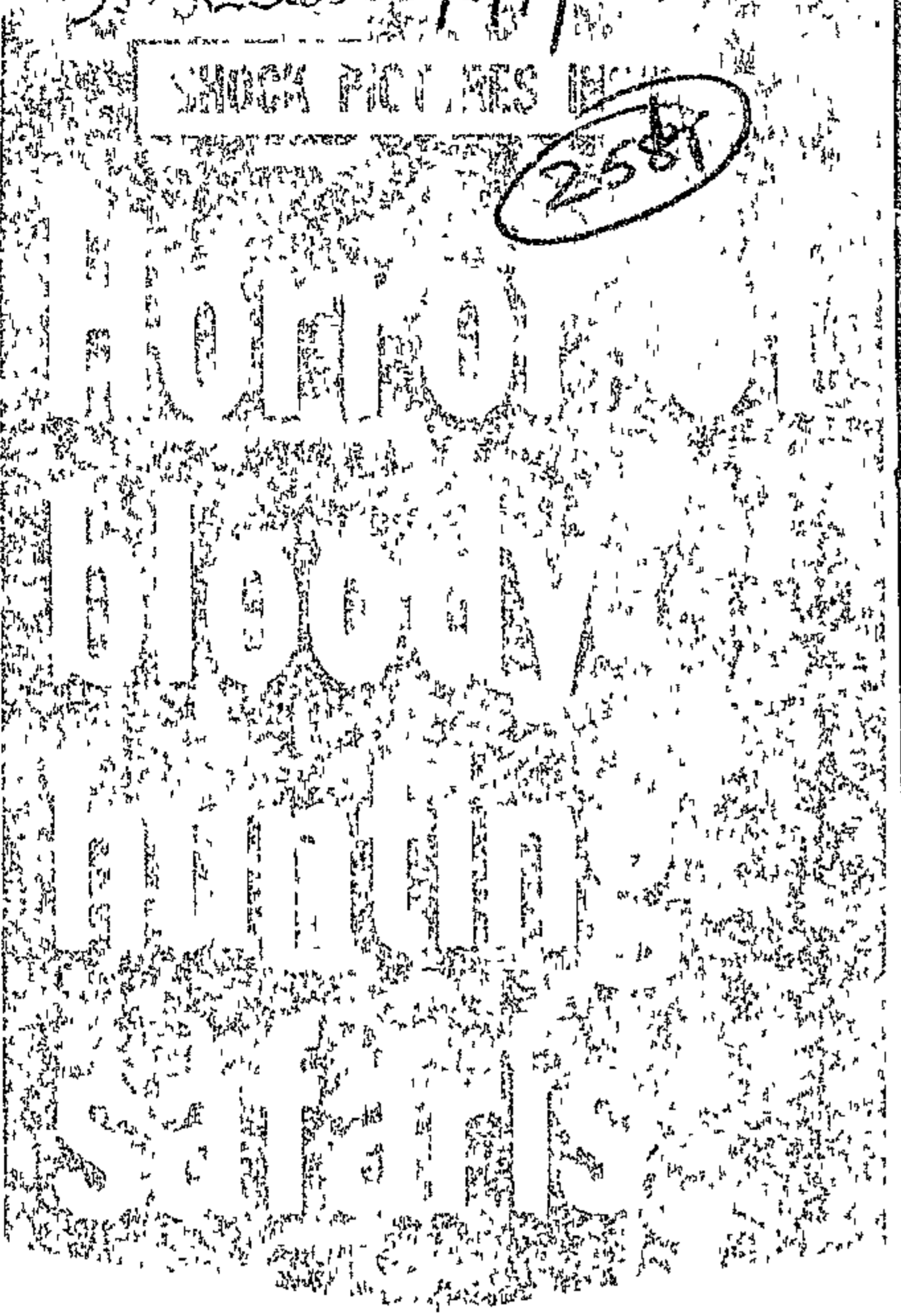
Within the category of Infectious diseases and tuberculosis are the most 'coloureds' experience an interesting 'developed' mortality with a high level diseases in the young and circumscribed conditions, particularly in the provides some indication of the prevalence to Africans in the urban areas. 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other. use specific mortality data as proportion amount of information. Table I If these data in the form of cause age groups by sex, in the white, Asian compared with the proportional mortality categories (Fig. 5), it will be nor proportional contribution made by 'coloured' community, the actual rates for of the whites. The reason for this mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic effectively swamp the proportional rates in the 'coloured' community. In rates for most causes of death are so many diseases become disproportionately



A Times 25/10/79

SHOCK PICTURES

2581



By EUGENE HUGO

**A CHAIN-SAW** was used to hack up elephant shot from a military helicopter by trophy-hunters on a bloody safari in the SWA war zone.

This claim of wildlife butchery was made by a national serviceman who says he witnessed the slaughter

He says one of the airborne hunters was former SWA Commissioner-General Mr Jannie de Wet, whose pursuit of game in northern South West Africa once again became the centre of controversy this week.

An investigation into the safaris of Mr De Wet and army officers was immediately ordered by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan

The SADF has said that the results of the investigation will be made public.

**Hovering**

The serviceman, Corporal Rudi van Rooyen, claims two bull elephant were shot from the SADF Alouette helicopter, hovering about 50 metres above the bush near the Etosha Pan

Then a "skinning" squad of troops used a chain-saw to hack off the trophies — tusks, legs and tails — and left mountains of red flesh and gore "for the vultures"

Later, says Corporal Van Rooyen, the 1,5 m tusks, worth about R100 a kilogram, were sent to Mr De Wet's room

Corporal Van Rooyen gave details of the hunting trips near nature reserve on Friday

Pictures obtained by the Sunday Times this week have been made available to the military investigators

Mr De Wet has already denied allegations that he was involved in the mass killing of Springbok

XVII ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

W	A		C		B												
	M	F	M	F	M	F											
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19	0,21	0,20	0,12	0,26	0,31	0,53	0,20	1868	324

Corporal Van Rooven also told military police that

- Koakoveld Commanding Officer Major Jurie Lombaard regarded it as sport to chase harmless silver-tailed jackals to the point of exhaustion before allowing his dog called Swapo to savage the animals
- Major Lombaard once shot a Zebra, hacked a chunk of flesh from its hindquarters, fed it to his dog and then abandoned the carcass in the veld
- Mr De Wet and Major Lombaard participated in a Springbok hunt with automatic weapons in which at least 15 buck "were shot to pieces"
- Major Lombaard shot a lioness and tried to lure more with another zebra he had shot
- Major Lombaard shot buck whenever they went out on patrol to visit local



RUDI VAN ROOYEN Saw it all

headmen who were not allowed to hunt

- Skins of animals were kept and carcasses were always covered with a green tarpaulin during transport back to their camp at Opuwa

- In winter there were always rows of buck biltong hanging on Major Lombaard's verandah

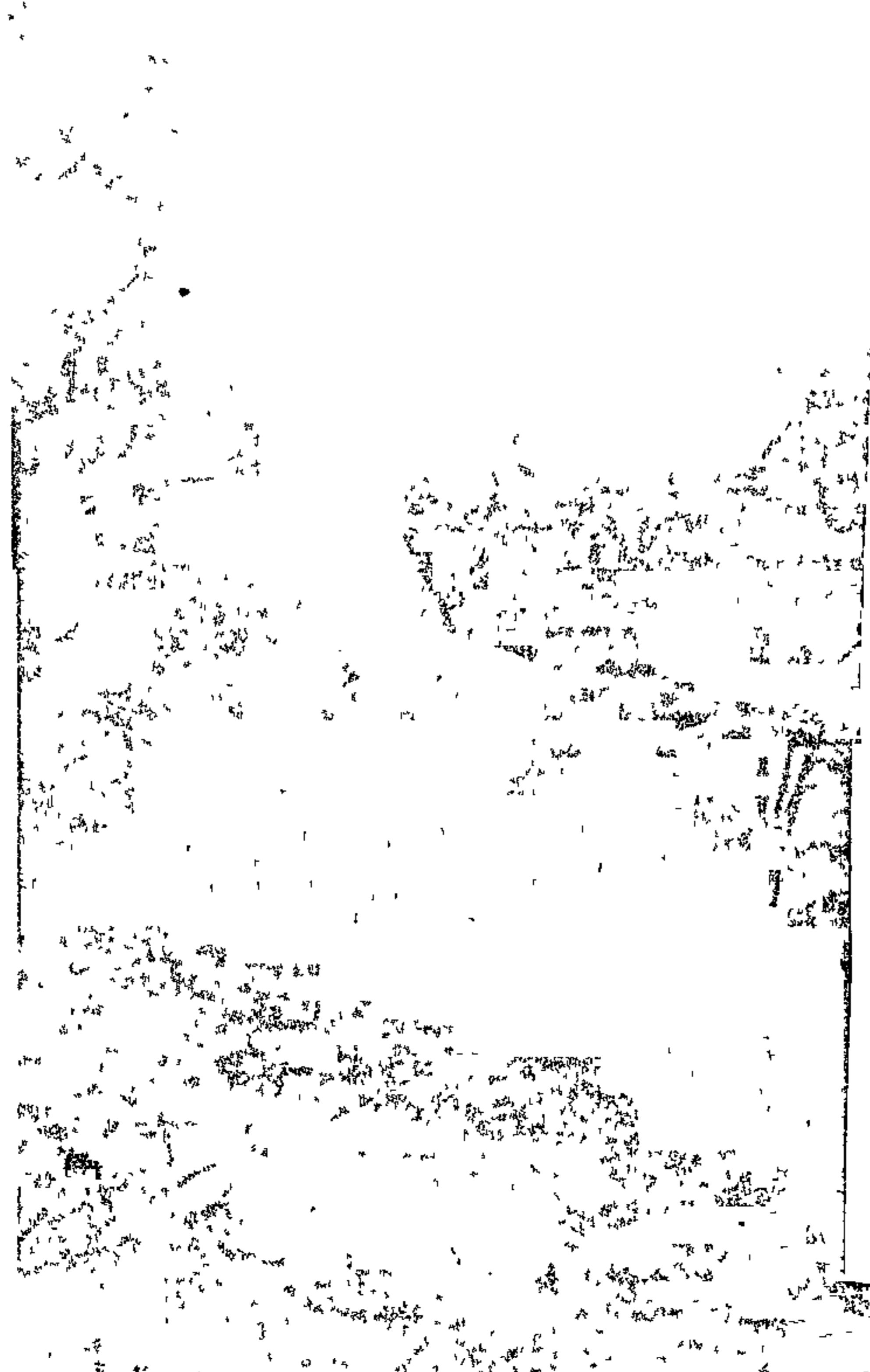
- The major was fond of preparing game delicacies like liver and kidneys with sour sauce

Corporal Van Rooven told of the first time Mr De Wet joined his commanding officer on a hunting expedition near the Etosha Pan

The major told Corporal Van Rooven and his colleagues to "get all the equipment ready"

Said the corporal "For

Go Page 3



Mr Jannie de Wet with the elephant shot from an army helicopter in



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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are reduced by 50%, then the increase in the expectation of life will be 50% of the improvements indicated.

With the exception of Neoplasms, the System in men, the 'coloured' directed at the control of a Of particular importance are diseases which are frequent simple methods of prevention

# Peace' man turned back

## ...and rapped by Premier

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Professor Alexander Paul Hare of the University of Cape Town was refused entry into the Kavango this week by SWA/Namibian police — and then criticised by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Professor Hare, was on his way to Rundu, along with two helpers, to establish an ambulance service in which conscientious objectors could serve.

Professor Hare was held by military police at the entrance to the Mangetti block. He was escorted back to Windhoek by Security Police in terms of security legislation issued by the Administrator-General.

Professor Hare and his helpers, Mr Richard Steel and Mr William Martin, are now believed to be on their way back to Cape Town.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today the police had acted correctly in preventing Professor Hare from entering the operational area.

Commenting through the Department of Defence, Mr Botha, who is also Minister of Defence, said the professor could have saved himself a lot of unnecessary trouble if he had consulted the authorities before making the attempt.

The operational area, said Mr Botha, was in the hands of the security forces, the local governments and the Administrator-General and no interference from outside could have a beneficial effect on the situation, "especially from a man who has associated himself with the refusal to do national service."

"Professor Hare has tried to present his corps of volunteers to those who — for so-called political and unacceptable religious reasons — refuse to do national service, which means in effect no more than a breakdown of our voluntary service system.

178). A Guide to the Health Act, No. 63e of of Health, Pretoria.

178). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Dec. 1978, 1-21.

even if it was not necessarily his intention," Mr Botha said

"The Defence Force has in no uncertain terms dissociated itself from these attempts"



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# Army teacher afternoon

THE West Rand Board has appointed a national serviceman as a teacher in its art school in Soweto despite recent objections from the community against soldier-teachers in the townships.

By IEN  
KALANE

And yesterday, the boycott of classes at the Umoja Art Centre in Mofolo Park by students entered its third week. Students are said to be disliking the idea of being taught by the uniformed serviceman.

Asked why Wrab appointed the serviceman in Soweto despite rejections by the community and students, Wrab public re-

away I was advised that I was working until the end of the year but I was not given a written notice to that effect. I do not know where I stand now."

Mr Muller, Wrab's official in the art and recreational section, a department that runs the centre at Mofolo, was not available yesterday.

When POST visited the art centre yesterday, one student was present. There ought to be 15 students at the centre, according to Mr Khumalo.

Mr Erik Visagie, the serviceman, told POST: "I have nothing to do about all this. I am not taking over from Mr Khumalo. My business here

Fulfilling teacher, Mr Khumalo "planned for the boycott."

is to help." Mr Visagie is appointed by Wrab to help Mr Khumalo with art lectures at the centre. His period at the centre will expire at the end of next year when he completes his services in the army.

Mr Erik Visagie . . . the serviceman at the centre of it.





## GENERAL NEWS

# 'Alternative army' trio is turned back

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A University of Cape Town professor, who actively supports "alternative" military service, was last week refused entry to the operational area in South West Africa.

Professor Paul Hare, of the Department of Sociology at the University of Cape Town, and a leader of the newly-formed Voluntary Service Corps, was escorted to Windhoek by police.

Prof Hare, who arrived back in Cape Town late on Saturday night, said he and two companions had attempted to enter the Kavango region in order to establish a service unit for voluntary service.

He and his two companions, Mr Richard Steele, a teacher, and Mr William Martin, a civil engineer, were turned back on Thursday from the Kavango border by police.

After having made several trips to SWA, Prof Hare said an ad hoc committee for Voluntary and Alternative Service (VAS) was formed.

This was to outline service projects for the Defence Force to show how conscientious objectors could be used for ambulance and other services at hospitals.

Such a unit in the operational area would serve as a working model for a civilian alternative service corps, "to show that they are prepared to work under the same hazardous conditions".

He stressed that VAS was never intended to be a corps of only conscientious objectors. It was also not interested in

changing the law on conscientious objectors, nor in changing the criteria for the selection of conscientious objectors.

He further emphasised that the committee was not inciting or trying to influence people to become conscientious objectors.

VAS consists mainly of doctors, medical students, and driver-mechanics, he said.

He had been in contact with the State hospital at Rundu and medical authorities there had expressed interest in volunteers.

However, the proposal for an ambulance service was not accepted.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said that Mr P. W. Botha supported the police action and said they had acted "absolutely correctly" in preventing Prof Hare and his party from entering the area.

He said the operational area was in the hands of security forces, in close co-operation with the local authorities and the Administrator-General.

No intervention from outside could have any good influence on the situation, "especially from a man who already associated himself with conscientious objectors against national service".

Prof Hare offered his so-called volunteer corps for those who refused to do national service for political and other reasons, which is in fact nothing else but the breaking down of national service even if it was not necessarily meant that way," he said.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The choice of the standard population is independent of the choice of the standard population as a standard will give the same weight to deaths among the elderly. The choice of the standard population will reverse the position. The ranking of the mortality between the answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans. An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1. Crude Mortality Rates.
2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960

**Wrab will still use servicemen**

The West Rand Administration Board will continue to use national servicemen in the townships, a Board spokesman said today.

These men are available to the Board free of charge to help with community services, Mr Jan Bosman told The Star.

Mr Erik Visser, a national serviceman, who was recently appointed to the Umofa All Stars at Motolo Park School, said he was a fully qualified teacher and is doing his best to help the school.

Mr Cyril Khumalo, a former teacher, said that the Board is not a controversial body and that it is not a reaction against some quarters of the nation accepting qualified national servicemen as teachers in the schools.

Wrab has decided to continue to use national servicemen under the Board.

the last census year. It gives an indication of the relative effect of that cause on the expectation of life.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.



# Threat to SAAF as critical shortage of pilots looms

you 25/4/91 29/4/91

By Kevin Murray,  
Air Correspondent

The South African Air Force faces a critical shortage of pilots from next year top Defence Force and airline officials warned today.

They say the Defence Force will be hit hardest by an overall shortage which threatens South African aviation. The officials blame the high price of fuel in South Africa, and the resultant cutback in pilot training.

Brigadier Tony Roux,

Individuals find it too expensive to learn to fly these days, and the State is doing little to help,"

officer commanding the SAAF's Training Command in Pretoria, said "We have empty cockpits which we need to fill now."

But in 1980 and 1981, the wartime pilots who went into civil aviation will be retiring, and this will cause a huge gap which will be extremely difficult to fill," he said.

Brigadier Roux said

"We are aware that we have a shortage of pilots that soon South African Air Force and general aviation will be drawing pilots from the Defence Force — and this poses a threat to the country's air defences."

are running short of pilots. "We are losing them to SAA, airlines and helicopter operations."

"You can't stop a pilot from leaving if he wants to, and even though we allow for a certain drain in our training programmes, this is not enough."

Brigadier Roux said the next two years would be crucial for South African aviation, international airlines and overseas air forces.

"We think it is the biggest problem facing aviation today, apart from the price of fuel." He said the SAAF had launched a countrywide

recruiting campaign in schools and senior officers were trying to make more contact with young people.

"We are fighting a war, and there is a huge demand for pilots," he said. In February, the SAAF will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, and youngsters will be invited to see aircraft and pilots in Pretoria.

Mr Martin Summerley, head of a local airline, said "No State money is going into the training of pilots — the individual has to train himself."

"And yet the State is the biggest user of pilots in South Africa." Private airline operators directors within the company, or directors, but while the auditor shall act as a director or officer of that company or any other company, if the directors fail to appoint an auditor as provided in subsection (1), within seven days after the expiration of the period mentioned in the said subsection, lodge with the Registrar a notice in the prescribed form to that effect.

have attacked SAA over the training of pilots, claiming the national carrier should train more men from scratch, rather than "milk general aviation dry."

"Aviation plays a vital role in the economy of the country, and it is about time someone high up took notice of the situation and did something about it," said one expert.

The Commercial Aviation Association has called on the Government to reduce levies on aviation fuel, which they feel are unnecessary.

Mr Tom Chalmers, editor of World Airways, said "Increases in fuel prices could cripple this vital industry."



MNR P. W. BOTHA

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# PW-verklaring vrywaar SA teen propoganda

254

Kaptein  
2/12/79

## Deur LOUIS OOSTHUYSEN

ERGISIER se verklaring deur die Eerste Minister, mnr P. W. Botha, dat die spoor-kompleks by Beitbrug al 'n geruime tyd deur Suid-Afrika beskerm word, word in politieke kringe beskou as 'n tydige stap om te voorkom dat Suid-Afrika deur propagandaveldtogte by die Zimbabwe-Rhodesiese geskiedenis betrek word.

Mnr. Botha het, toe die Weermag van genl. Bob Rogers, hoof van die Lugmag, afskeid geneem het, gesê die beskerming word nodig geag omdat die handelsroete met Zimbabwe-Rhodesie en die Suid-Afrika-lande verder noord toe voerder van almal oop is. Dit is 'n ope geheim dat

According to Scott (1970:615) the riverine vegetation, including the vectors for Gambian Sleeping Sickness. Nash (1970:611), however, gives details of blood meals of these two species and the mammalian hosts which included

in Suider-Afrika afgesny wees nie, maar dit sal tot oneindige nadeel vir die in- en uitvoer van die betrokke lande wees. Die spoorlyn loop deur Zimbabwe-Rhodesie na Zambie en Zaire.

In sy toespraak het die eerste minister gesê dit kan nie van Zimbabwe-Rhodesie, wat soveel probleme van sy eie and

preference, but will be used when choice is not clear. Kolsture plays an important role in the

het, verwag word om nog na Suid-Afrika se belange ook om te sien nie.

Te oordeel aan wat reeds in verband met die teenwoordigheid van Suid-Afrikaanse troepe gesê word, is dit duidelik dat 'n propagandaveldtog van stapel gestuur kan word om Suid-Afrika by die krisis in Zimbabwe-Rhodesie te betrek. In Londen het Britse koerante by al beweerd dat die Britse Goewerneur, wat die tussentydse beheer in Salisbury sal oorneem sodra oor 'n sketstiltstand ooreengekom is, ook Suid-Afrikaanse troepe onder sy beheer sal moet neem.

In sy verklaring het die Eerste Minister dit duidelik laat blyk dat Suid-Afrika nie by die probleme in Zimbabwe-Rhodesie betrokke is en ook nie wil wees nie. Hy het ook gesê dat dit nie net om die belange van Suid-Afrika alleen gaan nie, omdat die swart state verder noord ernstig benadeel kan word.

In Pretoria is mnr. Botha se verklaring as tydige bestempel veral omdat dit bekend is dat die bedreiging teen die belangrike kommunikasie al hoe groter word en dat dit gevolglik net moontlik is dat die frontlinestate, waarvan sommige self deur die handhawing van die verbinding bevoordeel word, onder druk kan toegee en verbindinge bemoeilik. Almal weet nou presies watter beperkte rol die Suid-Afrikaanse soldate by Beitbrug speel.



	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24							0,21	0,23
25-44								
45-64								
65+								
ALL								
NO.								

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

# French military build-up off SA's east coast

*Rdm 3/12/79*  
 ① 78 ② 254

Own Correspondent

PARIS — France is building up a military defence complex in the Indian Ocean off South Africa's east coast to protect the West's vital Cape oil route, it was learnt yesterday.

The French are using what military observers here call "colonial confetti" — half a dozen tiny islands off the coast of Madagascar with a total area of about 50km<sup>2</sup>.

There are plans to build a sophisticated electronic detection system to plot all shipping movements in the Eastern Indian ocean as far north as the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf States.

Air strips will be built as well as supply points for submarines, and missiles will be sited there.

Five of the islands are

claimed by Madagascar and one to the east is claimed by Mauritius

Madagascar claims Europa, Bassas da India, Juan de Nova and the Iles Glorieuses. Mauritius wants Tromelin.

At present there is French "influence" on each island consisting of a handful of paratroopers, a weather team and some airstrip construction teams.

French military commentator General Georges Buis wrote yesterday that the Western defence system in the Indian Ocean was built on three vital bases — Diego Garcia, operated by the Americans; Tangeh, Singapore, operated clandestinely by the Australians; and Simonstown base in South Africa.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

# Animals 'mown down by clergy'

Argus 3/12/79

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Members of Parliament, clergymen, teachers and many others have mown down animals in South West Africa over the years, says Dr P J Schoeman, the big-game hunter and author of hunting stories.

Both Dr Schoeman, and the former Minister of Transport, Mr Ben Schoeman, agree on one thing, shooting out of a helicopter is not hunting . . . it's slaughter

Interviewed by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, at the weekend, Mr Schoeman said that if laws against the use of automatic weapons and helicopters in hunting already existed they should be applied more strictly. If they did not exist it was time legislation was instituted to stop these hunting methods

In another interview with Rapport Dr Schoeman said he was a game ranger in SWA from 1950 to 1955 and he had seen things that had made him furious.

Once, some members of Parliament from the

Transvaal shot five eland from the back of a bakkie near Grootfontein

They cut the saddle from one of the eland and left the rest just lying there

According to Mr Schoeman the whole incident of shooting elephants from a helicopter was unnecessary

'If the air force had not allowed a helicopter to be used it would never have happened,' he said



Argus 3/12/79

# Hunting: De Wet (254) denial on transfer

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—Mr Jan de Wet, former Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples of South West Africa, today denied reports that he was strictly responsible for the transfer from Ovamboland in 1976 of a nature conservation official of the then Department of Bantu Administration.

Mr de Wet was reacting to newspaper reports yesterday that he was responsible for the transfer of the official, Mr Henry Markram, who had officially questioned Mr de Wet's shooting of two elephants from a helicopter in that year.

Mr de Wet, who has admitted shooting the two elephants from a helicopter, said today he had expressed his displeasure about Mr Markram 'querying' the legality or the shooting with the then Minister, Mr M C Botha, and the secretary of his department.

At the time Mr de Wet was Commissioner General for the indigenous peoples of the territory, and stationed in Oshakati.

#### POLICY INQUIRY

Mr de Wet said that a police inquiry into Mr Markram's own activities was at the time handed to the Attorney-General and the regional representative of his department in Windhoek.

About allegations of further helicopter hunting trips, Mr de Wet said he had never shot game, 'be it springbok, blacked-faced impala or kudu' from a helicopter.

The only time he had shot from a helicopter was when the two elephants were shot in 1976.

'Regarding the military personnel mentioned, an investigation has been launched into the matter and I am prepared to assist that investigation.

'I do not wish to comment on allegations regarding the Defence Force because the matter is sub judice, is being investigated and I am prepared to assist in the investigation,' added Mr de Wet.

● Animals 'mown down

Argus Page 7

# Hunting: Official was transferred

## Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A former nature conservation official in northern SWA/Namibia who first queried Mr Jannie de Wet's airborne elephant hunt was transferred after being reported to the then Minister of Bantu Administration and Development Mr M C Botha

Mr De Wet, former Commissioner-General of the Indigenious Peoples of SWA/Namibia, admitted yesterday that he had complained to Mr Botha about the official, Mr Henry Markram. However, he denied having had anything to do with Mr Markram's transfer from northern SWA/Namibia to the Ciskei

"Naturally, I objected to the fact that Mr Markram as a junior official had queried my bona fides as commissioner-general with regard to those two specific elephant," Mr De Wet said

Although Mr De Wet said yesterday that he had reported Mr Markram to Mr Botha, the former minister was quoted in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper as saying he knew nothing of the former conservation official.

Mr Markram, 39, now a conservation official for the Cape Provincial Administration, told the newspaper that he was transferred to the Ciskei because he "repeatedly stood up to Mr De Wet"

When he complained to an official in Pretoria about his transfer, he was told that the order had come from the minister

Mr Markram alleged that soon after asking for information on Mr De Wet's permits to shoot the two elephant, the police started investigating whether he (Mr Markram) had a valid permit for the northern tribal areas

Mr Markram claimed that when he confronted the policeman, he was told that the instruction to investigate the matter had originally come from Mr De Wet

Denying the allegations yesterday, Mr De Wet said "As far as I know, certain allegations were made against Mr Markram that he himself had hunted illegally

"It could be that Mr Markram was transferred as a result of that charge. I had no jurisdiction over the transfer of officials"

Mr Markram was transferred at the same time as Mr Gene Travers, a Windhoek reporter, exposed that a military helicopter had been used to hunt elephant

In mid-1977 Mr Travers was sentenced to six months, later set aside on appeal, for refusing to disclose his sources for the report



**GARLIC.** A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steams and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

**ALLSPICE.** Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

**PEPPERCORNS.** Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

**BOUQUET GARNI.** This is a "Faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

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August 4/12/29

# Synod call to Botha for talks on objectors

Religion Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Anglican Church yesterday asked the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to set up a committee to enable the Department of Defence and Christian churches to 'sit round a conference table and reason together' on proposals for alternative forms of national service for conscientious objectors.

During debate on the motion, it was said that while many Christians did not object to military service, the churches in South Africa, including the Anglican Church, were asking Mr Botha to make provision for those who in conscience could not render combatant or military service.

Archdeacon W F Bunyan of Bloemfontein, a part-time military chaplain, said the Anglican Church was sometimes wrongly criticised as discouraging all kinds of military service.

The motion, introduced by the senior bishop of the Anglican Church, the Rt Rev Philip Russell of Natal, stated that the synod 'regretted the circumstances making military service necessary, but noted that there were those who in good conscience could either not perform combatant service or else could not perform any type of military service.

**AT CALL-UP**

Bishop Russell said the law allowed non-combatant service only to denominations with pacifist confessions, although Mr Botha had allowed others to indicate conscientious objection at the time of their initial call-up.

In all cases, however, the conscientious objectors were given non-combatant duties only after completing the initial three months' basic

two before cooking. Always, Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

training. This in itself was unacceptable in conscience to some. At the vote, about a quarter of the synod members left the chamber — the traditional procedure for abstaining. As a result, 95 of the estimated 174 delegates present at the debate voted on the resolution. The vote was 71 in favour to 24 against.

254

**GARLIC.** A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steus and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

**ALLSPICE.** Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

**PRODFRFRDRMS.** Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt

4 *August 4/12/79* 254

## Call for evidence on SWA hunting

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — December 31 has been set as the deadline for people and organisations wanting to give evidence or information to the Defence Force on alleged illegal hunting in South West Africa.

South African army chief, Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen, said in Pretoria yesterday that the military police investigation into the alleged hunting of game in SWA by members of the Defence Force had reached an advanced stage.

However, their task was being made difficult because all those called up for national service between 1975 and 1977 had

already completed their training.

The military police have followed up all the evidence given to them by the newspapers and from other people, he said.

We now want to ensure that after this investigation has been completed no new allegations will be made.

The army appealed to any person or organisation who had any evidence or information about illegal hunting in the operational area or elsewhere in SWA to telephone the Director Provost, Colonel M A van den Berg, at 2-9541, extension 335, or write to him at Private Bag X172, Pretoria, before December 31.

prbs  
ad

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the whites, then the red, and finally the dessert wines at the top.

Cool down white wines in the refrigerator but do not over chill them. This would ruin their delicate flavour and bouquet. About an hour in the refrigerator is enough. Rosé, the same treatment. Red wines should be served at room temperature, that is at about 60 degrees, overseas. In South Africa however, it is no sin to cool them in the hot summer. White wines should be uncorked just before serving, and the red wines an hour before serving.

Wine glasses should always have a stem; and should be held by the base or stem when drinking in order that the colour may not be obscured nor the temperature affected (unless that is deliberately intended in the process of wine-tasting). When serving wines at table or elsewhere never fill the glass more than two-thirds full so that the vacant space can gather and hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for  
the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.



# Unions put flag before the foundry

RDM  
4/12/77  
① 078  
② 254

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN

BLACK workers who want to become artisans must agree to undergo military training "if called upon to do so", according to a proposal by an influential group of white and coloured engineering unions.

The Confederation of Metal and Building Unions (CMBU), which represents most of the registered trade unions in the giant steel and engineering industry, has submitted a memorandum to the Wiehahn Commission suggesting this

It has received "serious attention" from the commission, according to a CMBU source

Writing in his union's journal, Mr Ben Nicholson, general secretary of the SA Electrical Workers Association — an influential CMBU union — says the unions have asked the commission to recommend that the Apprenticeship Act be amended to make it compulsory for prospective apprentices to undergo military service, whether voluntary or compulsory

This is "so that no one may enjoy any advantage because of not being required to undergo military service," he said

As whites are at present compelled to undergo military training, the effect of such a change in the Act would be to compel blacks to volunteer for military service if they wanted to become apprentices

If the proposal is accepted, blacks who wanted to become apprentices would have to indicate their willingness to serve in a volunteer coloured or African regiment before they could become indentured, said Mr Nicholson

The proposal is designed to allay the fears of many white unions who are still unwilling to allow Africans to become apprentices

They complain that employers would favour African and coloured apprentices who did not have military commitments

And some white unions are blocking black apprenticeship applications, citing the "reverse discrimination" of military service as their reason

According to Mr Nicholson, the CMBU unions would like white apprentices to be exempted from military ser-

vice until their apprenticeship is complete, "in the same way as medical students are granted deferments"

But there are technical obstacles in the way of the union's suggestion, and it does not enjoy unanimous support

One unionist said it was simply another attempt by some unions to block black apprentices.

"If they didn't have this excuse they would find another one," he said, and argued that the proposal would not be effective

"All the man would have to do is sign a form saying that he is prepared to serve in the Defence Force. But unless the Government decided to enrol blacks into the army on a large scale, it would mean nothing"

Some unionists have rejected the suggestion that they are solely responsible for blocking black apprenticeships. They say several white unions have agreed to indenture blacks, and applications on behalf of these workers are now being considered by the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha

# SWA war

## unjust, says UCT student

August 4/12/79  
331 254

Defence Reporter

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town student Mr Peter Moll (23) told a court martial in the Castle today that he objected to participation in the military structures of South Africa as he believed the present South West African war to be an unjust one.

Mr Moll was giving evidence in his defence before a court martial. He is charged with failing to report for a period of con-



Mr Peter Moll

tinuous training from November 19 to December 7. He was previously convicted and sentenced on two similar charges.

He said that even in a non-combatant role he would be making a more or less direct contribution to the war effort.

In addition by wearing a uniform I would be symbolically identified with

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small seed between foil, and dried to a tang. Juice used to with butter for savoury.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with black pepper because it resembles the preserves, meat dishes.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI. This is a mixture of herbs tied together. Usually used before serving.

# Moll

(Continued from Page 1)

these structures. It is unacceptable to me to be a non-combatant.

As an alternative, Mr Moll told the court that he was willing to perform service in the national interest under civilian direction.

Mr Moll who has completed his initial year of service and one camp and still owes a further 225 days of training, said he was prepared to work for at least a year at subsistence remuneration in service anywhere in South Africa. Representations had been made to the Governments of Ciskei and Transkei who were willing to accept him.

### PUNISHMENT

Mr Moll said he did not want to be a martyr. If the court found that his reasons were not good enough he would be prepared to take any punishment which it administered.

This objection, he said, had been influenced by Calvin's criteria of a just war until the present peaceful alternatives for change in South Africa had not been exhausted. There had been no round table conference of black and white leaders to avert the present war.

The war was not the last resort and on this Calvinistic basis he had to refuse to participate. His objections were biblical.

The court martial consists of Major H W Dempers, president, Major W A van Zyl, senior member, and Lieutenant W Kloppers, member.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.



# Military

## objector

### jailed

original  
5/2/79  
254  
33

Defence Reporter

A UNIVERSITY of Cape Town student, Mr Peter Moll, 23, was sentenced by a court martial yesterday to 18 months' detention after being convicted for the third time of failing to report for military service.

Moll, of Avenue Road, Mowbray, has 48 hours in which to lodge an objection.

Convicting him, the president of the court martial, Major H W Dempers, said that the court found Moll had not acted within the bounds of 'good reason' as stipulated in the Defence Act.

'You have taken the law into your own hands,' he said.

#### 'GOOD REASON'

Earlier, Mr I G Farlam, instructed by Boyes and Buchanan, argued that Moll had failed to respond to his call-up for 'good reason'. He was genuinely prepared to serve for longer than a national serviceman for subsistence remuneration and, in addition, more arduously. He had a willingness to serve his country, but had a religious objection.

To force him to act against this conscience would be 'monstrous.'

#### CHRISTIAN

However, Mr Farlam said, South Africa was a Christian country, the founders of which came here in great danger to their lives because of their conscience. Moll believed himself right as he interpreted his action as being what God wanted him to do.

Evidence was that Moll had completed his initial service of one year. This he had followed up with a period of Commando training. In 1977 he changed his outlook and became a conscientious objector to participating in what he termed an 'unjust' war.

Moll said that he would be willing to perform an alternative service in the national interest under civilian direction. He had been influenced by Calvin's criteria for a just war. All the paths to a revolutionary settlement in South Africa had not

been exhausted and on this basis he had declined to participate.

A Baptist minister, the Rev John Wilton, of the Claremont congregation, said that the Baptist Church — of which Moll is a committed member — did not prescribe conscientious objection to its members, however, it respected those members of its community who ascribed to this view. This did not mean that the church was committed to objection.

#### DEFENCE OF SA

Lieutenant D Mills, for the SADF, said in respect of sentence, the defence of South Africa was paramount as was discipline in the Defence Force. Moll had sent open letters to newspapers and students with the intention of challenging and provoking the SADF. This was not the sort of action expected from a serious Christian.

As it was Moll's third conviction, Lieutenant Mills asked that the court make an example of him and apply the maximum sentence provided for — 18 months detention.

#### MITIGATION

Mr Farlam, in mitigation, said that Lieutenant Miles had asked for the 'sky, the moon and the stars' in his submission. 'Why punish a man for the courage of his convictions,' he asked.

'Is it a terrible crime to follow the dictates of your conscience?'

What was needed, Mr Farlam added was a compassionate approach.

Major Dempers said in passing sentence that he could not accede to counsel's request to treat Moll in the same way as religious objectors.

This was because his church's tenets did not prescribe to conscientious objection.

Major W A van Zyl sat as senior member with Lieutenant W Kloppers as member. Mr Farlam was assisted by Dr James Moulder, of Rhodes University.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,13	0,00	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,03	0,07	0,07	0,00	0,07	0,05	0,03	0,04
5-24	0,09	0,05	0,07	0,05	0,06	0,04	0,05	0,04
25-44	0,26	0,33	0,21	0,26	0,54	0,56	0,34	0,36
45-64	3,01	2,58	1,47	2,19	5,10	2,68	2,32	1,91
65+	<u>12,24</u>	<u>7,26</u>	4,70	<u>5,18</u>	<u>12,59</u>	<u>7,51</u>	<u>6,16</u>	4,10
ALL	1,41	1,21	0,36	0,43	1,03	0,69	0,58	0,45
NO.	2920	2522	126	152	1170	809	3472	715

TABLE I

MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)

(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

I  
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

**Military Court jails Moll for 18 months**

of 5/12/29  
254  
324

**Defence Reporter**  
**PETER GRAHAM MOLL, 29**, a conscientious objector from Mowbray, was yesterday sent to a military prison for 18 months after a military court found him guilty of failing to report for military service. It was the third time in two years that the slightly-built trainee actuary, a member of the Cape Flats Commando, had been convicted of ignoring his call-up orders because of his objection to military service in any capacity. Moll, in battledress, had been in detention for 12 days after being arrested by military policemen for failing to report for duty for a three-week training camp.

The sentence, one of the heaviest handed down for an offence of this kind in recent years, came after a day of legal argument and extensive theological evidence, with Moll telling the three-man court: "I believe the present war to be an unjust one... even as a non-combatant, I would still be making a more or less direct contribution to the war effort".

Members of Moll's family - his father is a Transkeian regional magistrate - were in the tiny temporary courtroom when sentence was handed down by the president of the court, Major H.W. Dempers of Army Headquarters, Pretoria.

See reports, page 5 and 7  
Church view, page 12  
Local article, page 12

NO.	M		F		M		F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,09	0,05	0,06	0,21	2,27	1,68	2,31	1,96
1-4	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,05	1,27	1,08	1,02	1,29
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,02	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,05	0,06	0,07
45-64	0,09	0,12	0,39	0,88	0,28	0,42	0,24	0,61
65+	0,39	0,59	1,61	2,59	0,81	1,28	1,04	1,44
ALL	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,22	0,33
NO.	114	173	43	63	316	307	455	530

NO.	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
ALL	0,19	0,15	0,56	0,45
NO.	399	315	198	159
	55,55	51,04	29,36	27,05
	8,27	7,48	3,56	3,42
	0,21	0,21	0,20	0,22
	1,14	0,78	0,36	0,45
	3,30	1,37	2,15	1,27
	5,48	2,78	5,45	2,93
	3,33	2,69	1,66	1,61
	3792	3146	3472	2593



# Excerpts from letter Moll wrote OC of his command

The following excerpts are from a letter Rifleman Peter Moll sent to his Commanding Officer at the Cape Peninsula Commando on October 19 this year, after he had received the instructions for a 19-day tour in November (the excerpts were handed out to journalists and members of the public at Moll's trial yesterday).

I note that I am required to attend a training camp from November 19 to December 7 1979. After much serious consideration and study, and after consulting my church leaders about the matter, I have come to the conclusion that to obey would be a grave moral compromise of my faith. I therefore refuse to do so. My explanation is as follows:

(For purpose of this leaflet, Peter Moll's first two points have been summarized as follows)

**1 Pacifism** The Christian Church has traditionally been concerned about involvement with the military which means the taking of men's lives

**2 Civil Disobedience** Christians obey the government, but reserve the right to disobey if obedience does not conform to their religious and moral convictions)

Selective conscientious objection is the refusal to engage in a particular war, while making no necessary statement about war in general. I have decided to be a selective conscientious objector because

(a) In terms of Christian moral standards, South African society is fundamentally unjust

(b) The insurgents are generally not foreigners but South African citizens — i.e. the situation is one of civil war

(c) This makes one question very seriously just what one is required to fight for, and what one is required to die for

I shall devote one paragraph to each of these three points

In the Pentateuch we are commanded to protect the widow, the orphan, the slave and the foreigner. The prophets castigated Israel for her oppression of the poor, for her unfair trading methods, and for the way the rich were favoured in the law and the courts. In the Gospels we find Jesus urging us to break with Mammon (i.e. riches) once and for all. Paul urges us to do good to all men, and James rails at rich landowners who exploit their labourers. In South Africa we seem to find precisely the conditions which the Biblical writers condemned so forcefully. Our land is one of vast inequalities — in wealth, in power and in education. White hegemony is guaranteed because they have taken to themselves 87 percent of the country's land area leaving a meagre 13 percent for the larger part of the population. What is more the so-called 'white homeland' has the lion's share of the country's mineral wealth. Migratory labour, which has been con-

demned by all the churches in the country, reinforces this shewed pattern of development, whereby some get rich at the expense of others. To keep it all intact there is that most hated aspect of a hated system, the pass laws, under which more than 1 000 people are being imprisoned daily. This is a situation of fundamental injustice. Until it is the government's express intention to remove it, I will be unable in conscience to defend it.

For decades blacks have tried to change matters by constitutional and peaceful means. Their attempts have been fruitless, because of the violent reprisals by the government of the day. Bannings, detentions without trial and shootings have removed all hope of peaceful change. Date we be surprised if blacks turn to violent means? This is exactly what many have done. Those who go up to fight for the SADF on the border should remember that they are fighting against their own deeply disaffected fellow-citizens. They are taking part in a highly partisan civil war. It is as Lyndon Johnson said: Those who make pacific revolution impossible make violent revolution inevitable.

Young men are being required increasingly to risk their lives under arms. Many, like myself, are already asking *Just what are we fighting for? Just what are we being required to die for?* Are we going to die for a better society, for a more just society, perhaps even for a more loving society? Are we really defending the last bastion of Christianity, as we are so often told? Is this that we are defending really to be termed 'civilization', as against its alternative 'barbarism', as again we are told by those who are left cold by the extraordinarily barbaric death of Steve Biko? There is a mockery in all of this. We fail to see that it is our own vices that are thrown back in our faces by the revolutionary movements.

**Churches support selective conscientious objection**

There is a cloud of witnesses to support my understanding of the situation. Archbishop Denis Hurley (Feunews, 11 0 74) said that "the unjust situation in South Africa makes it justifiable for young South Africans to refuse to fight on the borders. It is our duty to discourage people from getting involved in this military conflict because of the realities of the South African situation — a situation of oppression." Archbishop Bill Burnett said in 1975 that "we need to grasp the significance of the fact that some black South Africans, many of whom are Christians, are outside our country seeking to change our power structure by force." In March 1979 he said even more explicitly "Unless things change significantly I would be unable in conscience to defend a system of government which, in spite of many good features, has a basis which is indefensible and produces fruit which is unjust and cruel."

The Catholic Bishops declare that "we defend the right of every individual to follow his own conscience, the right therefore to conscientious objection both on the grounds of universal pacifism and on the grounds that he seriously believes the war to be unjust." The Anglican Synod of Cape Town (1977) upheld the archbishops statement that "the society we have created for ourselves is morally indefensible. This is very serious at a time when we are being asked to defend it." It went on "We sympathize with those who in conscience believe that it is an act of disobedience to God to be part of the military structures of this country, because they are convinced that by doing so they would be defending what is morally indefensible. We accept that we, as a Church, have a positive duty to make all people aware of what is involved in being used to defend the morally indefensible and to challenge each other in the cost of discipleship, putting first the claims of Christ over all our being and doing."

In October 1979 the Baptist Union Assembly requested that the authorities provide a non military alternative to military service for conscientious objectors. In September 1979 the Presbyterian Church affirmed solidarity of fellowship to any member of the church penalized following refusal to do military service. It insisted that Christians had to reject as blasphemous a view that they should not venture into debate on bearing arms, the defence of the country or conscientious objection because of the risk of prosecution.

**Rejection of non combatant medical service in the unit**

It is against this background that my refusal to attend the camp must be seen. I understand that I am required to be a medical officer in the unit from now on. In 1977 when I was a conscientious objector for the first time, I did not request non-combatant status but instead a 'period of service of national interest under civilian direction'. The latter phrase is crucial. Being a medic does in no way absolve one from the serious moral compromise which I have explained above. A medic is a necessary part of the war machine. He too makes a direct contribution to the strength of the fighting force.

Therefore I find it impossible even to be a medical officer.

In the 1976 parliamentary debate on the Defence budget, J J Vilonel said "It would be ridiculous to argue about which division of the Defence Force is really the most important. The fact is that they are all important and that they are all essential. One important and essential division of the Defence Force is the Medical Corps. Not only does this corps play a vital role with regard to the health and physical preparedness of our men, but also with regard to the services it provides to the dependants, its welfare work and its role in regard to the wound-

ed in wartime (Hansard, 1976 cols 6243 and 6245). He has argued by case very well. If it is morally repugnant to be a fighting member of the SADF, then to be a medical officer is likewise problematic.

(Peter Moll then quotes a poem by Alan Paton **CAPRIVI LAMENT**: Some quotations from the first part of the letter.)

"Martin Luther held to the above principle when he declared to the authorities, 'Here I stand, I can do no other'."

Calvin wrote in his Institutes, Book Four, Chapter XX, 21:

"We are subject to the men who rule over us, but subject only in the Lord. If they command anything against Him let us not pay the least regard to it."

The Baptist Confession of 1648 stated it is the magistrate's duty to tender the liberty of men's consciences, without which all other liberties would not be worth the naming. Neither can we forbear the doing of that, which our understandings and consciences bid us to do. And if the magistrates should require us to do otherwise, we are to yield our persons in a passive way to their power. But if any man shall impose on us anything that we see not to be commanded by our Lord Jesus Christ, we should rather die a thousand deaths, than to do anything against the light of our own consciences.

The conservative Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk has also made a case for civil disobedience in the past. Early this century it declared, 'No one may revolt against lawful authority other than for carefully considered and well-grounded reasons based on the word of God and a conscience enlightened by the Word of God' (see De Gruchy, *The Church struggle in South Africa*, p 225) "

## CAPRIVI LAMENT

Makwela, Ikgopoleng, and you two Sibekas, what were you fighting for? Makwela, was it for your house in Springs

and your security of tenure? Or did you fight for me and my possessions

and this big room where I write to you, a room as big as many houses?

Sibeko of Standerton what did you die for?

Was it for the schooling of your children? Were you so hungry for their learning

or were you fighting for the rich grand schools or my own children?

Sibeko of Bloemfontein, was it for those green pastures of your own Free State country that you poured out your young man's blood?

Was it for the sanctity of family life and the infinitude of documents?

Or were you fighting to protect me

and my accu  
Ikgopoleng of  
was it South  
for?

Which of our  
for?

Or did you d  
ment

and its thou  
laws?

Did you forgiv  
passes  
in that momen

I was not at  
brothers,

I was afraid to  
But I read t  
speeches

how you in lif  
bered

in death becam

Away with yo  
speeches, says t  
Away with your  
blies

When you lift up  
prayer  
I will hide my ey  
Cease to do evil c  
right,

pursue justice and  
oppressed

I saw a new heav  
earth  
for the first heav  
had passed away  
and there was an  
and to mourning at  
pain

for the old order  
away

Is that what you  
brothers?

Or is it true what t  
that you were led t  
The poem relates t  
death in ambush in the  
of four black soldiers

© Full report,  
view, pag

AND ILLUSTRATED COPY  
92

Argus 5/12/79

Mr Botha

and

254

243

The Argus

AFTER discussion between the Prime Minister and the Editor of The Argus, The Argus accepts without reservation that Mr Botha, as Minister of Defence, was not present at a braai near Sodaliet in South West Africa on April 2 or 3 in 1977, and that a report in The Argus headed 'Rare buck shot for Botha braai' and an Argus poster bearing the same words, were therefore incorrect.

The Argus apologises to Mr Botha for having embarrassed him.



rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bartu Preference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

**DISCUSSION**

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standard experience series of all the age correspondents deaths so that this figure the choice of the deaths population weight to de all reversc ranking of t answer. As and statisti Infant mort is experienc

# Conscientious objection: Church view

254  
5/12/79 CT

CONSCIENTIOUS objection can be based on genuine moral and religious convictions, according to the following statement, released by religious leaders:

It is with concern that we have noted the arrest of Peter Moll and his subsequent detention. We have also noted that Peter has been charged with the offence of refusing military service in the South African Defence Force.

By means of an open letter addressed to the Officer Commanding, Cape Flats Commando, Peter has made it known that his reason for this decision is that he is a conscientious objector to military service in the present situation of South Africa because he is convinced that South African society is fundamentally unjust and that military service would involve him in violent conflict with citizens of South Africa who suffer under the prevailing injustices. In these circumstances he cannot see what he is expected to fight for and to die for.

Through the pastoral ministry of the church and through other courses it is well known to us that there are many young men facing the same dilemma as Peter Moll, that is, whether to undertake military service in conflict with their conscience or whether to suffer the harsh penalty of refusal.

Solutions differ according to personal attitudes and temperaments. Some submit to military service with a heavy heart, others flee the country, and others, like Peter Moll, steel themselves to face the penalty of refusal inside South Africa.

We plead with the government to understand that in the present circumstances of our country, conscientious objection can be based on genuine religion and moral convictions.

If the Prime Minister himself is convinced that change is necessary before injustice drives people to revolution, surely others have the right to claim that their perception of the injustice around them gives them the right to conscientious objection.

We plead with the government at the earliest possible opportunity to regularize the position of conscientious objectors through the provision of alternative non-military forms of national service and in the meantime to exercise in regard to Peter Moll and all other conscientious objectors the humanity and clemency that should be characteristic of a Christian society.

- Signatories to public statement
- Owen Cardinal McCann, Archbishop of Cape Town
  - The Most Rev Archbishop Dennis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban
  - The Most Rev Archbishop George Daniel, Archbishop of Pretoria
  - The Rt Rev Philip W R Russell, Bishop of Natal
  - The Rt Rev Kenneth Holloway, Suffragan Bishop of Natal
  - The Rt Rev Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary, South African Council of Churches
  - The Rev Dr Allen Rossak, NGK Sendingkerk Chaplain, University of Western Cape
  - The Rev Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio, Methodist Minister, Ethics Department, Unisa
  - The Rev Bernard Sponq, Past Chairman of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa
  - De Willem Saayman, DRC Minister, Unisa
  - De Henry Loderio, DRC Minister, Department of Systematic Theology, Unisa
  - De Johann Wolfardt, DRC Minister, Department of Systematic Theology, Unisa
  - De Piet Schoeman, DRC Minister, Department of Systematic Theology, Unisa
  - Dr W Kistner, South African Council of Churches
  - Rev Douglas Bar, Minister, Rondebosch Congregational Church
  - The Rev John Road, Anglican Chaplain, UCF
  - The Rev Dr Malcolm Ellis, Anglican Chaplain, University of Natal

has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by conccric region.<sup>11</sup>

Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of



# Army jails conscientious objector Peter Grahame Moll for 18 months

254

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CT 5/12/79

## Defence Reporter

PIEFLMAN PETER GRAHAM MOLL, 23, of Mowbray, yesterday jailed for 18 months after a military court at the Castle found him guilty of contravening Section 1 of the Defence Act (Act 44 1957) by failing to report for military service.

Moll who had pleaded not guilty, admitted two previous convictions the same offence.

Captain Eric Stirling Wright, Adjutant of the Cape Flats Commando, in evidence that Moll was a member of the unit Moll did one of continuous national service 1971 and subsequently was posted to the Cape Flats Commando, where he completed a unit training camp between November 22 and December 6 1975.

On October 10 this year, Captain Wright said, Moll was sent a call-up notification by registered post, in terms of which he was required to report on November 19 this year for his continuous training.

Moll failed to report for duty on November 19. That evening however he telephoned Captain Wright at the unit's headquarters and informed me he had not reported for camp and asked when proceedings should be instituted against him.

Captain Wright said Moll had not reported for deferment of duty. In fact he had earlier written a letter to the Officer Commanding Cape Flats Commando, in which he had acknowledged receipt of the call-up and stated he would refuse to appear at camp.

Wright then submitted

the letter as evidence (see page 5)

Answering the prosecuting officer, Lieutenant D Mills Captain Wright said Moll had been aware of the fact that if he attended the camp he serve as a medical orderly at battalion headquarters Moll had been informed by letter that he would be employed in a non-combatant role and he was told personally by me what that post was.

Answering Mr I G Farlam, for Moll, Captain Wright said Moll was re-enlisted as a medical orderly after he had applied to do alternative service under civilian direction. The OC Cape Flats Commando had forwarded his request to Western Province Command headquarters, which turned it down.

The first defence witness was the Rev John Wilton, pastor of the Claremont Baptist Church, said Moll was a member of his congregation and had been a member for 12 years as the Moll family had been members of a congregation he had had in East London. He knew Moll "very well" and had had long discussions with him among other things on his "crisis of conscience" about military service.

Mr Farlam Are you able to say that in your opinion his views are sincerely held — I have no doubt they are very sincerely held.

Mr Wilton said Moll was a member in good standing of the Claremont Baptist Church and a "most definitely committed Christian who takes it very seriously".

**Not binding**

Mr Farlam What is the teaching of the Baptist Church in regard to conscientious objection — I think I

must explain that we do not have a hierarchy which makes pronouncements. Each congregation is autonomous. We have an assembly of the Baptist Union which makes resolutions, but they are not necessarily binding on all out congregations.

Mr Farlam What is the teaching of the congregation of which he is a member in regard to the individual's rights to follow his religious beliefs — Generally speaking Baptists are not pacifists. We would participate in what we consider to be a just war, but we would recognize that individuals in our congregation could come to a different understanding concerning their participation in a war from the general accepted view. Therefore we would respect the individual conscience.

Mr Farlam Who, in the case of any given war, decides whether the war is just — It would be a combination of the local congregation and the individual members.

Mr Farlam Ultimately, do all Baptists believe in the individual right to follow the individual conscience to believe — Let me put it this way. We would not, for instance, allow a person who had a heretical view of Jesus Christ in our church. But in a case like this we would appreciate a person's feelings.

If I might explain I have three persons who are members of the Defence Force. I also have a member of the congregation who is against military service. I respect him for that. To us it is a very serious thing that a man should not be forced to act against his conscience.

Mr Wilton agreed that earlier this

year the Baptist Union of which he was chairman, had passed a resolution recognizing that there were 'certain people' who were not prepared to serve in any kind of military capacity', and we requested the government to provide alternative civilian service'. The resolution had been seconded by the Rhodesian armed forces' chaplain-general a Colonel Woods.

Mr Wilton said Baptists had a history of belief in religious liberty which went back to the reformation and the fundamental authority was the Bible which overrules every other authority.

## 'Defend'

Asked by the president of the court, Major H W Dempers, for 'the pure Biblical view as seen by the Baptist Church', Mr Wilton replied 'I think we would recognize the right of the State to call on its citizens to defend this country.

The Rev Douglas Bay, a minister of the Presbyterian Church and former moderator of the Presbytery of Cape Town, said in evidence that he was convenor of two committees of the church's General Assembly, a committee on discipline and a church and nation committee.

He had known Moll since February this year, when he (Moll) had been co-opted on to the church and nation committee — we wanted him to serve on the committee because he could contribute to its report and he in fact was one of the people who contributed one long section of the report on conscientious objection and military service.

'Part of the reason why we invited him was because he had made a study of this and is well-

tempted at negotiation with black people in order to avoid or avert the present war. Thus the present war is certainly not the last resort and on the basis of Calvin's teachings I must decline to participate.

Mr Farlam When did you come to the conclusion set out in your letter of October 19 — In 1976 and 1977, by a combination of prayer, bible study and reading of theologians, and also by the deliberations of the Students Christian Association in regard to social justice.

Mr Farlam If the circumstances were to change and it becomes plain it would be a just war, what plan it you do — I would be willing to bear arms.

Answering Lieutenant Mills the prosecutor Moll said the war he had refused to fight was the one the South African government and South African Army were waging war against the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, and the South West African Peoples Organization.

Major Dempers the president (in a startled tone) The South African Army against the African National Congress — Yes that is correct.

Asked by Major Dempers if some of the views he had stated in his letter of October 19 were not purely political ones, Moll replied 'No, in that religious views always have political implications the NGK once took a resolution condemning migratory labour, which it did on the basis of its religious beliefs and in the same way I have made a political judgment based on my religious beliefs.'

Moll said he had sent open letters

Moll had good reason to disobey his call-up instructions. The court could not accept Mr Farlam's arguments about 'good reason'.

The Defence Act specified a number of reasons which would be good reasons but the court must be satisfied that the procedures envisaged in the Defence Act were followed and this court is satisfied the procedures were not followed, and basically what has happened is that you have taken the law into your own hands'.

## Fined R50

Moll admitted two previous convictions for failing to obey a call-up instruction. On December 28, 1977 he was given a three-month suspended sentence by a civil court, and on September 21 this year he was fined R50 by a military court.

The prosecutor Lieutenant Mills called for a maximum sentence of 18 or 24 months, depending on which of two separate clauses of the Defence Act was used as a basis for determining the punishment.

He said the defence of South Africa was paramount and so was the maintenance of discipline in the Defence Force and by refusing to do his duty Moll had "gravely undermined" both.

The fact that he sent open letters showed he had sought publicity, and the fact that he telephoned Captain Wright on November 19 to ask when action would be taken against him showed he had intended to defy authority.

Mr Farlam pointed out Moll had already been in detention for 12 days and called for a light sentence such as 'a moderate period of detention of about 10 days or even 2



with the subject and also has a good knowledge of theology for a layman — he thinks from a reformed point of view"

In the process of compiling the report he and Moll had discussed conscientious objection and military service, and he was "quite sure, I know him well enough for that" that Moll's in this regard were sincerely held

Asked how Moll's views "squared" with reformist teaching through the centuries Mr Bax said that in the first 300 years of its existence the Christian church had been strictly pacifist for the most part, although some adherents had served in the Roman army

The historian Tertullian had said "The Lord in disarming Peter (a reference to the incident in the Garden of Gethsemane where Jesus had prevented his disciple Peter from attacking the Roman soldiers), unbelted every soldier", the belt concerned being his sword-belt

Then, after Constantine the Great became emperor and embraced Christianity the attitude of the church changed. Certain Christians remained strict pacifists, but the majority adopted what had now become a traditional attitude — that Christians might fight if they were involved in a just war, but not if it was an unjust war

"This change in attitude" was brought about by the situation of being part of a Christian empire which could not tolerate barbarian forces threatening its borders

#### Martin Luther

Mr Bax said Moll's views had definitely been influenced by the teachings of Calvin, who had subscribed to the teachings of Martin Luther, who had stated among other things that if a ruler decided to wage war and his cause was clearly unjust, then Christian subjects must refuse to aid that ruler "even at the cost of their own goods or lives"

"Calvin says each individual must decide for himself. He doesn't say that specifically of military service, but that is thoroughly implied"

Moll's beliefs were therefore "in the mainstream of Calvinist thinking down the centuries"

Moll said in evidence that the post of medical orderly was not acceptable to him because "my objection is to participate in the military structures of this country, because I believe the present war to be an unjust one"

"Even as a non-combatant I would still be making a more or less direct contribution to the war effort"

"In addition, by wearing the uniform I would be symbolically identified with those (military) structures. Therefore it is unacceptable for me to be a non-combatant. But I am willing to perform service of national interest under civilian direction"

Moll said he had 225 days of obligatory service left before completing his military commitment. But he was willing to spend a full 365 day year, at minimum subsistence pay, in work in the national interest under civilian direction, anywhere in South Africa

Moll said he could speak Xhosa and was willing to work in either Fransker or Ciskei. The Ciskeian Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, after being approached on his behalf by Sir Richard Luyt, were both prepared to take him into service in their departments for at least a year

pers and students because there were other young men in dilemmas similar to my own, and I felt a responsibility of ministry towards them"

Asked by Major Dempers to define the term "national interest", Moll said it was "the interest of the people of South Africa as a whole"

#### Survival

Major Dempers: Is survival one of those interests — Survival is one of those interests

For those people who are oppressors or part of the oppressive structure the chances of survival would be very slim. If people like Sam Nujoma (president of Swaziland) got their way, Moll conceded, and so would the chances be of any ordinary member of the public "but the chances of people involved in oppression would be even slimmer. They will thus have brought judgment on themselves"

"In the Old Testament, whenever Israel ever became unholy (the Israelites) were judged by God by having other nations attack them and defeat them in battle. I think there is a certain similarity between Israel and South Africa now"

Mr Farlam: You said attempts had not been made to exhaust peaceful attempts to save this country. Why did you say that — My basic concern is that peace must be brought about and preserved in South Africa because war is the greatest destroyer of human rights, therefore I engage in a peaceful action of conscientious objection, because I would like to see change come by peaceful rather than violent means

Mr Farlam: Have you seen any signs of intransigence on the part of the government — Yes, I have seen signs of intransigence. Black organizations have been banned and not talked to. Other black leaders have been imprisoned

Mr Farlam: Would it have been possible for you to have left this country when these differences arose — Yes, I could very easily have left

Mr Farlam: Why did you not do so — I decided to remain out of a loyalty to the peoples of South Africa, a patriotism which exceeds the boundaries of colour and class and because I want to be part of the solution rather than the problem

#### Summing up

Summing up the prosecution's case, Lieutenant Mills said there was no doubt that Moll was a member of the Cape Flats Commando, was liable to service and had disobeyed his call up instruction. It appeared the defence would try to submit that the "good reason" (as cited in Section 126a of the Defence Act) for Moll's refusal to do service should be interpreted in the widest possible sense. However, the term "good reason" was not defined in the act

The act provided for an exemption board and reasons for exemption and provision was made for exemptions for religious reasons but the Baptist faith was not a denomination of which the tenets forbade participation in war

Therefore Moll's objections did not fall in the ambit of the act's section 67 which related to religious objections

"Our courts do not administer a moral law and it is not the courts' duty to question laws passed by Parliament"

stiff fine

He disagreed with the call for a maximum sentence for Moll "simply for failing to report"

The court has already found that the accused was sincere. The court can't punish him severely for following the dictates of his conscience. Moll had received compassionate sentences after his earlier convictions, Mr Farlam said and there was "no reason why the court should depart from that approach and take a harsh line"

After a short adjournment to consider sentence, Major Dempers told Moll he could not be treated as an ordinary religious objector "because of the clear and explicit wording of the act in this regard. The Defence Act abounds with provisions which show how the legislature bends over backwards to accommodate people with objec-

tions to service in a war"

The court does not have much sympathy in your case and has decided that 18 months imprisonment would be appropriate in your case

The president of the court was Major H W Dempers of Army Headquarters, Pretoria. Sitting with him were Major W A van Zyl, of 82 TSD, Cape Town, and Lieutenant W C Kloppers of Western Province Command Headquarters. Mr I G Farlam, instructed by Buchanan, Boyes and Sampson, represented Moll. Lieutenant D Mills prosecuted

He added he had made this clear to certain Defence Force officers before the trial began. He did not want to be a martyr, but if the court held that his reasons for refusing to do military duty were not good reasons, he was willing to take the punishment imposed

In taking his decision to refuse military service he had been influenced by Calvin's teachings on the relationship between church and state

Calvin's criterion that everything else had to be tried before making war "has influenced me very strongly because there has not yet been a round table conference of black and white leaders in South Africa"

"There have been very few at-

There he submitted that the defence had failed to establish a good reason for Moll's refusal to do military service

Mr Farlam said Moll was prepared to serve the country "as hard and as arduously and longer than anyone else. In my opinion it would be monstrous not to regard it as good and I say it is a monstrous suggestion that a person should be forced to serve against the dictates of his conscience. I submit that in this case the court can make one finding only and that is that Rifleman Moll feels he is doing right, and God wants him to do it"

Finding Moll guilty, Major Dempers said the material facts were common cause. The question the court had to decide was whether

CT

5/12/79

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# SWA war unjust — army objector

RDA  
5/12/79

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CAPE TOWN — Conscientious objector Mr Peter Moll told a court martial in Cape Town's Castle yesterday he objected to participating in South African military structures as he believed the war in South West Africa to be unjust.

Mr Moll, a 23-year-old student at the University of Cape Town, was giving evidence in his defence.

He is charged with failing to report for a period of continuous training from November 19 to December 7. He was previously convicted and sentenced on two similar charges.

Even in a non-combatant role Mr Moll said he would be making a more or less direct contribution to the war effort.

"And by wearing a uniform I would be symbolically identified with these structures."

He said he did not want to be a martyr and if the court mar-

trial found his reasons were not good enough, he would be prepared to take any punishment administered.

As an alternative, Mr Moll, who has completed a year's training and one camp but still owes a further 225 days, said he was willing to perform service in the national interest under civilian direction.

He said he was prepared to work for at least year at subsistence pay in service anywhere in South Africa.

Representations had been made to the governments of Ciskei and Transkei which he said were willing to accept him.

Mr Moll said his objection had been influenced by Calvin's criteria of a just war — war in the last resort.

He said there had been no round table conference of black

and white leaders to avert the SWA war. The war was not the last resort and on this Calvinistic basis he had to refuse to participate.

His objections were Biblical and a letter he had written outlining his beliefs had included the political implications.

Mr Moll defined national interest as the "interest of the people of South Africa as a whole".

He rated South Africa's chances of survival as slim if the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, took over in SWA.

However, those who had identified themselves with oppression had even less of a chance, he said.

Mr Moll said the Government should have negotiated with people like Mr Nujoma long ago in an effort to avert the present situation.

His basic concern was that peaceful transition should be brought about in South Africa. War was the greatest destroyer of human rights, Mr Moll said. Earlier, a Baptist minister, the Rev John Wilton of Claremont, defined Baptists' attitude to war.

He said they would participate in a just war but would recognise that individuals in a congregation could come to a different conclusion. For this they would be respected.

A Presbyterian minister, the Rev Douglas Bax, said Calvin's interpretation stood against a background of ruler and individual to decide if a war was just. Calvin, by implication, insisted that an individual must obey his conscience.

Both ministers said they felt Mr Moll's beliefs were genuine.

— Sapa

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Papers  
ET 6/12/79  
apologize  
to Botha

Staff Reporter

ARGUS GROUP newspapers yesterday apologized to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for having embarrassed him by reports of a braai of rare buck in SWA/Namibia.

The Star, Johannesburg, and the Argus, Cape Town, accepted without reservation that Mr Botha, as Minister of Defence, was not present at a braai for which they had alleged black-faced impala were shot by Defence Force personnel.

Apology

The apology follows a bitter row between Mr Botha and the Argus group newspapers which reported last month that the buck had been shot and braaied in Mr Botha's honour during a visit to the operational area in 1977.

After a discussion between the newspapers and the Prime Minister, the newspapers said they had not meant to imply that the buck had been shot at Mr Botha's request, or that he approved, or that he had been involved.

After a further meeting between Mr Botha and the editors concerned, the newspapers said yesterday they accepted Mr Botha had not been present at a braai near Sodaliet in SWA/Namibia on April 2 or 3 1977. They apologized for having embarrassed him.

with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risk's life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three countries, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are re-

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# Inquiry on defence reporting

243  
254  
CT 4/12/79  
329

PRETORIA — The government has appointed a commission of inquiry into all aspects of news reporting on defence matters and the desirability or otherwise of possible amendments to the relevant provisions of the Defence Act, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced here yesterday in his capacity as Minister of Defence

The commission consists of Mr Justice M T Steyn of Bloemfontein (chairman), Major-General N N Webster, Director-General Resources of the SADF, Dr D A S Herbst, a communications expert of Johannesburg, Advocate K C P O von Lieres und Wilkau, Commandant L C Masterson, an attorney of Cape Town, and Colonel K H Fisher (secretary) of the SA Defence Force in Pretoria

The president of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, Mr R W J Opperman, was invited to be a member of the commission but unfortunately had to decline due to pressure of work, the statement by the Prime Minister said

South Africa is entering a new phase of the total onslaught on its survival, which is being waged on the military, economic, political and psychological fronts

In this regard the government takes cognizance of the extremely important role played by the communications media both in the past and at present in building up or breaking down the nation's morale in Southern Africa and elsewhere

The high standard of reporting by the large majority of news organizations in South Africa is noted with appreciation, and their integrity and freedom must be protected

On the other hand, the government is also aware of indications that the gradual and systematic demigration of the SA Defence Force has become a priority objective of our enemies and their agents

This is manifested by malevolent efforts to question the very essence of military service, the right of self-defence, the procurement of armaments and the development of an own armaments industry and capability

In the light of these developments, and cognizant of the parallel requirements of national security and the freedom of the media, it has been decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the protection of both these interests," the statement said

The terms of reference of the commission were to investigate and make recommendations on

The delimitation of, on the one hand, the interests of the news media in informing the public and the latter's right to be informed on affairs of state, and on the other the interests of the state and of its citizens as entrenched by Section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957) and the general security interests of the SA Defence Force and the armaments supply industry which require that newsworthy information should sometimes not be made known

In the delimitation the former set of interests are to be weighed up against the latter set of interests

The ways in which these various interests may be reconciled in practice without detriment to the security interests of the State

The effectiveness of Section 118 and any other provision of the Defence Act to prevent and/or control the publication or dissemination of information, intelligence or secrets that conflict with the security interests of the state which also include the security interests of the SA Defence Force and the South African armaments-manufacturing industry and the armaments trade

The necessity and equitability, should existing legislation be found to be ineffective, or amending or substituting such legislation to effectively protect the security interests of the state And

The formulation of proposed amendments, if any, to the Defence Act 1957

The commission is to submit its report before March, 15, 1980 — Sapa

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# Probe into reporting on defence

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A commission of inquiry to investigate all aspects of news reporting on defence matters has been appointed by the State President.

This was announced late yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha.

Members of the commission are Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman and former Administrator-General of South West Africa, Colonel Keith Fisher, secretary; Major-General Neil Webster, Mr K C P O von Lieres und Wilkau, a Johannesburg advocate, and Commandant L C Master-son, a Cape Town attorney.

The secretary of the commission, Colonel Keith Fisher, said that Judge Steyn would make a statement as soon as he had studied the terms of reference of the commission thoroughly and had consulted with the other members.

## AMENDMENTS

According to Mr Botha's statement, the commission will inquire into all aspects of news reporting on defence matters and the desirability or otherwise of possible amendments to the relevant provisions of the Defence Act of 1957.

'South Africa,' he said 'is entering a new phase of the total onslaught on its survival, which is being waged on the military, economic, political and psychological fronts.'

'In this regard the Government takes cognisance of the extremely important role played by the communications media, both in the past and at present, in building up or breaking down the nation's morale in Southern Africa and elsewhere.'

## APPRECIATION

'The high standard of reporting by the large majority of news organisations in South Africa is noted with appreciation, and their integrity and freedom must be protected,' he said.

'On the other hand, the Government is also aware of indications that the gradual and systematic denigration of the Defence Force has become a priority objective of our enemies and their agents. This,' he said, 'is manifested by malevolent efforts to question the very essence of military service, the right of self-defence, the procurement of armaments and the development of an own armaments industry and capability.'

## PROTECTION

'In the light of these developments, and recognising the parallel requirements of national security and the freedom of the media, it has been decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the protection of both these interests.'

The president of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, Mr R W J Opperman, was invited to be a member of the commission but declined because of the pressure of work.

The commission is to submit its report before March 15 next year.





# Inquiry into Defence reports

*Rdm 6/12/79*  
 ①2542

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE PRIME Minister, Mr P. W Botha, announced yesterday the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate newspaper reporting on Defence matters and whether the security of the State was adequately protected by the Defence Act

The six-man commission will be headed by Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa. It must submit its report by March 15 next year.

Mr Justice Steyn will be assisted by Major-General N N Webster, director-general resources of the Defence Force, Dr D A Herbst, a communications specialist, Mr K C von Lieres, a Cape Town advocate, Commandant L C Mastereon, an attorney from Cape Town, and Colonel K H Fisher, the commission's secretary.

Its key function is to examine and make recommendations on the line of division between the right of the media to inform the public and the right of the public to be informed, on the one hand, and the interests of the State and the Defence Force as entrenched by the Defence Act, on the other.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54						
1-4	0,04	0,04						
5-24	0,01	0,01						
25-44	0,05	0,05						
45-64	0,44	0,18						
65+	1,84	1,95						
ALL	0,22	0,23						
NO.	463	485						

XVII ACCIDENTS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

## SCHEDULE

I	II	III
Item	Tariff Heading and Description	Extent of Rebate
411 00	By the deletion of tariff heading No 40 11	

Note —The provision for a rebate of duty on pneumatic tyres designed for use on agricultural tractors, is withdrawn

## BYLAE

I	II	III
Item	Tariefpos en Beskrywing	Mate van Korting
411 00	Deur tariefpos No 40 11 te skrap	

Opmerking —Die voorsiening vir 'n korting op reg op lugbande ontwerp vir gebruik met landbou-trekkers, word ingetick

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

No R 2775

7 December 1979

## AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The State President has been pleased in terms of sections 87 (1) and 148 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), to amend Chapter IX of the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated under Government Notice R 276 of 25 February 1966, as set out in the Annexure hereto

## ANNEXURE

1 Regulation 10 (3) is hereby amended by the insertion of the following new paragraph (i) after paragraph (h)

“(i) any deliberate, planned and sustained effort to establish and maintain mutual understanding between a military organisation and the public”

2 Regulation 62 (2) is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (d) of the following paragraph

“(d) any official of the Department of Defence, or an officer of any Government Department who performs duties relating to the Department of Defence or the SADF, or an official of Armscor and any of its subsidiaries who performs duties relating to the Department of Defence or the SADF in the area in which such institution is situated or any member of the SA Police or of the SA Railway Police Force or of the Prisons Department”

Amendment Slip 31]

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

No R 2721

7 December 1979

## APPLICATION OF PART III OF ACT 45 OF 1965 TO CERTAIN LOCAL AUTHORITY AREAS

In terms of section 14 (1) of the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act 1965 (Act 45 of 1965), and after consultation with the Minister of Economic Affairs, I, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik Minister of Health, hereby declare the provisions of Part III of the said Act to be applicable to the area of jurisdiction of the local authority mentioned in the Schedule hereto, with effect from the date of publication hereof

## SCHEDULE

Health Committee of Secunda

## DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDIGING

No R 2775

7 Desember 1979

## WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG EN DIE RESERVE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikels 87 (1) en 148 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), Hoofstuk IX van die Algemene Regulasies vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag en die Reserve afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 276 van 25 Februarie 1966, te wysig soos in die Bylae hiertoe uiteengesit

## BYLAE

1 Regulasie 10 (3) word hierby gewysig deur die volgende nuwe paragraaf (i) na paragraaf (h) in te voeg

“(i) enige doelbewuste, beplande en volgehoue poging om wedersydse begrip tussen 'n militêre organisasie en die publiek tot stand te bring en te handhaaf”

2 Regulasie 62 (2) word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (d) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang

“(d) 'n amptenaar van die Departement van Verdediging, of 'n beampte van 'n ander Staatsdepartement wat dienste verrig wat met die Departement van Verdediging of die SAW in verband staan, of 'n amptenaar van Krygkor en enige van sy filiale wat dienste verrig wat met die Departement van Verdediging of die SAW in verband staan, in die gebied waarin sodanige inrigting geleë is, of 'n lid van die SA Polisie of die SA Spoorweg Polisiemag of die Gevangensdiens”

Wysigingsblaadje 31]

## DEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID

No R 2721

7 Desember 1979

## TOEPASSING VAN DEEL III VAN WET 45 VAN 1965 OP GEBIEDE VAN SEKERE PLAASLIKE BESTURE

Kragtens artikel 14 (1) van die Wet op Voorkoming van Lugbesoedeling 1965 (Wet 45 van 1965), en na oorlegging met die Minister van Ekonomiese Sake, verklaar ek, Lourens Albertus Petrus Anderson Munnik, Minister van Gesondheid, hierby dat die bepalinge van Deel III van genoemde Wet met ingang van die datum van publikasie hiervan op die regsgebied van die plaaslike bestuur in die Bylae hiervan genoem, van toepassing is

## BYLAE

Gesondheidskomitee van Secunda

7.12.79 6765

252



# Official tells of illegal hunting in Damaraland

Argus 7/12/79 254

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Up to the end of last year, it was difficult to prove a case of illegal hunting in Damaraland even if caught red-handed, according to the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry for the area, Mr Johan Oosthuizen.

'Since the beginning of this year, things have improved as we have managed, after a long struggle, to get the cooperation of the police,' Mr Oosthuizen said.

Mr Oosthuizen arrived in Damaraland in January last year and at that stage illegal hunting was rife.

'It is difficult. We do not have the manpower (there is only one nature conservation official for the whole territory of 6,2 million hectares). Many parts of the area are inaccessible to vehicles and only half the country has people living in it.'

## DESERT

Damaraland has a population of about 30 000. The area has nearly 40 roads leading into it and most of these come from the desert so anyone can enter, especially since the abolition of influx control.

Mr Oosthuizen says before that the worst damage had already been

done by officials and permit holders who were the only outsiders allowed into the area.

'Damaraland was the first to approach the SWA Department of Nature Conservation for help. We are making a serious effort to stop it. We must however be more mobile and for this we will need men and at least one helicopter.'

## MOVED

'The animals have been shot off the plains and have moved on to the plateaus in the mountains. There are waterholes there and last year men were hired by poaching organisers and stayed in these areas for two or three weeks after going there on foot with donkeys carrying the baggage,' Mr Oosthuizen said.

To back his claim that the situation has improved, Mr Oosthuizen cited the three major court cases this year. Two of these cases, however, were heard under SWA game laws which conservationists feel set penalties too low.

Damaraland laws have stiffer fines. For instance, the penalty for possession of any part of a rhino is a fine of R2 500 whether the possessor shot the rhino or not.

In one of the court cases, Mr Marthinus 'Boet' Kesslau, who farms on the Damaraland border, was fined R1 500 after being found in possession of 21 rhino horns, 18 elephant tusks, 36 mountain zebra skins and 25 plains zebra skins. This case was heard under SWA law in Otjiwarongo.

Mr Kesslau was fined R250 or 50 days imprisonment for the horns and tusks, R250 or 50 days imprisonment for the skins and R1 000 under the Ammunition Act for supplying ammunition to Hereros who would go into the mountains and shoot game for him.

## FREE STATE

The other big case involved several Free State farmers and their fines total many thousands of rands. This case was heard in Damaraland.

The third case was heard in Outjo and involved Mr Nic Arlowe of SWA. He was fined a total of R3 200 on six charges including the shooting of several protected buck, hunting at night and the export of skins and rhino feet.

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectation of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will

# Kaokoveld kills first in 2 years

RDM 8/12/79 (1) ~~254~~ (2) 254

WINDHOEK — South African Security Forces are continuing their follow-up operation in their hunt for a group of terrorists who set the first ambush in Kaokoveld for two years

Two insurgents have so far been killed in the operation which follows an ambush near Okahozu in Kaokoveld, the remote north-western part of South West Africa, on Tuesday

A one-year-old Ovahimba child was killed by terrorist fire as local people tried to get away from the scene where terrorists ambushed a Security Force vehicle

Two Ovahimba officials from the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr Moses Vetorerako and Mr Johannes Mbutu, were killed in the ambush

Brigadier Willie Meyer, Chief of Staff at South West Africa Command, said Security Forces also came under fire when they moved in after the attack. There were no losses on the South African side.

He described the Kaokoveld ambush as an isolated incident and said there was no reason to suspect that Swapo was intensi-

fying its operations in this area

Brig Meyer said the insurgents probably moved out of Owambo after the recent successful operations launched by the Security Forces

Apart from the ambush, another six insurgents and one civilian have been killed in the northern operational area during the past week. In these incidents two terrorists were killed by Security Forces in a follow-up operation after the murder of a civilian and another two insurgents were killed in an ambush by a patrol which came upon a group of six guerrillas coming out of a kraal. Two guerrillas were also killed in a skirmish and the ensuing follow-up operation on Wednesday

And in the Owambo operational area Security Forces are investigating the murder of an unidentified civilian woman

Terrorist tracks were found at the spot where she was killed — Sapa

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Allister Sparks; newsbills by Howard Preece; head lines and sub editing by Mike Stent; cartoons by Bob Connolly; all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg



DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the experience of a population which is independent of the age series of age specific death rates. The age specific mortality rates corresponding numbers in the standardised population are obtained by dividing the number of deaths by the population and multiplying the result by the choice of the standard population. The standard population is the population in the various age groups as a standard will give weight to deaths among the elderly which will reverse the position. The ranking of the mortality between the two populations. As the Duke of Wellington said: "The Duke of Wellington and statistics".

Infant mortality rates are summarised in obtaining data for Africans are not published by the official officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were calculated. The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the experience of a population which is independent of the age series of age specific death rates. The age specific mortality rates corresponding numbers in the standardised population are obtained by dividing the number of deaths by the population and multiplying the result by the choice of the standard population. The standard population is the population in the various age groups as a standard will give weight to deaths among the elderly which will reverse the position. The ranking of the mortality between the two populations. As the Duke of Wellington said: "The Duke of Wellington and statistics".

# Tribe backs Defence men on hunting

RDM 8/12/79  
254

WINDHOEK — A prominent headman of the Himba tribe in north-western South West Africa, Headman Johannes Ruter, today challenged reports concerning illegal hunting in the Kaokoland by members of the Defence Force.

Mr Ruter, a member of the Administrator General's Agricultural Committee, told a Press conference in Windhoek yesterday that members of the Defence Force had only shot wild game at the request of local headmen and other inhabitants of the area when they were harassed by wild animals. The headman said he had come to Windhoek on behalf of his fellow headmen from the area to "put the story right", as they had heard that the Officer Commanding the Defence Force in the Kaokoland, Major Jurie Lombaard, was to be recalled from the area because of the allegations.

Maj Lombaard and other members of the Defence Force have been accused of having "butchered" elephants and other wild game in the area, abundant with wild life.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has, in his capacity as Minister of Defence, ordered an investigation into alleged illegal hunting by members of the Defence Force.

Mr Ruter said today that to his knowledge, Maj Lombaard had only shot one lion, and this was at my request.

"The lion was attacking and savaging my cattle and as I did not have a firearm to save my cattle, I asked Maj Lombaard to shoot it for me," he said.

Mr Ruter said that, as far as allegations of poaching by other members of the Defence Force was concerned, he had on occasion given soldiers permission to shoot for the pot.

"These people are defending the lives of my people and are almost losing their lives in the process, so I offer them the right to shoot game when they're hungry — when their salty bully-beef runs out."

Headman Ruter said He said it was only on occasions like these and when local inhabitants were endangered and harassed by wild animals that the Defence Force was called in to shoot game. Other wise wild life in the area was strictly protected by the authorities and local headmen.

"We won't just destroy them I myself was born among the wilds and I have never senselessly eradicated animals. We often have to kill for the pot — after all, we have to live. But we will always protect the wild life in the Kaokoland, conserving it for our children and their descendants."

Mr Ruter refused to comment on allegations of illegal hunting in the area concerning the former Commissioner of Indigenous Peoples for SWA, Mr Janne de Wet.

"That story will still come out," the headman said. Poaching might have taken place in the Kaokoland in the past, he said, but he had no knowledge of this.

"Wild life in the Kaokoland is not endangered in any way. There's just as much game as there has always been in the area," he said.

Mr Ruter said he had specifically called the Press conference to clear up these allegations as he felt they were untrue and were causing more harm than good.

"We hear that the Major is to be taken away from us and we don't want this to happen."

"This man is the right-hand of the Kaokoland. He has risked his life defending the lives of my people, even this week he almost lost his life defending us from terrorists," Mr Ruter said.

"I am with this man day and night and I know that these stories about him are untrue. We want him to stay with us."

answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: "The Duke of Wellington and statistics".

Infant mortality rates are summarised in obtaining data for Africans are not published by the official officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

group. Allowance was made for migration. For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>

# Family's second loss

RDM 11/12/78 ① 227 ② 254  
CAPE TOWN — The death in a terrorist incident in the operational area at the weekend of Rifleman J G A Mostert, of Citrusdal, was the second tragedy in the family within seven months.

In May this year, Rfn Mostert's father died, leaving their

80 morgen farm without management

Rfn Mostert was due to complete his two-years national service in two weeks and take over the citrus farm Grootvlei

He leaves his mother, Mrs Helena Mostert, and two brothers, aged 16 and 14 — Sapa



(254) 12/2/79

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# Concern that few trainees return

**EAST LONDON —** The East London Re-orientation Committee has resolved to request the South African Defence Force to provide them with all the names of servicemen drawn from the area during recent intakes for military service.

This emerged from the committee's meeting, chaired by the Town Clerk, Mr J J. Human, here yesterday.

The committee expressed concern that so few servicemen, according to computer sheets provided by the defence force, were returning to the area.

A mere 26 soldiers had been listed to be returning to the area in January

But at least two soldiers, who were known to be returning to the area at that time, had not been listed in the sheet.

The committee found it a problem to function on the current system. Negotiations with private enterprise for employing returning soldiers were marred by the system.

"What do you tell the employer holding 30 vacancies for soldiers when only five arrive," said one member.

The meeting decided that the Town Clerk would liaise with the chaplain who visits recruits annually at their schools to inform students of the committee's existence and to

urge them to take advantage of the service offered.

It was also resolved to call a meeting of returning servicemen and to inform them of procedures if they needed the committee's employment or orientation services.

The possibility was also discussed to address future intakes before they left for service.

Since its establishment in October last year, the committee had placed all servicemen seeking employment in suitable posts and it forecast no difficulties in placing the 15 or so soldiers who will be needing employment in January — DDR

# Views sought on defence reporting

RDM

13/12/77

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THE Commission of Inquiry into news reporting on defence matters would begin its public hearings on January 14, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Public hearings will also be held in Johannesburg, Maritzburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The commission has to submit its report before March 15, 1980. Anyone wishing to testify or submit memoranda must inform the secretary of the commission, Private Bag 360, Pretoria, before January 10.

The other members are Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General (Resources) of the South African Defence Force, Dr D A S Herbst, a communications expert of Johannesburg, Mr K C P von Lieres, an advocate of Johannesburg, Commandant L C Masterson, an attorney of Cape town, and Colonel K H Fisher of the SADF in Pretoria who will act as secretary.

Addressing a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Justice Steyn said the elements of equity and balanced fairness were spelt out clearly in the commission's terms of reference, which were to investigate and make recommendations on

○ The delimitation of, on the one hand, the interests of the news media in informing the public and the latter's right to

be informed on affairs of state, and on the other hand the interests of the state and of its citizens as entrenched by Section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act

○ The general security interests of the SADF and the armaments supply industry, which require that newsworthy information should sometimes not be made known

In the delimitation, the former set of interests is to be weighed up against the latter set of interests

○ The ways in which these various interests may be reconciled in practice without detriment to the security interests of the state

○ The effectiveness of Section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act to prevent and/or control the publication or dissemination of information, intelligence of secrets that conflict with the security interests of the state, including the security interests of the SADF, the South African armaments manufacturing industry and the armaments trade

Invitations would be extended to all interested parties, including members of the Press and the public, to give evidence before the commission. The hearings would be held in public except where the chairman decided that certain aspects be held in camera in the national interest — Sapa



Star 12/12/79

# Army trainees might make better students

Two years in the military machine seems to have a good effect on university students

Preliminary research done by the Rand Afrikaans University has shown that students who enrolled at the university after completing their military service fared better in their first examinations than those who did not do their army stint first.

The research was based on the question all parents ask themselves — should a young man first do his military training or first get a higher education

Questions which come up in any conversation about the problem are

● Will the two years after matric with no academic work dissipate possible ideals of further education?

● Will the time lapse between school and university erode skills and knowledge in subjects like mathematics, chemistry, physics and foreign languages?

● How do older students fit in with the rest of the student population and how do they react to the first few weeks during which first-year students are the focus of attention?

● Do these students have more or less adjustment problems than other first-years?

● Does the military service programme have a depersonalising effect

● Does the military system encourage the development of personality traits like perseverance, sense of duty, discipline and will-power and

● Are these students more mature than the rest.

Two groups of students were compared — an experimental group of 77 students who first did their national service and a control group of 485 who enrolled at the university right after matric

The military group was two years, and three months older than the other group (20 years, four months to 18 years, one month).

A bigger proportion (30,3 percent) of the military group financed their own studies compared to 14,5 percent of the other

**Do you send your son to university first, or straight into the army after matric? Parents who are presently agonising over the problem might receive some guidance from recent research conducted by Rand Afrikaans University. The Star's Military Correspondent, JOHN ROLT reports.**

group. The same trend was also found in the financing of pocket money — 75,3 percent of the military group and 56,6 percent of the other group provided their own pocket money.

There was very little difference in the intelligence of the two groups, but two significant differences were found in aptitude

The military group had significantly higher scores on verbal comprehension and disguised words. Other research has found that higher scores on these aspects relate to academic achievement

The adjustment questionnaire showed two differences in the group. In two fields the military group scored higher which, according to the report published in Armed Forces a military magazine, indicated that they were better at self-evaluation and were less pre-occupied with their physical condition

A personality comparison again showed differences. The military group were more dominant, aggressive, competitive, self-assertive and unconventional. They were also more creative and imaginative

Only one significant difference was found in the anxiety questionnaire. The military group had significantly more ego strength, which means they will be better able to handle

stressful situations and work through frustrations

The military group seems to take a less idealistic and more realistic view of career possibilities compared with the students just out of matric, who saw potential in most of the careers offered

When they matriculated 70,1 percent of the military group were uncertain of what career to follow. After two years military service, only 9,1 percent were still unsure.

The June examination results seem to be most significant. The more positive picture of the military group was reinforced by the results of the exams

The results of only three faculties were compared because most of the military group enrolled in those three. If the subjects that were passed are given as a percentage of the subject actually written, the success rate looks something like this — faculty of science — 58,8 percent, faculty of arts — 79,1 percent and faculty of commerce 92,1 percent.

The research also found that refresher courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages were necessary because interviews with the military group showed that the first tests in these subjects posed the biggest problems.

From the preliminary research it seems that the military group have an advantage to begin with, and better chances of eventual success

At this stage, generalisation is a danger. It cannot be said with any certainty that the positive results of the military group can be attributed to military training

The only thing that can be said with any certainty is that the 77 students who enrolled at the Rand Afrikaans University after their military service adapted well to the academic climate and fared better in their first examinations than the rest of the students

The issue will be more thoroughly investigated during the next three years.



COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO REPORTING  
ON DEFENCE MATTERS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act shall apply to the Commission of Inquiry into the effectiveness of section 118 of the Defence Act 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), to control reporting on defence matters, appointed by me on the 5th day of December 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

M VILJOEN, State President  
By Order of the State President-in-Council  
P W BOTHA

COMMISSION

BY THE STATE PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

To

The Honourable Mr Justice Marthinus Theunis Steyn,  
Dr Dirk Adriaan Sandbrink Herbst,  
Maj-Genl Neil Norman Webster, SSA, SM, JCD,  
Mr Klaus Peter Constantin Otto von Lieres und Wilkau, SC,  
Cmdt Leslie Clifford Masterson,  
Col Keith Harper Fisher

Greetings!

Whereas I deem it expedient to appoint a commission to inquire into, and to report and make recommendations on, the matters mentioned hereinafter,

Now, therefore, by reason of the great trust I repose in your knowledge, judgement and ability, I hereby authorise and appoint you to be members, and you, the Honourable Marthinus Theunis Steyn to be Chairman, of a commission, with the following terms of reference

To inquire into and to make recommendations on—

(a) the delimitation of on the one hand the interests of the news media in informing the public and the latter's right to be informed on affairs of state, and on the other hand the interests of the State and of its citizens as entrenched by section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), and the general security interests of the SA Defence Force and the Armaments Supply Industry which require that newsworthy information should sometimes not be made known. In the delimitation the former set of interests are to be weighed up against the latter set of interests,

(b) the ways in which these various interests may be reconciled in practice without detriment to the security interests of the State,

(c) the effectiveness of section 118 and any other provision of the Defence Act to prevent and/or control the publication or dissemination of information, intelligence or secrets that conflict with the security interests of the State which also include the security interests of the SA Defence Force and the South African Armaments Manufacturing Industry and the Armaments trade,

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA BERIG-  
GEWING OOR VERDEDIGINGSAANGELEENT-  
HEDE

Kragtens die bevoegheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van daardie Wet van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die doeltreffendheid van artikel 118 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957) om beriggewing oor Verdedigingsaangeleenthede te beheer, wat ek op die 5de dag van Desember 1979 aangestel het

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyfde dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig

M VILJOEN, Staatspresident  
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade  
P W BOTHA

OPDRAG

VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT VAN DIE  
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Aan

Sy Edele Regter Marthinus Theunis Steyn;  
Dr Dirk Adriaan Sandbrink Herbst,  
Genl-maj Neil Norman Webster, SSA, SM, JCD,  
Adv Klaus Peter Constantin Otto von Lieres und Wilkau, SA;  
Kindt Leslie Clifford Masterson,  
Kol Keith Harper Fisher

Saluut!

Nademaal ek dit dienstig ag om 'n kommissie aan te stel om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag en aanbevelings te doen oor die aangeleenthede hieronder genoem,

So is dit dat ek, aangesien ek groot vertroue in u kennis, oordeel en bekwaamheid stel, u hierby magtig en aanstel as lede van 'n kommissie, en u, U Edele Marthinus Theunis Steyn, as Voorsitter daarvan, met die volgende opdrag

Om ondersoek in te stel na en aanbevelings te doen oor—

(a) die afbakening eensyds van die belange van die nuusmedia om die publiek in te lig en laasgenoemde se reg om ingelig te word in verband met landsake en andersyds die belange van die Staat en sy burgers soos verskans in artikel 118 en ander bepalings van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), en die algemene sekerheidsbelange van die SA Weermag en die Krygstuigvoorsieningsbedryf, wat vereis dat nuuswaardige inligting soms nie bekendgemaak mag word nie. By die afbakening moet die eersgenoemde stel belange opgeweeg word teenoor die laasgenoemde stel belange,

(b) die wyses waarop hierdie onderskeie belange prakties versoen kan word sonder benadeling van die veiligheidsbelange van die Staat,

(c) die doeltreffendheid van artikel 118 en enige ander bepaling van die Verdedigingswet om die publikasie of bekendmaking van informasie, inligting of geheime wat strydig is met die Veiligheidsbelange van die Staat wat ook insluit die sekerheidsbelange van die SA Weermag en van die Suid-Afrikaanse Krygstuigvervaardigingsbedryf en die Krygstuighandel, te verhoed en/of te beheer,



# Adventists

# need not

# carry arms

Argus 14/12/79

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## Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church do not have to carry weapons during national service.

This is one of the special concessions agreed to by the Minister of Defence Mr P W Botha, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan.

The concessions were made after discussions between the Defence Minister, the defence chief and

representatives of the Seventh Day Adventists

The concessions are

● Exemption from handling arms during national service. If members of the church agree to carry arms, they will be used only for parade work and not for shooting exercises.

● They will not be expected to do guard duty with arms.

● If the service allows, they will not have to do military service on their recognised sabbath, from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday, except in emergencies or in operational circumstances where the demands of the service will not allow it.

General Malan said any national serviceman wanting to make use of these concessions had to provide documentary proof he was a bona fide member of the Seventh Day Adventist church.

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No. 302, 1979

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO REPORTING  
 ON DEFENCE MATTERS

Under, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act shall apply to the Commission of Inquiry into the effectiveness of section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), to control reporting on defence matters, appointed by me on the 5th day of December 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

M. VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. W. BOTHA.

COMMISSION  
 BY THE STATE PRESIDENT OF THE  
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

To:

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 Dr Dirk Adriaan Sandbrink Herbst;  
 Maj-Genl Neil Norman Webster, SSA, SM, JCD;  
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No 302, 1979

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 GEWING OOR VERDEDIGINGSAANGELEENT-  
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M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. W. BOTHA

OPDRAG  
 VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT VAN DIE  
 REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Aan:

Sy Edelc Regter Marthinus Theunis Steyn;  
 Dr Dirk Adriaan Sandbrink Herbst,  
 Genl-maj Neil Norman Webster, SSA, SM, JCD,  
 Adv. Klaus Peter Constantin Otto von Lieres und Wilkau, SA;  
 Kmdt. Leslie Clifford Masterson,  
 Kol Keith Harper Fisher.

Saluut!

Nademaal ek dit dienstig ag om 'n kommissie aan te stel om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag en aanbevelings te doen oor die aangeleenthede hieronder genoem.

So is dit dat ek, aangesien ek groot vertroue in u kennis, oordeel en bekwaamheid stel, u hierby magtig en aanstel as lede van 'n kommissie, en u, U Edele Marthinus Theunis Steyn, as Voorsitter daarvan, met die volgende opdrag

Om ondersoek in te stel na en aanbevelings te doen oor—

(a) die afbakening enersyds van die belange van die nuusmedia om die publiek in te lig en laasgenoemde se reg om ingelig te word in verband met landsake en andersyds die belange van die Staat en sy burgers, soos verskans in artikel 118 en ander bepalings van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), en die algemene sekerheidsbelange van die SA Weermag en die Krygstugvoorsieningsbedryf, wat vereis dat nuuswaardige inligting soms nie bekendgemaak mag word nie. By die afbakening moet die eersgenoemde stel belange opgeweeg word teenoor die laasgenoemde stel belange.

(b) die wyses waarop hierdie onderskeie belange prakties versoen kan word sonder benadeling van die veiligheidsbelange van die Staat;

(c) die doeltreffendheid van artikel 118 en enige ander bepaling van die Verdedigingswet om die publikasie of bekendmaking van informasie, inligting of geheime wat strydig is met die Veiligheidsbelange van die Staat wat ook insluit die sekerheidsbelange van die SA Weermag en van die Afrikaanse Krygstugvervaardigingsbedryf Krygstughandel, te verhoed en/of te beheer



(d) the necessity and equitability, should existing legislation be found to be ineffective, of amending or substituting such legislation to effectively protect the security interests of the State,

(e) the formulation of proposed amendments, if any, to the Defence Act, 1957

The Commission is to submit its report before 15 March 1980

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Fifth day of December, One thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-nine

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. W. BOTHA

(d) die noodsaaklikheid en billikheid daarvan om, sou bestaande wetgewing ondoeltreffend gevind word, sodanige wetgewing te wysig of te vervang om die veiligheidsbelange van die Staat doeltreffend te beskerm,

(e) die formulering van voorgestelde wysigings, indien enige, aan die Verdedigingswet, 1957

Die Kommissie moet sy verslag voor 15 Maart 1980 voorlê

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vyfde dag van Desember Eenduisend Negehonderd Nege-en-sewentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. W. BOTHA

CT 14/12/79

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# Girls get a taste of army life

By MARJA TUIT

ONE CAN only pity and at the same time admire — and even envy — the men in the South African Defence Force.

This week I attended the first ever cadet camp held for 131 schoolgirls and got a taste of what our boyfriends, husbands, sons and brothers do on the border.

And one thing was quite clear — when you're in the army, you're in the army and not on holiday.

It started when Lieutenant Riana Appel, Public Relations Officer for the SADF telephoned me last week and said: "Do you have plenty of energy and do you feel fit enough to join a cadet camp held by the Army next week?"

I decided that a spell in the cadet camp, for girls from schools all over the Peninsula, should be easy enough and anyway it would get me out of the office for a day.

"Be at the Castle at 8.30am," Lieutenant Appel said. At 10am we left with Captain Mamie Theart, the camp commander and our host for the day.

When we arrived at the Simon van der Stel Shooting Range we were issued with our "uniforms" — overalls (much too big), a belt with a water bottle, — and to crown the lot, "mosdoppe", green plastic helmets, which kept slipping off.

Captain Theart took us to the shooting range, where the girls, aged between 14 and 16 were busy target shooting.

We still had to slide, crash and scramble down a 50m hill. The doctor was in attendance to nurse the ills of blisters when we got there.

When I heard the good news that there were another couple of kilometres to walk before the braai's spot would be reached, I firmly agreed with my feet that "enough is enough", and with a deep sigh of relief flopped down in a lorry to hitch a lift back. The base camp must have been about another 6 kilometres further but the driver cheerfully said the girls would cover the distance in about a half an hour.

## Refused lift

At the camp clearing, while fighting to keep my eyes open, we sat eating bananas and waited.

After about 45 minutes we had to drive back along the track to pick up the girls. Can you believe it! They refused a lift.

At the camp, with our yark-paine, we joined the food queue, which did not move. I was ravenous and just before I got to the dishing out spot, they ran, out of meat and had to braai some more.

While I was cursing the army, a very small girl, standing behind me, said, "What standard are you in? Your look so big."

At 12.15am I finally got my piece of raw porkchop, consisting mainly of fat, and salads, potatoes, bread, a cup of milk and guess — bananas.

By this time I was past caring and could have joyfully crawled under a truck and slept but first we had to see a flare demonstration, "because the effect is not the same in the day," as a sergeant told me.

The girls were still chattering like magpies and when asked who wanted to stand guard there were only too many willing volunteers — the boys can learn something from this.

Filthy, footsore, exhausted and feeling like a human porcupine I opened my flat door at 1.4am the next morning, just to have a bath and roll into bed, thanking God I was a woman and vowing never to scorn or mock the army guys ever again.

Camouflaging her partner, Melanie Alberts, 14 of Brackenfell Hoerskool, for the exercise, is Alette Joubert 18, of Stellenbosch Hoerskool while Eliza Smith 15, Hoerskool Stellenbosch looks on.

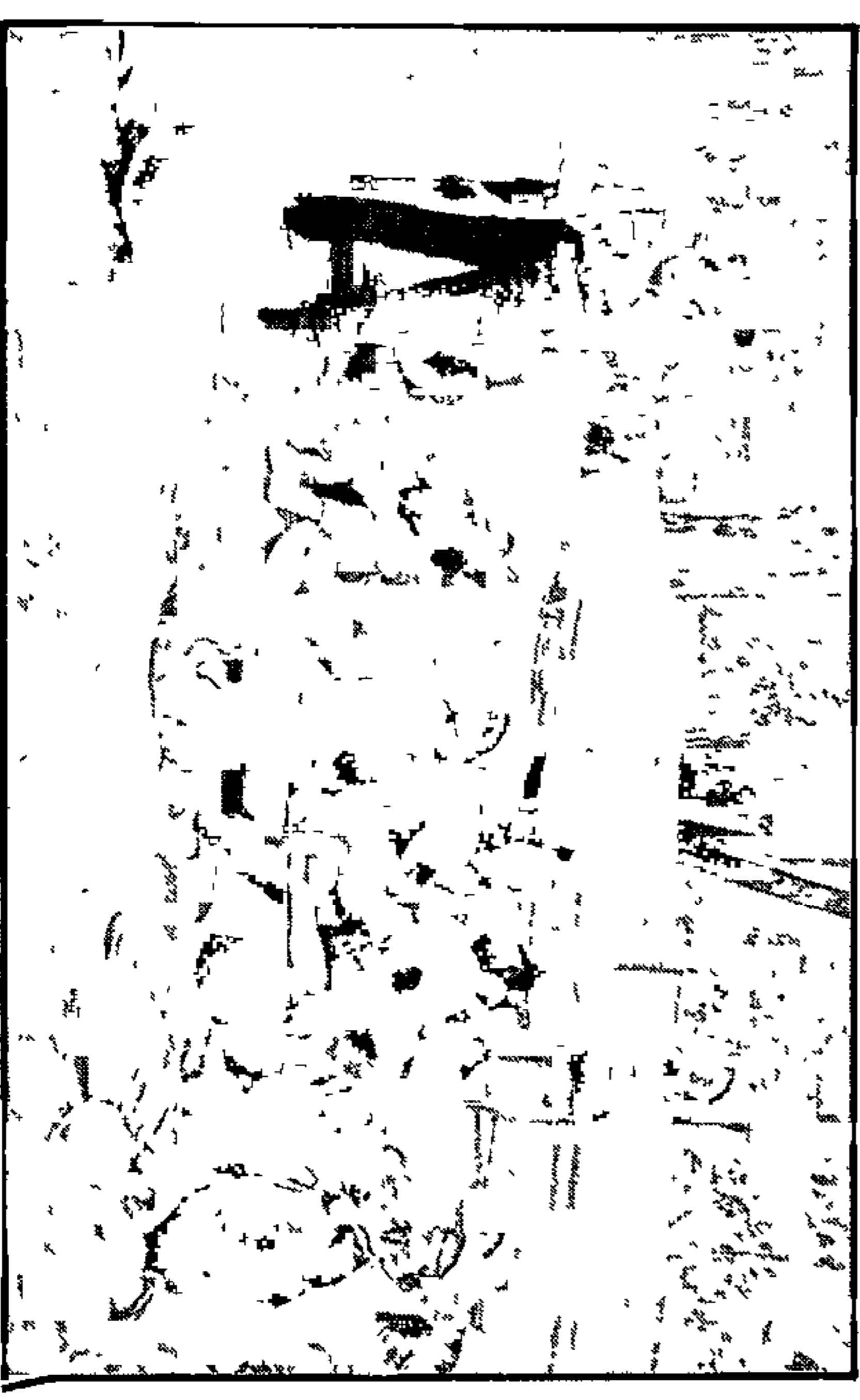
Below Just outside the shower area, Sergeant N J Keet shows her class of eager troops what a human zebra looks like.



Schoolgirls determined to show their boyfriends or brothers on the border a trick or two. Front to back: Sonia van Eeden, 16, of Hoerskool Voortrekker, Rene Verhoog, 16, of President Hoer, Maria, Alette Joubert, 18, Hoerskool Stellenbosch and Linda Groenewald, 17, Hoerskool Epping.



Demonstrating the leopard crawl to her platoon of schoolgirls is Corporal Marna Celliers, an instructress from George.





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### Botha Babes

They were divided into platoons, had been up since 4:30am for exercises and were being looked after by eight "Botha Babes" from George Military College.

The girls were also being drilled and although they had been in the camp only two days they could already march better than boys after three weeks of their basic training and their motivation is also much better," according to Corporal Marna Celliers, an instructress from George.

The experience of shooting with an R1 rifle and a 9mm pistol was quite unbelievable and captain Theart even complimented me on being able to hit the target instead of the Boeing passing overhead.

We went back to base camp at about 12:15pm and the girls had a shower, which consisted of being hosed down with a huge fire extinguisher.

Lunch in the officers' mess was cold meat and salads accompanied by an ice-cold bottle of wine.

The "troops" had to queue up with their "varkpanne" outside the mess tent.

Feeling considerably better, I was ready to tackle the afternoon — lectures on survival, camouflage demonstrations, map and compass reading.

The girls slept on the ground in tents while the instructresses with typical army muma for tidiness and discipline saw that the tents and beds were absolutely spotless.

Cleanliness loses all meaning out in the veld and this was accentuated when I was painted like a zebra with black camouflage stripes which quickly got broader as the sweat poured down my face.

The lectures were extremely interesting and at about 6pm after a "tea" of bananas and milk, we were all loaded in the back of the big army transport trucks.

In time to the bumps in the road, the girls managed to hiccup out a few army songs, which although rowdy did not have a patch on the male versions. We were going to put into practise what we had been taught that afternoon — a survival hike.

### Dumped

Each platoon was dumped in the middle of nowhere and left to find its way to a spot where a surprise braaivleis was to be held.

I thought "Easy enough, we just follow the road which will take us there."

Famous last words! Over a stream, through bushes, up dunes, down dunes, the five kilometre hike went.

It was okay while it was light but after about a half an hour in the dark, I decided I had "survived" long enough.

But to no avail. All around us was just bush and sand and not the tiniest light in sight. By this time, my sore feet (in tackies filled with sand) were, in no uncertain terms, letting me know they had had enough.

It was no use complaining. The other girls were still laughing and joking and here I was plodding along and cursing. The only honourable excuse I could think of was that the 10 years difference in our ages was holding me back.

I REALLY admire those girls who got us out of the "jungle" with their map, compass and bush radio. Just as I was ready to give up "gracefully" and quietly pass out, we suddenly saw lights in front of us.

We had found the trucks. But we had rejoiced too quickly.





Rapport

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#### Samenvatting

Verskeie interessante feite het na vore gekom, byvoorbeeld dat 'n groter deel van die militêre studente hul eie studie finansier (30,3 persent teenoor die 14,5 persent van die nie-militêre studente) en dat 75,3 persent vir hul eie sakgeld sorg, teenoor die 56,6 persent van die nie-militêre studente.

Uit vrae aan die militêre studente het ook geblyk dat hulle hulle net ná skool as onvolwasse en onseker oor die toekoms beskou het. Hulle het geglo dat militêre opleiding duidelikheid en sekerheid oor verdere studie, sowel as groter volwasseheid, sou meebring.

Op 'n vraag of militêre opleiding hul motivering vir verdere studie laat afneem het, het die meeste geantwoord dat dit hulle eerder baie sterk tot verdere studie gemotiveer het.

Wat intelligensie betref, was daar min verskil tussen die twee groepe, maar twee beduidende verskille is in hul aanleg gevind. Die militêre studente het beduidend hoer tellings behaal ten opsigte van verbale begrip en woordbou.

Dit beteken dat hulle oor 'n beter algemene peil van kognitiewe funksionering, redeneringsvermoe en verbale aanleg as die nie-militêre studente beskik. In soortgelyke navorsing is gevind dat hoer tellings in hierdie twee aanlegvelde met studiesukses ooreenstem skryf prof Marais.

têre studente weer in twee velde (dominansie en verbeeldingrykheid) beduidend hoer tellings behaal het as die nie-militêre studente. Dit impliseer dat die militêre studente meer dominant, aggressief, mededingend en selfgeldend is. Hulle is ook meer hardvogtig, onkonvensioneel en opstandig. Die militêre studente se hoer telling op verbeeldingrykheid dui daarop dat hulle meer verbeeldingryk, skeppend en onkonvensioneel is.

Uit die vraelys wat die studente se angsvlak meet, het slegs een belangrike verskil geblyk. Die nie-militêre studente het 'n beduidend hoer telling behaal op die veld gebrek aan egosterkte. Dit beteken dat die militêre studente beter daarin slaag om op 'n gepaste, realistiese manier uitdrukking te gee aan spannings wat frustrasies kan veroorsaak.

In 'n ontleding van die studente se belangstelling in beroepe het dit geblyk dat die militêre studente deurgaans laer tellings in die verskillende beroepsvelde behaal het as die nie-militêre studente. Dit wil dus lyk of die militêre studente gedurende hul opleiding 'n realiteitsoriëntasie ondergaan het, wat blyk uit die feit dat hul belangstelling in verskillende beroepe minder idealisties, dus meer realisties, is in teenstelling met die nie-militêre jonger studente (eintlik Matrikulante), wat in die meeste beroepe 'n

groepe, naamlik oor dié van onderwysergoedkeuring. Dit dui daarop dat hulle die onderwyser of dosent se optrede en metodes in die klaskamer meer goedkeur en aanvaar as die nie-militêre studente.

Die belangrikste gegewens was beslis die Junie-eksamenresultate. Die gunstiger beeld van die militêre studente is hier versterk. Dit is duidelik dat die militêre studente as groep beter vaar as die studente wat reguit van die skoolbanke af universiteit toe gekom het.

Die uitslae van net drie fakulteite is vergelyk omdat die grootste aantal militêre studente tot hierdie fakulteite toegetree het. As die vakke waarin geslaag is, uitgedruk word as 'n persentasie van die vakke waarin eksamen geskryf is, dan was die slaagpersentasie in natuurwetenskappe, lettere en wysbegeerte en ekonomiese en bestuurswetenskappe onderskeidelik 58,8 persent, 79,1 persent en 92,1 persent.

Uit die voorlopige navorsing wil dit lyk of die militêre studente 'n beter wegspringposisie beklee en terselfdertyd 'n beter kans op uiteindelijke sukses het.

In die huidige stadium moet daar nog gewaak word teen veralgemenings en bewerings as sou sommige van die positiewe eienskappe wat na vore kom by die militêre studente, die gevolg wees van militêre opleiding, skryf prof Marais.

**NOU met al die wildstories moes die Weermag dit ontgeld. Vingers is gewys en die enkelling se sonde het sommer die hele Weermag s'n geword. Toe, vandeeweek, het die Weermag koerant- en SAUK-manne in 'n helikopter gelaat en vir hulle gaan wys hoe lyk die ander kant van die saak... die groot en omvattende bewaringsaksie. JOHAN STRYDOM vertel wat hy gesien het.**

*Report 16/12/79*

*254*

# HULLE SKIET,

# JAY, MAAR DIS

# OM TE BEWAAR

0-1
1-4
5-24
25-44
45-64
65+
ALL
NO.

0-1
1-4
5-24
25-44
45-64
65+
ALL
NO.



**DIE eerste ding wat 'n mens opval wanneer jy die boskroeg op Vhembe, naby die Limpopo, binne stap, is die ry gedroogde rooibokpote teen die muur waaraan die manne hul hoede en pette ophang.**

*Maar die manne stuur hulle nie veel daaraan nie. Dit is warm, hulle het ver geëet en die kele is droog. Eers wanneer elkeen met 'n drinkdingetjie in die hand staan, word daar na die bokpote verwys.*

*Dit is nie bokke wat uitgemoor is nie. Dis bokke wat geskiet is om oorbevolking te voorkom. Hulle kan nie gevang en elders hervestig word nie, want daar is bek-en-kloseer-maatreëls.*

*Dis die geheelbeeld wat tel, verduidelik kol. Sakkie van Heerden, die man wat die Weermag se groot en uitgebreide natuurberwaringaksie koördineer.*

*Dis maklik genoeg om links en regs beskuldiging uit te deel en die vinger te wys as jy dinge neem en hulle uit verband ruk. Dit is wat gebeur het met die aantygings dat 'n Weermag-offisier en mnr. Jannie de Wet olifante uit 'n Weermag-helikopter gejag het. Die volgende wat jy gehoor het, was dat die hele Weermag die natuurlewe vertap en skiet al wat voorkom. Dis onregverdig en moet end kry, se kol. Van*

*in hul natuurlike habitat. ● Spesiale beskerming van plant- en diersoorte wat so skaars geword het dat hulle deur uitwissing bedreig word. ● Die herresting van inheemse plant- en dierelewe op Weermagterreine wat dit verdwyn of drasties verminder het. ● Die behoorlike beheer oor die dierebevolking ten einde die ewewig tussen plant- en dierelewe te bewerkstellig en te behou. ● Die verwydering van uitheemse plante en diere op alle terreine. ● Die aanplant van bome en struik op Weermagterreine. In die inligtingstuk word ook gesê dat 'n voorligtingsboekie oor bedreigde diere, voël- en reptielspesies vir die Weermag opgestel is deur Kooos du Toit, 'n B.Sc-gegradeerde, wat saam met kol. Van Heerden werk.*

**KOL. SAKKIE VAN HEERDEN**, die man wat die Weermag se natuurberwaringaksie koördineer.

*Jy kyk weer na die rooibokpote waaraan die pette en hoede hang, en nou lyk die ryfjie doodreg teen die*

*getal en geslag wat gejag mag word. Sodra die bevelvoerder van die terrein die skuts aangewys het, word die nodige permitte verkry. Alle wild wat geskiet word, word aan lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag verkoop teen 'n deur die Tesourie goedgekeurde tarief en die opbrengs word in die Staatskas gestort. Geen ander manier van jag word toegelaat nie. Daar word sover moontlik van gegradeerde nasionale dienspligtiges gebruik gemaak om behulpzaam te wees met die besaam van die Weermag se natuurberwaringplanne.*

JD (8th REVISION)  
XII, XIII  
ategories).

B	
M	F
29,36	27,05
3,56	3,42
0,20	0,22
0,36	0,45
2,15	1,27
5,45	2,93
1,66	1,61
3472	2593





**JAKKIE ACKERMAN**, natuurbewaarder-dienspligtige, hou 'n vlakvark-wesie vas. Die manne by Vhembe, naby die Limpopo, het die outjie vandeeweek in die veld opgetel.



**GENERAALSDRAAI**, by Vhemba, naby die Limpopo. Dit is 'n Weermag-natuurreservaat. kom rooibokke jag. Dit is 'n Weermag-natuurreservaat.

Generaalsdraai, tussen die Njala-bome op die Weermaggrond by Vhembe, waar genl Malan en ander lede van die Weermag en van die land se hoë manne in die winter kom jag, kan sonder die geheelbeeld ook skeef aangesien word.

In die winter word by Generaalsdraai geskiet, dis waar, maar elke bok wat geskiet word, is 'n oortollige bok. Dit word vasgestel met die hulp van natuurbewaringsmense. En hy word streng volgens prosedure — met permit vooraf en betaling (volgens Tesouriebepaling) agterna geskiet. Net rooibokke wat uitgedun moet word, word geskiet.

Van die gewone man vra hy om nie op hol te gaan oor aantygings wat in die lug hang nie. En hy wys daarop dat die Weermag nog altyd die ekologiese bewaring van die natuur as van landsbelang beskou het.

Kol. Van Heerden, verbonde aan die Direkoraat Logstiek, is in 1977 deur genl. Malan as koördineerder van die Weermag se natuurbewaringspoging aangestel. Hy antwoord vandeeweek in Noord- en Oos-Transvaal en in die Vrystaat alle vroeë reguit.

In 'n dokument wat die groep joernaliste vandeeweek as toeligtig van die Weermag gekry het, word dié se natuurbewaringsbeleid kortliks so gestel:

● Die bewaring van dierelewe en plantegroei

waring vir die Weermag se top-manne erns is, blyk uit die volgende wat uit die Weermag se dokument van die week aangehaal word:

„Alle lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag beskik nie oor intieme kennis van natuurbewaring nie. Derhalwe werk die Weermag saam met die Provinsiale Administrasies deur gebruik te maak van hul kundigheid. Natuurbewaringsplanne vir alle Weermagterreine waar wild voorkom, word in samewerking met natuurbewaringsbeamptes opgestel. Twee terreine, naamlik Vhembe en die Roodewal-bombaan by Pietersburg se Lugmagbasis, is reeds tot private natuurreservate verklaar, en aansoek is gedoen om 'n gedeelte van Hoedspruit se Lugmagbasis as natuurreservaat te verklaar.

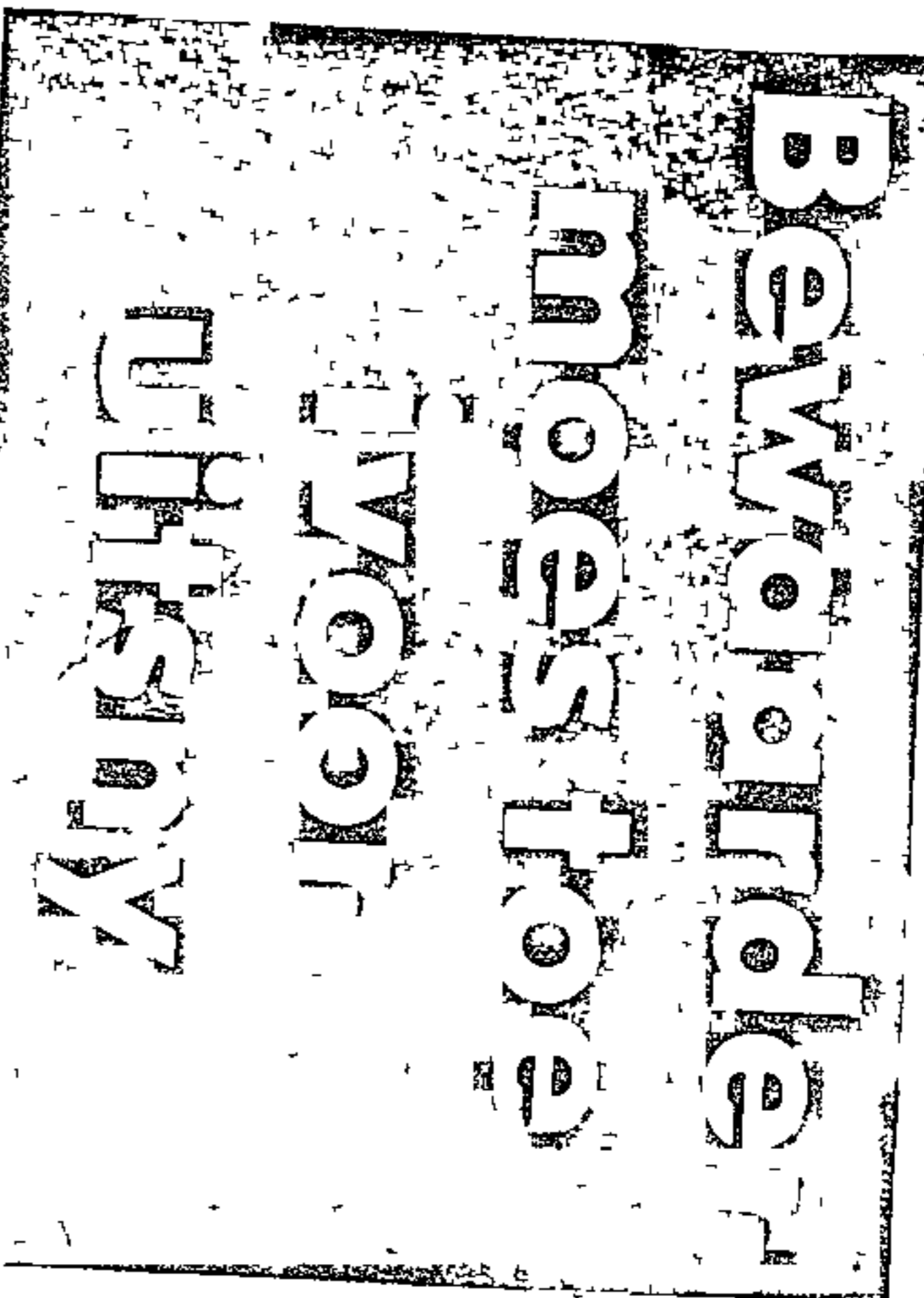
„Die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag, in samewerking met natuurbewaringsowerhede, voer jaarliks 'n opname uit by alle terreine om te bepaal of wild uitgedun behoort te word. Die eerste keuse waar wild oortollig op 'n terrein bepaal word, is om wild te hervestig op ander terreine waar daar 'n tekort aan die betrokke spesie is. Die laaste toevlug is om die wild uit te skiet. Wanneer tot so 'n stap oorgegaan word, word Tesourie-goedkeuring op aanbeveling van die betrokke Natuurbewaringsowerheid verkry.

„Die Natuurbewaringsbeampte bepaal die spesie,



# SLAGTING IN KAKOKO

RAPPORT, 16 Desember 1979—3



## Tuks se verslag oor wild swerf al 2 jaar

Deur JOHAN STRYDOM

**DIE Weermag het ook, soos dierkundiges vroeër, gevra dat Kaokoland 'n span natuurbevaarders kry. Die Weermag en die wetenskaplikes glo dat dit met Kaokoland se natuur sleg gaan omdat natuurbevaarders net sporadies daar kom.**

*Die vertoe van die wetenskaplikes, gerig deur prof. Frits Eloff van Tukkies se Departement Dierkunde, was in 1977. Die Weermag se vertoe was in Oktober, net voor die bevestiging dat sommige Weermagmense in Kaokoland wild afmaak.*

RAPPORT is ingelig oor die Weermag se verslag, wat gestuur word deur 'n verslag oor die toestand in Kaokoland, toe 'n groep militêre korrespondente na weermaggebiede gegaan is om te wys wat met wildbeheeringsprogramme bereik word.

Ondanks die twee versoeke duur die skokkende uitvissing van die wild voort.

'n Dienspligter, Koos du Toit, wat die graad B.Sc. aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch verwerf het, het 'n verslag oor Kaokoland geskryf om die Weermag se natuurbeheeringsvertoe te steun. Dis gedoen net voordat berigte oor wildslagting in Kaokoland in koerante verskyn het.

Van die verslag, wat steek steun op die dierkundige sensus in Kaokoland, word niks bekend gemaak nie. Die tyd is ongelukkig sê die Weermag.

Die ondersoek na dienspligtes se stories oor wat in Kaokoland met die wild gebeur, vorder. Mensse wat voor die kommissie wil getuig, het tot 31 Desember tyd om aan te meld. Hoewel die

Weermag dit nie sê nie, kan aanvaar word dat hy dit as gepas beskou dat sy verslag en aanbevelings oor Kaokoveld moet wag tot na die kommissie van ondersoek se bevindinge bekend is.

Prof. Eloff, wat Kaokoveld in 1975 en 1976 verskeie kere besoek het, het in 1977 in 'n verslag aan die destydse Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie en Ontwikkeling aangeleen hoe Kaokoland se natuurlewe agteruitgaan.

Hy het aanbeveel dat 'n span natuurbevaarders permanent daar gestasioneer word.

Toe, soos nou nog, het natuurbeheeringsbeamptes baie sporadies Kaokoland se vyf miljoen ha besoek — soms net drie of vier keer per jaar.

Tot die naweek toe het die professor nog geen woord gehoor van sy verslag en aanbeveling nie.

Hy lei af dat die politieke situasie die toepassing van sy aanbevelings moeilik maak — dat die inwoners van die gebied, hoofsaaklik nomadiese swart trekboere, nie gediend gaan wees met so 'n omvattende natuurbeheeringsaksie nie.

Maar niks anders as ingrypende optrede gaan die gebied red nie, sê prof. Eloff.

Die Departement van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling het Vrydag in Pretoria aan RAPPORT gesê dat sy personeel wel die skrywe van prof. Eloff hanteer het en op 'n nie-amptelike vlak met die verslag en aanbeveling van die Weermag gewerk het. Maar omdat die betrokke personeel nie beskikbaar is nie, is dit gerade om nou met die Administrateur-generaal van Suidwes oor die saak te praat.

Van die swartneus-rooibok, wat met uitwissing bedreig word, is daar net 'n paar honderd oor. In 1977 het sy sensus getoon dat daar vierhonderd in Kaokoland is. In 1970, was daar volgens die landboukundige, Owen Smith, wat toe gereed daar gekom het, tussen 1 200 en 1 500 swartneus-rooibokke in Kaokoland.

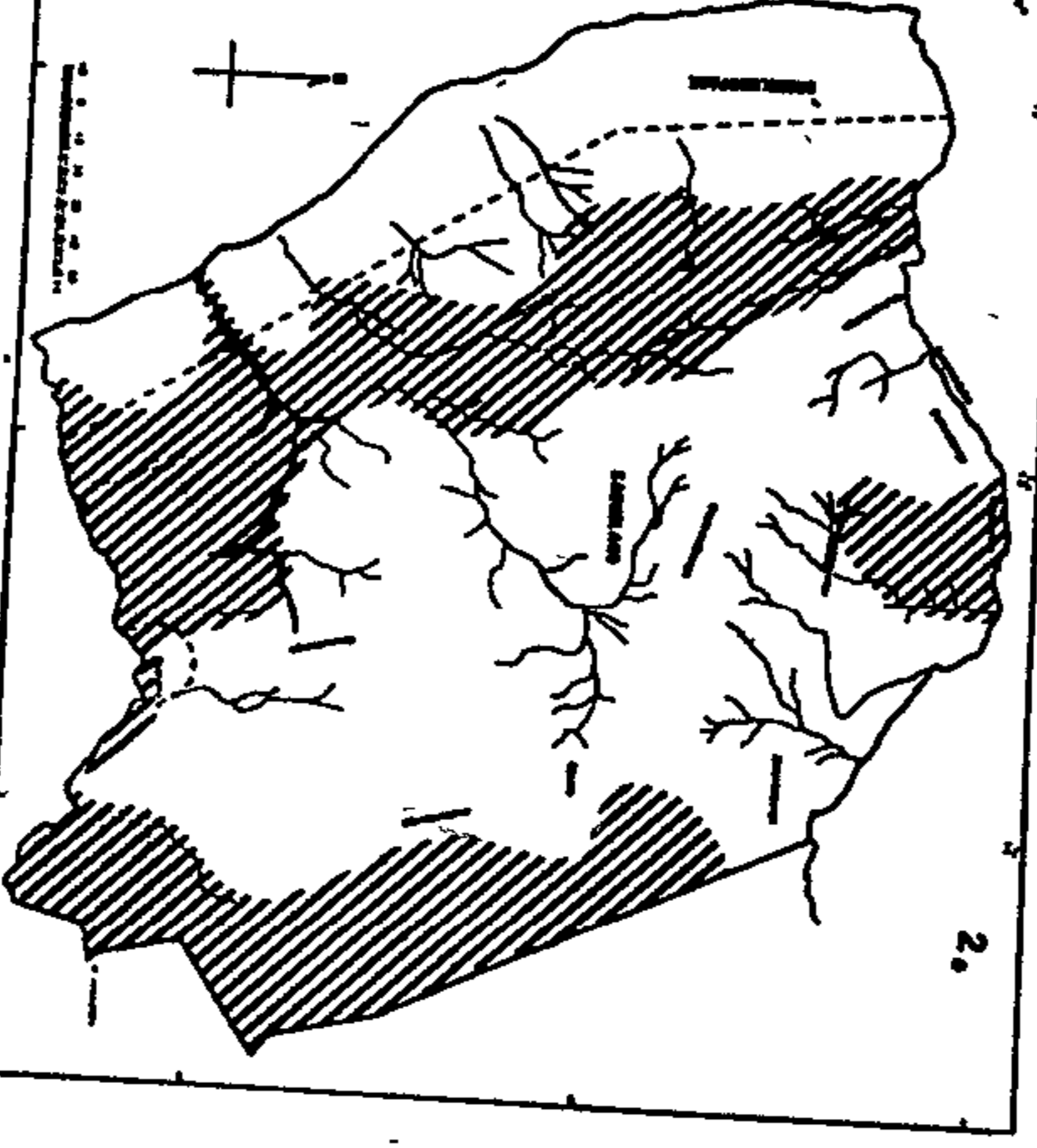
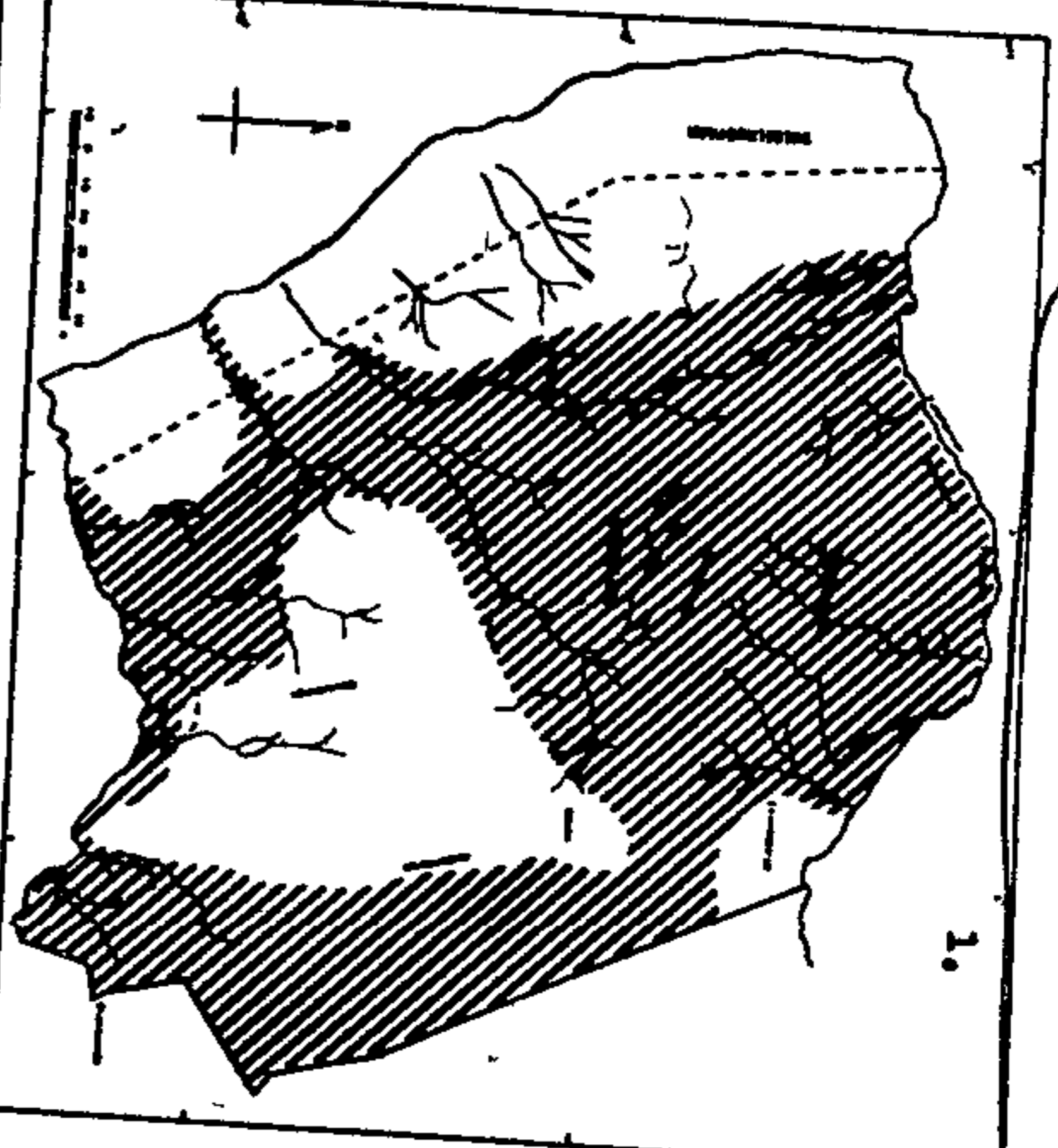
Die statistieke en ander, wat byvoorbeeld 'n hooi ingrypend in die oifantverspreiding in die gebied gekrimp het, vorm deel van mnr. Viljoen se verhandelinge.

Daar is telke wanpraktieke in Kaokoland aan die gang. Mens kan net hoop die Weermag se ondersoek vlek dit oop, sê mnr. Viljoen. Hy het nie self gesien dat weermagmense wild skiet nie, maar het op baie karkasse afgekom wat geskiet was, veral van oifant en renosters. Net die tande en horings was uitgeslag. Hy kan traal wat by sulke jagtonde gebeur het, maar hy is nie nou bereid om daaroor te praat nie.

Die Weermag is nie al waarna gekyk moet word as mens 'n sondaar soek nie. Hy het lelike stories oor ander instellings in Kaokoland gehoor, sê mnr. Viljoen. Die inwoners van die gebied, sowat sesstonduisend swartes, wat hoofsaaklik met vee boer, het nie vuurwapens om van te praat nie. Min van hulle trek wild plat anders as vir die pot, sê mnr. Viljoen.

Kaokoland, wat aan die

Frasha-wildtuin grens, is 'n deel getrek om van die veeboere en jagters weg te kom. Kaokoland is die enigste plek ter wêreld waar oifant in 'n hoer reënvalstreek en die res woestynagtig. Volgens natuurwaarnemers het baie wild na die woestyn-



Die diagonale strepe op kaart 1 dui aan in hoe 'n groot gebied van Kaokoland oifant in 1970 voor gekom het — gegronde op 'n verslag van 'n landboukundige wat gereed Kaokoland besoek het — en hoedat dit sewe jaar later gekrimp het soos op kaart 2. Die waarnemings omgedru op die laaste kaart is gedoen deur 'n Tukkies-student wat langer tersyde in natuurbeheer of te handel. Die twee kaarte word ingesluit in die student se tesis wat volgende maand voltooi sal wees. Daar was in 1977 net 115 oifant in Kaokoland oor — en vandag, volgens die wildslagtingstories, baie minder.

Frasha-wildtuin grens, is 'n deel getrek om van die veeboere en jagters weg te kom. Kaokoland is die enigste plek ter wêreld waar oifant in 'n hoer reënvalstreek en die res woestynagtig. Volgens natuurwaarnemers het baie wild na die woestyn-

'n VLEGGTUIG wat met staatsgeld gehuur was, is volgens 'n natuurbeheerder gebruik om te kyk waar die „belowendste jaggebied“ in die Kavango is. Hy sê mnr. I. P. van Onselen, gewese Sekretaris van Bantoe-Administrasie en Ontwikkeling, het later daar 'n oifant geskiet.

Hy was op 'n amptelike besoek aan Kavango en was vergesel van sy seun en 'n senior amptenaar van die departement. Staatsvoertuie is op die jagtog gebruik. Die natuurbeheerder, mnr. Neville Steyn, van Runtu, moes die vooruitsig en hy beweer dit is op die vliegtuig gelaar.

Die amptenaar wat op die vliegtuig was en die omstredende gebied het, is mnr. Piet Otto, gewese hoof-ingenieur van die departement. Hy het bedank en het sy eier „agterom“ gestig nadat hy jagregte in Caprivi gekry het.

Mnr. Otto, wat self 'n vlieënier is, ontken dat die vliegtuig ondernem was om na wild te soek. Hy sê hy wou gaan kyk na 'n pompinstallasie en die rit was dus vir-werkdoelendes.

By 'n vakansiewoonstel op Idffreyshoek sê mnr. Van Onselen „Ek weet nie waar-van julle praat nie. Wat moet ek sê?“

Later, nadat hy die berig gelees het, sê hy „Ek het 'n ruk gelede in Kaapstad gesê dat my besoek amptelik was. Wat my betref, is die eerste paragraaf van die berig wat julle maak, al klaar lasterlik.“

Mnr. Steyn sê hy het opdrag van die Hooftminister van Kavango, mnr. Alfons Manyoro, gekry om 'n permit vir die skiet van 'n oifant aan mnr. Van Onselen uit te reik.

Mnr. Van Onselen, sy seun Piet Otto, het einde 1977 (of 1978) met 'n vliegtuig in Kavango opgedaag. Mnr. Steyn sê 'n vliegtuig is 'n vliegtuig.

Hy wou gaan kyk hoe 'n pompinstallasie op Bagani yorde. „Ons het mekaar die stude langs teuggeskom ten eerste om die Angala-Feis te vermy.“

Mnr. Otto sê dit sal-nie vir 'n natuurbeheerder wat heidag in die veld moet wees, nodig wees om in 'n vliegtuig te klim om te weet waar wild is nie.

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**Deadline of**  
*Aug 17/12/19*  
**SADF probe**  
**extended** <sup>(254)</sup>

17 -

2. THE South African Defence Force's investigation into allegations of large-scale poaching in South West Africa by some of its personnel will begin in earnest in the New Year, a spokesman said today.

The deadline for witnesses who wish to give evidence to military police had been extended to the end of this month. Military police would investigate the involvement of military personnel and prosecutions might follow, the spokesman said.

He emphasised that the SADF investigation involved only the allegations against its members. A larger investigation, called for by the Administrator-General, was also underway.

People who came forward with evidence after the deadline would not be accepted as bona fide witnesses, according to the spokesman.

in order to secure the tax benefit, decisions are clouded by accounting

problems

argues that one of the principle objectives is that inventories are consistently tated. <sup>14</sup> After the application of y years, the inventory valuation, trend of rising prices, tends to become as it grossly misstates the current

inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

# Be humane to objectors — magazine

Nov 19/12/19  
28 254

CAPE TOWN.— A call to modify the laws to make "humane provisions" for conscientious objectors, providing they accept some other form of service, is made in a leading article in the current issue of the Roman Catholic newspaper, the Southern Cross.

The article refers to the recent court-martial sentence on a Cape Town objector, Mr Peter Moll.

It says: "In South Africa one could be fined R5 000 and imprisoned for six years for even suggesting to any persons or category of persons, or persons in general, that he or they should refuse military service to which he or they may be liable in terms of this country's Defence Act."

"This Draconian law inhibits discussion, even on an abstract level, of the rights and wrongs of conscientious objection. One may write or speak in support of military service, but not against it — one of several provisions of law that should be noted by those who still believe that South Africa has a free Press or free speech.

"The 17 church leaders headed by Owen Cardinal McCann, who recently published a statement about Mr Moll's arrest and detention, were therefore quite daring to plead with the Government to understand that in the present circumstances of our country, conscientious objection can be based on genuine religious and moral convictions."

The article said Mr Moll had declared himself a conscientious objector "because he was convinced that "South African society is fundamentally unjust, and that military service would involve him in violent conflict with citizens of South Africa who suffer under the prevailing injustice."

"It can certainly be argued that despite the fundamental injustice of our society, there are many aspects of life in South Africa worth fighting for, and evils threatening innocent people that must be fought against. Terrorism is a morally inadmissible tactic against which civilians must be defended," the leading article said. — Sapa.



# Catholics call for altered Defence Act

RDM 20/12/79  
68  
254

CAPE TOWN — A call to modify the laws to make "humane provisions" for conscientious objectors, providing they accept some other form of service, is made in a leading article in the current issue of the Roman Catholic newspaper The Southern Cross

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"The 17 church leaders headed by Owen Cardinal McCann, who recently published a statement about Mr Peter Moll's arrest and detention, were therefore quite daring to plead with the South African Government to understand that in the present circumstances of our country, conscientious objection can be based on genuine religious and moral convictions

"As their statement noted, Mr Moll had declared himself a conscientious objector 'because he is convinced that South African society is fundamentally unjust and that military service would involve him in violent conflict with citizens of South Africa who suffer under the prevailing injustice'

"For this reason, the churchmen wrote, 'he cannot see what he is expected to fight for and die for'

"It can certainly be argued that despite the fundamental injustice of our society, there are many aspects of life in South Africa worth fighting for and evils, threatening innocent people, that must be fought

against Terrorism is a morally inadmissible tactic against which civilians must be defended

"It might further be argued that military service need not imply any degree of co-operation in social injustice, after all, one is 'part of the system', as people say, just by paying taxes or buying a stamp

"On the other hand, it could be argued but in South Africa, we may not hear the other side of the argument

"In any case, we greatly admire Mr Moll for having the courage to go to jail for his convictions. The world can never have enough of that kind of integrity and commitment.

"And we plead again, in the words of an ecumenical council, that our laws be modified to make humane provisions for the case of those who, for reasons of conscience, refuse to bear arms, provided, however, that they accept some other form of service to the human community. We feel sure that Mr Moll would gladly accept such a form of service, if he were free" — Sapa

Year's toll: 30 have died in action

Staff Reporter

THE death of two National Servicemen in the operational area, announced on Wednesday, has brought to at least 30 the number of soldiers killed in action this year. This figure is from newspaper records and therefore may be incomplete. It does not include servicemen killed in accidents.

Rifleman Johannes Jacobus Fourie of Diaz Street, Dagbreek, Welkom, and Rifleman Daniel Jacobus Victor of Brakpan were the latest victims. They would have finished their national service in June.

On Tuesday, the Defence Force disclosed that Rifleman A Z Greyling, of the farm Heuwelfontein, Kendall, Eastern Transvaal, and Rifleman W J Appelgryn, of Harriewood Crescent, Umbilo, Durban, died in the operational area.

A spokesman for the Defence Force said they could not give compiled figures of casualties.

Meanwhile Sapa reported from Windhoek that Swapo terrorists again attacked the home of Mr Tara Imbili, Owambo Minister of Justice and Member of the SWA/Namibian National Assembly.

Mr Imbili was not at home when the terrorists struck with small arms and mortars early yesterday morning, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, chief Minister of Owambo, said at Oshakati yesterday.

Three women in the house were slightly injured, he said.

This is the fifth attack by terrorists on Mr Imbili this year. He has survived at least four others in the past five years.

In September this year, Mr Imbili's brother, Mr Onesmus Imbili, was killed during a terrorist attack.

Mr Imbili, who is also a member of the Administrator-General's National Assembly Council, has said in the past that the attacks had only made him more determined to destroy the Communist Swapo with every possible means.



**GARLIC.** A "clover" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steaks and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

**ALLSPICE.** Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

**PEPPERCORNS.** Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

**BOUQUET GARNI.** This is a "faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

---000---

Argus 21/12/79  
 4 city  
 draft  
 dodgers  
 arrive in  
 Holland

Argus Correspondent

**AMSTERDAM.** — Four white students from Cape Town, who left South Africa after refusing to do national service, have arrived here in the past four weeks and have been granted residence.

This brings the number of South African exiles in Holland, mainly draft dodgers, to about 50.

According to Amnesty International's office in Amsterdam they are automatically granted some form of asylum, since they would probably face jail sentences if they returned home.

**LANGUAGE**

The former students have been given residence permits, renewable annually, and are attending special language courses.

One of the "war resisters," who arrived from Cape Town two weeks ago, said his decision to evade national service was "the hardest of my life — but an absolutely necessary choice."

The man, who had been involved in student politics in Cape Town, said "We have been called unpatriotic and told we are copping out. But it is our high commitment to South Africa which has led us to make this decision."

ix soda water with ordinary  
 It's an age old custom in  
 Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before  
 serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat — and add flavour — soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for  
 the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

# 300 will join Cape Corps from E. Cape

DD 25/12/79

**EAST LONDON** — An estimated 300 volunteer national servicemen from the Eastern Cape will be among 1 000 others scheduled to report for training at the Cape Corps centre in Somerset West from January 7

Cape Town correspondents report that these volunteers are the first to enlist for 24 instead of 12 months' service.

They will also be the first recruits to be taken into the enlarged Cape Corps which comes into being on January 1 as three separate units — a training school, a maintenance (logistics) unit and an infantry battalion.

The splitting up of the old Cape Corps is taking place hand in hand with an extensive expansion plan.

Two ultra-modern, multi-storey barracks blocks were recently completed, a new headquarters complex, military police charge office, stores complex and sick bay are being built, and the vehicle park and workshop are being enlarged. Planning for additional housing is in progress.

The new three-in-one corps's plans for prospects for 1980 were revealed yesterday at a press conference held by the present OC South African Cape Corps Service Battalion, Commandant Ben Cronje, who is to be promoted colonel from January 1 when the new dispensation comes into

effect

Commandant Cronje described the new deal as "phase three" in the development of the regiment. The first phase began with the establishment in 1964 of the all-regular South African Coloured Corps, which lasted till 1972, when it was renamed the South African Cape Corps Service Battalion and started to take in volunteer national servicemen who had enlisted for one year.

Now the SA Cape Corps Service Battalion will disappear on the stroke of midnight, December 31, and re-emerge as three separate units, the Cape Corps School, 1 SA Cape Corps Battalion and the SA Cape Corps Maintenance Unit.

The infantry battalion and maintenance unit will consist mainly of national servicemen, although the battalion will be unique among SADF training battalions because it would

have an additional company made up of Permanent Force soldiers. The school will consist mainly of a cadre of Permanent Force officers and men.

Commandant Cronje will wear three hats from January 1. He will command the Cape Corps School — which will be a full-fledged corps training institution, on a par with others like the Infantry School and Artillery School — command the whole base complex housing all three units, and become a corps director charged with the care of all Cape Corps members wherever they are posted. With one exception he will be the only corps director based outside Pretoria.

Commandant Cronje said the founding of the school as a separate entity meant training could be much better organized, particularly that of Permanent Force members — DDC

65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847
					18348	13062



SUN EXPRESS 30/12/77 (2) 254

ONLY ONE MAN HAS EXPERIENCE OF WORKING WITH THE PRESS BUT...

# Our commission is not biased, say its members

0,20 324  
0,89 1868  
0,00 652  
2175  
104  
333  
677  
1973  
NO

By MARIAN SHINN

ALL the members, except the chairman, of the new commission of inquiry into news reporting of defence and security matters are either members of the South African Defence Force or active members of the Citizen Force.

As far as could be established, the chairman of the commission Mr Justice M T Steyn has no military connections

The commission, appointed by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha on December 5, will look into newspaper reporting of defence matters and whether the security of the State is adequately protected by the Defence Act

- Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General (Resources) of the Defence Force
- Dr D A S Herbst, a communications specialist and a captain in the Troop Information division of the Citizen Force
- Mr K C von Lieres, an advocate and a colonel in the 7th Infantry Division, where he is Senior Staff Officer (Logistics)
- Mr L C Masterston, a Cape Town advocate and Commanding Officer of the Cape Town Rifles

The secretary of the commission is a full time SADF man, Colonel K H Fisher

The Press release announcing the members of the commission gave only Mr Masterston's CF rank. The ranks of the other two CF men, Dr Herbst and Mr Von Lieres, were not mentioned

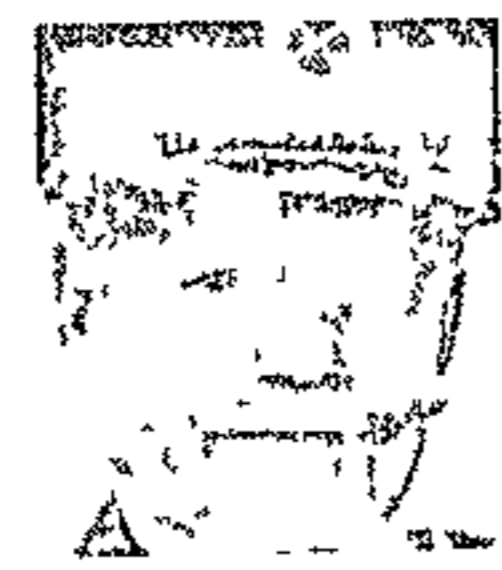
A SADF spokesman denied that was an attempt to mislead the public into believing that the commission was not comprised solely of military men

"The ranks of the other two were not referred to because they are not in charge of units. Commandant Masterson is CO of his own unit," he said. "We must stress that these men (the three CF men) were

ty of the Orange Free State in 1970. He was the country's first Doctor of Communications. He is now director of the Southern African Freedom Foundation.

He refused to discuss whether he felt the commission was loaded in favour of the SADF or whether his impartiality would be affected by his active military connections.

Mr Von Lieres, who was in the prosecuting team in the



○ General Webster: Top army man

Kempton Park Soweto students' security trial, was recently made a full colonel in the CF and was in Angola in 1975

He is on holiday in Mossel Bay and could not be reached for comment

Mr Masterson said he had probably been chosen for the commission "because of my legal training"

He also declined to comment on whether he felt there were too many military men on the commission and whether someone without military connections should have been appointed as well

Opposition defence spokes-

man Mr Harry Schwarz was not disturbed that all the commissioners had active military connections

"The fact that a man is a member of the CF does not prejudice him," he said

"All along I have said that I felt this should be a Parliamentary Commission. If the Defence Act is going to be amended, this should be done by Parliamentarians"

Former editor of the Sunday Times Joel Mervis said he felt the Prime Minister should have gone out of his way to appoint to the commission someone who was not militarily involved

"I would say it is a matter for regret that the commission does not also include one or more people who have working experience of a newspaper and other media

"To me it seems vitally important that the existing members of the commission should also have the assistance of one or more persons who have an intimate knowledge of newspaper production"

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said he felt more emphasis should have been placed on Press experience in selecting people to serve on the commission. "One would have thought that someone experienced in the Press side of the problem would have

been able to contribute to the inquiry," he said

At a Press conference earlier this month Mr Justice Steyn said the absence of a Press representative on the commission would not affect its impartiality

He said impartiality would be ensured by the three legal men on the team

Asked why there were no Press representatives on the commission Mr Justice Steyn said "It would be impolitic of me to comment"

He stressed at the Press conference that the commission



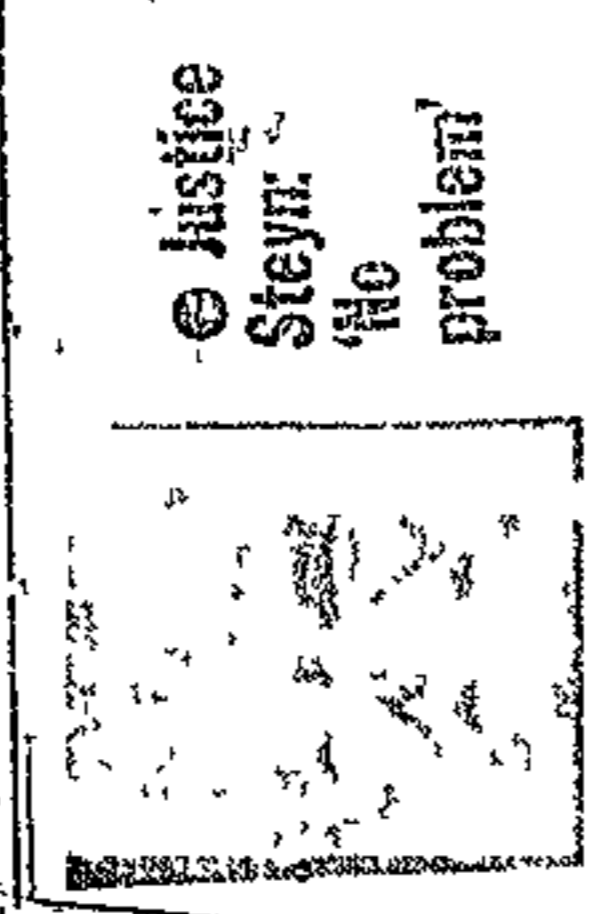
○ Mr Schwarz: 'Job for MPs'

was not loaded in favour of the State

He said besides investigating the relationship between the Press and the SADF, the commission would also examine the whole field of the Press and security

Findings of the commission could result in new legislation, but might also lead to a new code of conduct

○ Written representations to the commission must be handed in before January 10 and the commission must complete its work by March 14



○ Justice Steyn: 'No problem' not chosen for their military connections but for their legal and communications experience

"We do not believe that their impartiality will be affected by the fact that they are active Citizen Force men. Only one of the members has any newspaper experience. Dr Herbst was a sub-editor on Die Transvaler for five years and news editor for two before he went to the Universi-

PUBLIC SECTOR GOVT.  
DEFENCE

5 JANUARY 1980 — 19 MARCH 1980



# Army objector dismissed by his firm

start 5/1/80 (50) (254) (331)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Conscientious objector, Peter Moll sentenced to 18 months' detention by a military court last month, has been dismissed from his trainee actuary position at Old Mutual

The company has a policy forbidding employees from attracting attention to themselves through active involvement in politics and religion.

Moll (23), of Mowbray, was convicted for the third time on December 4 for failing to report for military service

A company spokesman confirmed yesterday that Moll's services had been terminated.

His re-employment would depend on the "circumstances prevailing at the time of his release, such as his own attitude and the staff vacancy situation," the spokesman said

Moll is serving his sentence in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte

Moll, a former University of Cape Town student, who completed his national service in 1974, was first convicted of not complying with call-up instructions in 1977. He was given a three-month suspended sentence

Subsequently he was fined R50 by a military court in September and later jailed

At the third trial Moll's counsel told the court his outlook had changed in 1977 when he became an objector to participating in what he termed an "unjust war"

He said he was prepared to do further periods of training "in the national interest under civilian direction"

His objection was based on Calvin's criteria of a just war

He said all the paths to a peaceful settlement in South Africa had not been explored hence his reluctance to participate in the war

It was submitted that in terms of the act Moll had "good reason" to object to service

had decreased to 1,7, indicating that the lives had  
 onately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children  
 during the period 1911 to 1970, the rate mortality  
 entage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 5,2% to  
 noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are  
 especially high. This is because the level factor for  
 under 10 births whilst for the latter it is the  
 under one year of age

indications of the proportional contribution of selected  
 the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloureds'  
 ties.

1920 to 1970 the rates in a given year spectrum  
 is classically associated with an improving health status  
 which is more important and the major causes of death  
 related to cardiac, vascular and respiratory diseases. The  
 frequency of these diseases has a disproportionate of  
 influence on the overall mortality spectrum of  
 the population. This is particularly evident in the  
 'whites' where the information available has shown the  
 high mortality rate is clearly much more similar to the

white population because the 'intermediate' population of the  
 white population appear to approximate the rate of white the  
 'coloureds' experience. The white population experience from  
 recorded a more favourable mortality of the infectious diseases  
 and a lower mortality of the 'whites' and 'coloureds' in the  
 recorded a higher mortality for infectious diseases. Thus, al-  
 though the mortality of the 'whites' is lower for a fairly  
 long period, the mortality of the 'whites' is higher  
 the recorded mortality for cardiovascular diseases has been fairly  
 high rates for 'coloureds' since 1941

and migration patterns in this population suggest a  
 of infectious diseases, the rates for the 'whites' and 'coloureds'  
 which has been relatively high since 1929, it is not possible to  
 moral causes of mortality rates in greater detail. Dis-  
 s with rates greater than 1,000 appear to be related to  
 will be related to the mortality for rates of the 'coloureds'

(1) Proportional mortality, accounted for by specific conditions  
 (2) Expectation of life (e<sub>45</sub>) as calculated both at birth (e<sub>0</sub>)  
 and at 45 years of age (e<sub>45</sub>) for both males and females. It expresses the  
 average number of additional years a particular individual would be expected to  
 beyond birth and 45 years

For 'whites', the proportional mortality is the only index calculated

RESULTS

The overall mortality rate (M<sub>T</sub>) has increased mortality rates since  
 for 'whites' and 'coloureds' are given in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst  
 the rates have improved a second, the mortality rates of these indices  
 since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparative  
 stable rate since 1950 and an increase since 1960

Two of the most important factors in the mortality rate are the  
 1) The rate of 57,0% during the period 1929-1950, a  
 2) The rate of 64,8% from 1950 to 1970, a  
 3) The rate of 67,0% from 1970 to 1975, a  
 4) The rate of 68,0% from 1975 to 1980, a  
 5) The rate of 69,0% from 1980 to 1985, a

The 30 year mortality rate, which is the mortality rate  
 for the period 1950-1980, is the most important factor in the  
 mortality rate. It is the mortality rate for the period 1950-1980  
 which is the most important factor in the mortality rate. It is the  
 mortality rate for the period 1950-1980 which is the most important  
 factor in the mortality rate. It is the mortality rate for the period  
 1950-1980 which is the most important factor in the mortality rate.

The difference between the 30 year mortality rate for 'whites' and  
 'coloureds' has been relatively small since 1950. It is the  
 difference between the 30 year mortality rate for 'whites' and  
 'coloureds' which is the most important factor in the mortality rate.  
 It is the difference between the 30 year mortality rate for 'whites'  
 and 'coloureds' which is the most important factor in the mortality rate.

**Objector loses his job**  
 A CONSCIENTIOUS objector, Mr Peter Moll, 28, who was sentenced to 18 months' detention by a military court last month, has been dismissed from his job at the Old Mutual in Cape Town





## DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying

the standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying

1 Crude Mortality Rates.

2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1 Crude Mortality Rates.

2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.

However there are many other firms who do exactly the same thing, and this is not unique either in South Africa nor overseas.

Mr Moll, 23, was a trainee actuary at the time of his conviction — his third for failing to obey a call-up.

He is serving his sentence in Pretoria at the Voortrekker-hoogte detention barracks.

In 1977, Mr. Moll completed his initial period of military service, but subsequently refused to attend training camps as he believed South Africa was engaged in an "unjust war".

Mrs B M Moll said in East London yesterday that she did not blame the Old Mutual for firing her son, who was fully aware of the conditions of his employment.

She did object to the firm's demand for monthly instalments on a R5 500 debt.

She said the company was aware that he was jailed for 18 months and would not be able to pay the instalments.

Mrs Moll said her son is "even more steadfast and cheerful than before" and intends studying German and Theology this year.

"It has taken me two years to understand how Peter feels," Mrs Moll said.

She said the Old Mutual had told her son that he would be welcome to rejoin the firm on his release if he could assure them there would be no further interruptions in his service.

# Call-up objector Moll is fired

RDM 7/1/80

① 284  
② 327  
③ 58

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr. Peter Moll, the conscientious objector sentenced to 18 months imprisonment last month for ignoring a military call-up, has been fired by his employer, the Old Mutual.

The firm has a policy denying its employees the right to attract attention to themselves by engaging in high-profile religious or political activities; it was reported at the weekend.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence matters, Mr. Harry Schwarz, said yesterday he personally believed "what a man does in his private time and private life is his own business" and should not affect employment.

However there are many other firms who do exactly the same thing, and this is not unique either in South Africa nor overseas.

Mr Moll, 23, was a trainee actuary at the time of his conviction — his third for failing to obey a call-up.

He is serving his sentence in Pretoria at the Voortrekker-hoogte detention barracks.

In 1977, Mr. Moll completed his initial period of military service, but subsequently refused to attend training camps as he believed South Africa was engaged in an "unjust war".

Mrs B M Moll said in East London yesterday that she did not blame the Old Mutual for firing her son, who was fully aware of the conditions of his employment.

She did object to the firm's demand for monthly instalments on a R5 500 debt.

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"It has taken me two years to understand how Peter feels," Mrs Moll said.

She said the Old Mutual had told her son that he would be welcome to rejoin the firm on his release if he could assure them there would be no further interruptions in his service.

answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health<sup>9</sup> have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.<sup>12</sup> An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

## METHODS

The following indices were calculated:

1 Crude Mortality Rates.

2. Standardised Mortality Rates. Two standard populations were used: England and Wales representing a developed population and Mexico 1960 for a developing one.

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution<sup>10</sup> by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.<sup>11</sup>

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by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding I.R.s. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the total population under one year of age.

Fig 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to cardiovascular and neoplastic diseases. 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with a high proportion of deaths whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the best of both the developed and the developing practices. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups, although cardiovascular disease is consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds'. Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to compare the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in Table I and Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experience of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional mortality, accounted for by specific conditions. (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) and at 45 years of age ( $e_{45}$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For infants, the proportional mortality, as the only index calculated,

RESULTS

# Engineers to get better deal from SADF

Staff Reporter

GRADUATE engineers in future can expect a better deal while undergoing military training after discussions between the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers (Fespe) and the Defence Force.

The South African Council for Professional Engineers (Sapce) says in a Press statement engineers will now be placed in positions where they can receive required post graduate training while doing their national service.

This follows steps recently taken by the Defence Force to classify recruits according to broad educational divisions. "However, owing to the number of civil and chemical engineering graduates available, not all are able to be placed in

engineering situations," the council says in its statement. "Fespe is endeavouring to reduce this number to zero, but at the same time realises that the defence authorities have their problems in dealing adequately with engineering graduates and others with similar levels of education."

Sapce says it has agreed certain military experience will now be recognised and credited as appropriate training towards professional engineer status. This includes actual experience through work on engineering projects, service as commissioned officers and as NCOs engaged in training and lecturing.

Fespe has urged all graduates to submit quarterly reports on the engineering experience they receive while doing national service.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday

... of some concern that ... rates have also increased ... 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 6. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1971, white children under one year old experienced 26,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children,



# SA accused over ivory smuggling

Star 7/1/80 254

Leading conservationists, both South African and international, believe South Africa is becoming a major pipeline for ivory smuggling.

In recent weeks:

● A security policeman was allegedly caught with ivory which he was trying to smuggle to South Africa from the Caprivi. The case was investigated and referred to the Attorney-General of South West Africa for a decision on whether or not to prosecute.

● Carcasses of more than 20 elephants which died of unnatural causes were found in the Caprivi.

● A private pilot, Mr Werner van Vuuren, alleged a government official attempted to fly three tons of ivory out of the Caprivi.

● Clive Walker, director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust, Mr Tim Condon, chairman of the South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution and Dr Ian Douglas-Hamilton, internationally famous authority on elephants, have expressed concern over the lack of control of ivory deals in South Africa. Last year, Dr Douglas-

Hamilton laid before the United Nations a report which implicated South Africa as an outlet for illegal ivory from Zaire.

"South Africa just does not have a policy governing the control of ivory," Mr Walker said today.

Speaking from Durban, Mr Condon said there was "indiscriminate" shooting of elephants in Caprivi.

"During September at least 20 elephants were found shot dead in Caprivi," Mr Condon said.

He could not say who had done the killing.

Mr van Vuuren told The Star of attempts to smuggle ivory valued at nearly R100 000 out of Caprivi.

He has handed the names of an official and two pilots whom the official had approached to the police. An investigation has been launched.

Mr van Vuuren said he heard of the smuggling attempt at Wonderboom Airport in December last year. The two pilots had told him that a pilot would be paid R600 to fly out the ivory.

benefit,

ccounting

ple object-

LIFO is that inventories are consistently

nderstated. <sup>14</sup>

After the application of

r many years, the inventory valuation,

J a trend of rising prices, tends to become

less as it grossly misstates the current

y valuation.

arent effect of LIFO on working capital

a weakening structure whereas in real terms

there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

## Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

# Nusas work is unbanned

## Pretoria Bureau

A DECISION by the Publications Appeal Board yesterday to lift the ban on a Nusas publication will enable the organisation to continue its campaign for an alternative to national service

The Publications Appeal Board found that a pamphlet published by the Nusas committee investigating alternative military service — Milcom — was not undesirable

Distribution and possession of the pamphlet was prohibited by a Publications Committee last year

In a surprise move at the

hearing, the State Attorney, Mr C Swanepoel, appearing on behalf of the Publications Committee, said there was no evidence that Nusas was trying to get people to resist military service

"Even though they write sympathetically about Mr Peter Moll — who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for failing to report for a military camp — this cannot be construed as a call to resist the draft

"The pamphlet is just trying to provide information on military service and proposes alternative service for those who have objections "

One of the members of the board, Mr D F Abernethy praised Mr Swanepoel for admitting that there was no case against the Milcom publication

In a brief judgment, the acting chairman of the board, Prof J C W van Rooyen said that political criticism could not be inhibited by the Publications Act and the pamphlet could be distributed

Nusas president Andrew Boraine said that the lifting of the ban would enable Milcom to continue with its campaign to get the Government to introduce an alternative form of national service for conscientious objectors



# Inquiry to be public

PRETORIA — The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into press coverage of defence matters will be open to the public when it starts hearing evidence here on Monday.

Proceedings will be held in camera if the commission feels that evidence placed before it may endanger national security, the commission's secretary, Colonel H. K. Fisher, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The commission, which is headed by Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, is scheduled to complete hearing evidence by early February, and finish its work by March 15.

There has been a good response from all the interested parties to calls from the commission for evidence. Other members of the commission are Mr. K. P. C. O. von Lieres, Mr. L. G. Masterson, Dr. D. A. Herbst and Major-General N. N. Webster.

Law - 10 - 10.50 a.m.  
 Education - 10 - 10.50 a.m.  
 French I - 10 - 10.50 a.m.  
 Room 10 - 10.50 a.m.

it becomes like a maze and then they will find it  
 be reached and they will find it  
 offerings of intoxicating drinks.

Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures) Beat  
 s probable that the extensive ruins at Kumbi-Saleh in south-  
 ritania represent the site of the Muslim town at the capital  
 Recent excavations here have revealed the remains of a mosque  
 houses, some with two storeys  
 Religious Studies  
 Speech and Drama  
 French/Italian  
 Political Science  
 of Ghana exacts the right of one dinar of gold on each donkey-  
 that enters his country, and two dinars on each load of salt  
 A load of copper carries a duty of five mitqals and a load  
 ten mitqals. The best gold in the country comes from  
 situated eighteen days' journey from the capital in a  
 densely populated by negroes and covered with villages. All  
 ve gold found in the mines of the empire belong to the  
 though he lets the public have the gold dust that everybody  
 without this precaution, gold would become so abundant as  
 lose its value.

mitqal was a measure of gold weighing between 4.25 and 4.725 grams.  
 the dinar was a gold coin equivalent to one mitqal. Ghirar possibly lay  
 in the country later known as Bambak between the rivers Senegal and Faleme.

Venue	Lecture	Time
Room B. 114	African Languages	9 - 9.50 p.m.
Beatlie Theatre	Religious Studies	8 - 8.50 p.m.
Beatlie Theatre	Sociology	5 - 5.50 p.m.
Beatlie Theatre	<u>KANEM</u> History	4 - 4.50 p.m.
B. 106	Call	3 - 3.50 p.m.
1. Divine Kingship	Librarianship	2 - 2.50 p.m.
Beatlie Theatre	Political Science	2 - 2.50 p.m.
Room B. 106	Speech and Drama	1 - 1.50 p.m.
Room B. 105	Geography	1 - 1.50 p.m.
Room B. 114	Public Administration	10 - 10.50 a.m.
Room B. 115	Andean Archaeology	10 - 10.50 a.m.
Beatlie Theatre	Social Anthropology	9 - 9.50 a.m.
Beatlie Theatre	al-Muhallabi, 985 A.D.	9 - 9.50 a.m.

## 2. Saturday 17th February (Course Information Lectures) Beatlie Theatre

Then come the people of Kanem, a very large population among whom Islam predominates... Their rule extends over the countries of the desert as far as the Fezzan. Since the founding of the Hafsid dynasty, they have enjoyed friendly relations with it. In the year 655 A.H. (A.D.1257) the Sultan al-Mustansir received a rich present from one of the kings of the negroes, the sovereign of Kanem. Among the gifts which this negro delegation presented to him was a giraffe, an animal whose external characteristics are most diverse. The inhabitants of Tunis ran in a crowd to see it.

From Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406)  
 History of the Berbers

to the Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Cape Town, Private  
 Note... Fezzan lies in the Central Sahara between Tripoli and Lake Chad.  
 The Hafsid dynasty came to power in Tunis in the thirteenth century.  
 payable to the University of Cape Town, for the Registration

together with a crossed cheque or postal order made  
 Please complete and return the enclosed Registration Form



Much planning theory does assume that the state can simply 'set' public sector objectives without recourse to the community on particular issues. However, in a democratic government, conflicts in society will be reflected in impediments to identifying public sector priorities at the policy formulation level.<sup>8</sup>

Natrass also feels that problems of poor communication between groups, inadequate understanding of the complementarity and conflict between objectives and conflicts of interest hinder definition of objectives, but can, to some extent, be overcome by the use of simple health indicators and the adoption of clear policy criteria. Westcott does not think that differences of interest are thus reconciled but that the net outcome is embodied in the value judgements fed into policy evaluation. The formal methods embody and clarify the outcome of the conflicts. It is an open question whether formalising a judgement will alter the nature of the debate and the outcome.

Westcott discusses various methods of choosing objectives, but notes that before it becomes possible to tell whether any re-allocation of funds between programmes is required, it is necessary to know how much is being spent on each objective. From this exercise, some idea of present priorities (as they exist in operation) is gained, and incongruities may spring immediately to view, e.g. the existence of some programmes where marginal extra funds are extremely fruitful and others where they would have minimal effect. In this case, a transfer of funds from one to the other is probably indicated.

Beyond this, explicit criteria must be adopted. Indicators of health status, (e.g. life expectancy, morbidity) may be adopted as ultimate objectives. Programmes to combat different diseases or serve different areas may be chosen according to how much they contribute to these ends. Decisions are still needed on the relative importance of, say, reducing death and reducing illness, though many measures affect both.

Fehrson (\*28) proposes that three simple indicators be collected initially in South Africa as a guide and benchmark for health policy: infant mortality, nutritional status and the tuberculosis infection risk. He argues that this data can be collected by small teams of well-trained nurses.

Besides data on health status, one would need to know:

(a) how much various programmes contribute to improving these measures by evaluating existing programmes (Vol.2) and Thomas

(b) the cost of each programme. Market prices may be used in estimating the proportion of various deficiencies of market prices which correct these when calculating e.g. a lower wage where there are other policy decisions, the shadow prices should be borne by the health programme. The two costs and cost to society, should be the one which should count, the amount of funds which are obtained, a relationship is obtained, health, and expenditure allocated. Even where such data do not exist, information on the

order to make rational decisions about the allocation of resources, and any method of decision-making, if it tries to be rational, will make guesses where no information is available. Westcott and Raine both point out that it is better to make estimates explicit and testable than to proceed on the basis of untested assumptions. The use of epidemiological criteria, therefore, provides a framework for decision-making and should also stimulate the collection of the required data.

The same information is required by a cost-benefit approach which, however, also incorporates value judgements of more dubious validity. Instead of estimating the benefits in terms of health status, it needs to quantify them in money terms, and thus render them directly comparable to costs. If the benefit-cost ratio is greater than one, then the project is worth doing. No other technique can tell this; it can only rank programmes in order of priority, and this within a very narrow range. It also makes health projects comparable to other projects and enables a rational decision to be taken on the proportion of funds allocated to the health sector in toto. Unfortunately, however, rationality is sometimes achieved at the expense of accuracy, and the rather broad value judgements which go into deciding the value of health in money terms (particularly the value of

contribute to improving these measures

## Defence inquiry open

The Special Commission of Inquiry into Press coverage of defence matters will be open to the public when it starts hearing evidence in Pretoria on Monday.

Proceedings will be held in camera if the commission feels evidence placed before it may endanger national security, the commission's secretary Colonel H K Fisher said in Pretoria yesterday.

The commission which is headed by the Justice Minister is scheduled to complete hearing evidence by early February and to finish its work by March 15.

There has been a good response from all the interested parties to calls from the commission for evidence, he said.

Other members of the commission are Mr K P O van Nieres, Mr L C Minteron, Dr D A Herbst and Major General Van Webster.

RDM

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15/1/80 JAC

**Military Correspondent**

A Johannesburg attorney, Mr Konrad Marten Rontgen, today strongly attacked the lack of communication in the Defence Force which resulted in frustration and scandal-mongering by National Servicemen

Giving evidence in Pretoria before the Steyn commission of inquiry into Defence reporting, Mr Rontgen, a Citizen Force captain in a loss

# Captain attacks SADF 'communication gap'

1254

control unit said the relevance of frustration in the Defence Force was that National Servicemen on discharge could not fail to make comparisons between what went on in the Defence Force and in the private sector

Frustration at having

identified a problem but nothing being done about it because of a lack of communication resulted in scandal-mongering which eventually came to the notice of the media

"There is a definite channel of communication in the Defence Force, but you find that at some

stage there is a block and the problem never gets any higher than the block," he said.

The greatest dissatisfaction in the Operational Area came from the technical staff, he said

Scandal-mongering originated because of it

Another problem, Mr Rontgen said, was the strict limitations placed on work.

"There is resistance to doing more than you are told to do."

Mr Rontgen proposed the establishment of a central communication or administration office, run by people not in the Defence Force but attached to it

Mr Justice Steyn directed the Press to leave the hearing for the second half of Mr Rontgen's evidence because of its sensitive nature

recovery. But studies from Transkei (Frankish, Vol.2) showed that education alone after discharge did not lower the number of deaths occurring subsequently, although it did alter knowledge of nutrition and gardening. Thomas is also sceptical about the value of health education for mothers of malnourished children; she found that it was only necessary to bring milk to mothers of underweight children for them to thrive. However, Thomas found that sometimes extra mothering and stimulation was needed to make very deprived children grow.

Trudy Thomas for Ciskei and Liz Clarke for KwaZulu (Vol.2) confirmed the well-known relationship between malnutrition and the desertion of families by migrant breadwinners. The relationship of various factors to malnutrition is summarised in the following Table.

TABLE 2: FACTORS RELATED TO MALNUTRITION

Re	Re	Mo	Fa	Fa	Fa
LOW	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
No.	*	*	**	**	**
Aval	R	R	R	R	R
Guar	R	R	R	R	R
Heal	R	R	R	R	R

\* : Factor tested & no relation found  
 \*\* : Malnutrition was found related to parity greater than 7  
 W relationship was not tested  
 6); 2. Clarke (\*59); 3. Westcott & Stott, .52:962 (1977).

The members of the commission include Dr D A S Herbst, of the SA Freedom Foundation and a communications expert, Advocate K P C O von Lieres, the deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Major General Neil Webster, the director general Resources of the Defence Force, Mr L C Masterson, an attorney, and Colonel K H Fisher, the commission's secretary

Clarke suggests a community development approach to malnutrition aimed at the reduction of the social problems which are at its root. In this she sees a role for education in the broadest sense (not merely health education).

Aninka Claassens (Vol.2) examines the working of some small 'self-help' projects in an area of Ciskei, to discover the potential for raising the food supply available in rural areas by vegetable gardening, poultry raising, dairies and creameries oriented to marketing the products, etc. However, she finds that lack of markets, transport and capital in the rural areas makes it unlikely that such projects will succeed on such a scale as to provide full support for a family. Moreover, class divisions within the rural society mean that traders, teachers and others tend to raise outside funds for 'community projects' which in fact benefit only the few who have the resources or transport facilities to benefit. Such groups may also dampen or prevent poorer groups from taking independent initiative, although participation by the poor is often enthusiastic once initial difficulties have been overcome. She finds that few projects even survive; co-operation by the poor is often enthusiastic once initial difficulties have been overcome. She finds that few projects even survive; co-operation by the poor is often enthusiastic once initial difficulties have been overcome.

Although tuberculosis is thought to be on the decline in South Africa - notifications have declined, though not consistently, since about 1966, and there is reason to think the rise before that date was attributable mainly to improved case-finding - it is still one of the most serious causes of mortality and chronic illness. In 1975, 55291 cases were notified, of which about 54 000 were among the African and 'Coloured' population. Mortality in the 1970s has run at between 1 802 in 1971 and 2 880 in 1973, being 2 364 in 1976.<sup>14</sup> Compared to the combined figure for urban and rural areas in the Cape Province in 1911 of 2,35 per thousand, for example, the 1976 figure (0,0976) is minimal.<sup>15</sup>

# Defence Force in camera request

Staff Reporter

CERTAIN Defence Force evidence would endanger national security if it was presented in public, General Phillip Pretorius told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria yesterday.

The commission, which is investigating Press coverage of Defence matters heard Gen Pretorius, the Director General of Civic Action of the Defence Force, request that some of the Defence Force evidence be heard in camera.

The Defence Force wanted the reason for its request to be heard in camera as well. It felt the presentation of these reasons in public would endanger national security, because it would entail disclosing sensitive information.

Gen Pretorius said the Defence Force had no objections to other sections of its evidence being heard in public. These included evidence dealing with propaganda techniques used by the other side, problems in the relations between the Press and the SA Defence Force and the proposals of the Defence Force to change existing laws governing defence matters.

Mr Justice M P Steyn, the commission's chairman, asked the Press to leave the room while the validity of the Defence Force request was considered.

The Press was later recalled and told the Defence Force was reformulating its request, and that this would take the rest of the day to complete. Mr Justice Steyn said this meant the commission would only give its ruling today. The commission then adjourned.

Mr Justice Steyn told the Press earlier that he wanted to keep the commission as open as possible.

"Because South African society is an open and democratic society and because the Defence Force is a citizen's army, I believe the hearings should be held in public. We have had a number of applications for evidence to be presented behind closed doors."

"I feel that the evidence should be heard in public, in so far as the nature of the evidence allows it."

Eighteen witnesses from the SA Defence Force, the Press, the legal profession and the academic world have indicated that they will be testifying, and the majority of them want to present their evidence in

Although tuberculosis is thought to be on the decline in South Africa - notifications have declined, though not consistently, since about 1966, and there is reason to think the rise before that date was attributable mainly to improved case-finding - it is still one of the most serious causes of mortality and chronic illness. In 1975, 55291 cases were notified, of which about 54 000 were among the African and 'Coloured' population. Mortality in the 1970s has run at between 1 802 in 1971 and 2 880 in 1973, being 2 364 in 1976.<sup>14</sup> Compared to the combined figure for urban and rural areas in the Cape Province in 1911 of 2,35 per thousand, for example, the 1976 figure (0,0976) is minimal.<sup>15</sup>



# Moll's dismissal violates right of free speech

From Dr K R HUGHES,  
chairman, Civil Rights  
League (Cape Town).

THE Cape Times has recently (January 7) reported on the case of Mr Peter Moll, the Baptist conscientious objector, who was sentenced last year to 18 months' detention when he refused to obey a call-up, on the grounds that he believed South Africa was fighting an unjust war in Ovamboland.

Though Mr Moll's views have many excellent precedents (too many people today have forgotten that during World War II, South African soldiers who disapproved of entanglements in the wars of the British Empire had the right to opt for home defence only), these views are, and must necessarily remain, controversial. He must accept punishment by the state in the hope of bringing about a change in the law. What is clearly wrong and truly shocking, however, is the decision of his employers, the Old Mutual, to fire him and demand repayment of his bursary (some R5 500).

## Double jeopardy

In the first place, this constitutes double jeopardy: a person should not be punished for the same crime more than once, nor should he be punished by any punishment other than that handed down by a court after due process of law. In the second place (and more importantly) it constitutes a clear violation of the rights of freedom of speech, of thought and



of conscience, a violation so flagrant of rights so basic that, had we been living in the United States, he could have petitioned the supreme court for protection of his constitutional rights.

That deep issues of freedom are involved can be seen from the reasons offered for this action. The Old Mutual claim that their decision is not personal, but based on a fixed policy which denies their employees 'the right to attract attention to themselves by engaging in high-profile religious or political activities'. This makes things worse, not better. For whether this very curious policy is designed to foster the virtues of a useful hypocrisy or to combat the horrible crime of conspicuousness, one thing is certain: high-profile activities which are orthodox will not be frowned on, this punishment is designed to enforce conformity on the man who thinks differently.

As Mr Harry Schwarz has observed, this practice, whereby private firms restrict the freedom of their employees in their private lives and opinions, is not confined to the Old Mutual, nor for that matter to South Africa. But it does raise some awkward and disturbing questions as to whether free enterprise is compatible with political and intellectual freedom. Traditionally, liberals have argued that a mixed economy should ensure greater freedom since dissident thinkers would not be beholden for employment to a single employer — the state. Mr Schwarz's observation suggests that in practice this argument needs qualification, there are certain societies (of which South Africa, unfortunately, seems to be an exam-

ple) where free enterprise does not stand up for freedom, but rather for its opposite.

We can only hope that there is a substantial minority of employers who have the proper attitude of respect for basic freedoms. Ideally we should hope to move in the same direction as the United States, a direction where these rights are enshrined in a bill of rights to which dissenters — political or religious — may appeal when they have reason to believe that they are being treated unfairly because of their beliefs, whether their persecutor is a private employer, or even the state itself.

country, one has got to rethink how one is to do things. There was also at the conference a cost consciousness: cost of ill-health, whether it is peptic ulcers, alcohol accidents. When one starts talking about losing R33 in Western Cape, some people sit up and take notice. Other those pertaining to diagnosis, to planning, to gather information, to curing and to prevention. These costs need to be looked at more clearly with a view to find them through more efficient utilisation of resources.

What, then, about some of the other economic links with lecture to economics students just before the conference. Sorkin drew attention to research in the United States there was some significant correlation between the level of unemployment, and such diverse medical problems as cardiac disease and infant mortality. Illness is a state of the economy, and it is surprising that in a health in Southern Africa, when unemployment is probably been for a generation, or possibly ever, there should be awareness of or discussion about the consequences of health of the people. Similarly (and this was raised shape of income distribution and the shape of the he uncanny resemblance to each other. From the film *The participants learnt of the link between health and Guatemala. And that is not an irrelevant consideration where some of the land has few people living on it on it, whilst other land has far too many people living a lot fewer. This situation comes out of our history it is a crucial dimension of health in Southern Africa.*

Another consideration is the absence of registered Black trade unions which was perceived by the group concerned with discussing the papers on industrial health to be fundamental. The urgent need for action in this field emerged clearly at the conference.

Similarly, the pushing - the word is carefully chosen - of drink into the Black townships in order to raise revenue is another political question which directly affects health. So, too, is the whole issue of squatter communities. One of the points that came out of the conference was that, in general, the nutrition of poor people is better in town than it is in rural areas.

# Red tape bogs down SADF inquiry told

By JUSTIN GEORGE  
Pretoria Bureau

MORE than 120 military vehicles worth R1 500 000 are standing idle at a military camp because spare parts - easily available - have not been acquired for them, a witness told the Steyn Commission yesterday.

Mr M Rontgen, a Johannesburg attorney and a captain in the Citizen Force, was giving evidence in Pretoria before the commission, which is inquiring into Press coverage of Defence matters.

He said lack of communication in the Defence Force led to wastage and inefficiency.

He cited other cases in which he alleged vehicles have been out of action from four to eight months waiting for spare parts while some military units suffered from a shortage of vehicles.

A considerable amount of time was wasted during Citizen Force camps, he said.

He had personally had the experience of completing the work prescribed for him within the first few days of a three-week camp.

He said that he could cite drivers who had to wait for hours in dangerous war zones when their vehicles broke down, because the tools to car-

ry out simple, on-the-spot repairs had not been provided.

He had found that the blockages in communication led to considerable frustration among the men, who often found they could not complete the work assigned to them because necessary materials did not reach them.

The prescribed channels prevented them from circumventing any blockages in communication.

He knew of a soldier who had waited four months to be paid. It was this sort of frustration which prompted men to use channels other than Defence Force ones to lodge complaints.

He cited the case of allegations of illegal hunting in South West Africa which had been passed on to the Press instead of being handled through Defence Force channels.

Mr Rontgen said no particular individual or any single organisation in the Defence Force could be blamed.

It was the hierarchical organisation of the system, with all its red tape, which prevent efficient communication.

He believed the creation of some sort of ombudsmen posts might solve these problems by cutting unnecessary red tape.

Major Hertzog Bierman, a

journalist and former war correspondent, told the commission he felt existing legislation on Press coverage of Defence matters was more than adequate and could even be relaxed.

He disagreed with one of the terms of the commission, which was to define the interests of State security, the right of the public to be informed, and the right of the Press to inform the public, so that conflicts of interest could be removed.

"The State, the public and the news media are not distinct parts. They are parts of a unity with identical interests. Only a totalitarian mentality says there are conflicts between their interests," Major Bierman said.

The interest of the State is not the general interest. The interest of the people is the general interest.

He felt an air of bureaucratic officiousness governed the attitude of the military towards the Press.

There isn't the open-hearted communication between the Press and the military that existed during the last war.

Angola was a case in point. South African people were not told anything about that war until about a year later.

year, when 750 go out, one has to ask what is happening to the distribution of resources. If that net outflow of doctors is going to continue at that sort of rate, should we not be restructuring the medical training entirely if we are to ensure effective health care in Southern Africa in the future?

Many issues emerged at the conference and it is not possible to discuss them all here but it is worth noting that there was a change of emphasis during the course of the conference away from the economics of health care to concern with the priorities for better health in Southern Africa. If one was starting again, one might begin with that focus. But possibly it needed this



243  
254



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Vol 175]

PRETORIA, 16 JANUARIE 1980  
JANUARY 1980

[No 6821

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van  
Suid-Afrika

No 14, 1980

REGULASIES KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 1 VAN DIE  
KOMMISSIEWET, 1947 (WET 8 VAN 1947)

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA BERIGGI-  
WING OOR VERDEDIGINGSAAANGELEENTHEDE

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947) vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae bevat met betrekking tot die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Berigging oor Verdedigingsaangeleenthede, wat ek op die 5de dag van Desember 1979 aangeleë het uit.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria op hede die Sestiende dag van Januarie Eenduisende Negehonderd-en-taentig.

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. W. BOTHA

BYLAE

REGULASIES

1. Die Kommissie kan een of meer komitees aanstel, bestaande uit sodanige lede van die Kommissie wat hy goeëndink onder voorsitterskap van 'n lid deur die Voorsitter van die Kommissie aangewys, om ten behoeve van die Kommissie getuens en betoë aan te hoor ten opsigte van enige besondere saak. Met dien verstande dat enige sodanige Komitee uit minstens twee lede moet bestaan.

2. Vir die doeleindes van die toepassing van regulasie 1 word so 'n Komitee gearde die Kommissie te wees.

3. Die voorsitter van 'n Komitee aangestel ingevolge regulasie 1, sal by die sitting van die betrokke Komitee al die plicte en bevoegdhede van die Voorsitter van die Kommissie hê.

4. Die Kommissie het die bevoegdheid om enige persoon uit hoofde van sy besondere kundigheid te koopteer.

36--A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of  
South Africa

No 14, 1980

REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF SECTION 1 OF  
THE COMMISSIONS ACT, 1947 (ACT 8 OF 1947)

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO REPORTING  
ON DEFENCE MATTERS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule with reference to the Commission of Inquiry into Reporting on Defence Matters appointed by me on the 5th day of December 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of January, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. W. BOTHA

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

1. The Commission may appoint one or more committees consisting of such members of the Commission as it may think fit under chairmanship of a member designated by the Chairman of the Commission to hear evidence and addresses in respect of any particular matter on behalf of the Commission. Provided that any such committee shall consist of at least two members.

2. For the purposes of the application of regulation 1 such a committee shall be deemed to be the Commission.

3. The chairman of a committee appointed in terms of regulation 1 shall at a sitting of the committee concerned have all the duties and powers of the Chairman of the Commission.

4. The Commission shall have the power to co-opt any person in consideration of his particular knowledge.

6821-1

Cap: Tink's (17/1/80)  
Editor: 254  
**Defence  
bill too  
vague**

**Own Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG — Certain sections of the Defence Act governing press coverage of defence matters were too wide and vague the editor of the Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria yesterday

It was theoretically possible to stop the press from reporting on such matters as irregularities in the Defence Force and the treatment of national servicemen he said

The very least the press asks for is a clarification of Section 118 of the Defence Act particularly in respect of irregularities in the Defence Force, treatment of national servicemen and situations like the Angolan war" he said

The failure to report on matters like irregularities or treatment of servicemen, would destroy public confidence and lead to the spread of rumours

"While the freedom of the press is not an untouchable holy cow, the news media will lose their credibility and their effectiveness as sources of information This will lead to demoralization of the public

**Essential**

"South Africa is the victim of a planned communist onslaught This attack will gain momentum, and it is essential to inform and prepare the public because a public which is taken by surprise panics

He called for frequent meetings to take place between editors and the SADF to improve relations between the military and the news media

He believed the rights of the press should not be rigidly defined The rights of the press should be fluid to cope with dynamic situations



conference to bring people to the position where they can now sit down and ask themselves what the priorities for better health in Southern Africa are. Is measles vaccination of all children under five a priority? Village health workers? The abolition of the secrecy clause in the Factories Act which prevents workers from knowing what their health regulations are supposed to be? Should there be set up some body to reduce advertising and promotion of drugs in order to reduce costs? What can be done about the brain drain? Should it be suggested to the Environmental Development Agency or the Mine Labour Organisation, that they go and build cheap water tanks through all the rural areas so that people have clean drinking water. There is plenty of rain in most of the areas of South Africa where people are living. Should, as Professor Sorokin suggested, an institute of public health be set up like those in the United States? There was considerable support for this proposal. How should we be redesigning our education curriculum? The conference brought us to the stage where one can begin to think about setting up the priorities, both medical and non-medical, for better health.

In conclusion, there was a statement by the new Prime Minister made at the time of the conference, who, speaking just after his election, from the steps of the Senate, highlighted the kind of problem with which the conference was dealing, 'South Africa', said Mr P.W. Botha, 'is in a position to provide not only itself but other nations with food'. Indeed, it is one of only a dozen or so food-exporting nations in the world. How is it that South Africa is in a position to export food when, at the same time, malnutrition within the country is the enormous problem that many of the papers, and the experience of workers, at this conference have suggested it to be?

# Say <sup>CAPE TIMES</sup> <sup>17/11/80</sup> <sup>25/11</sup> 'please' in the new SA army

Defence Reporter

AT Youngfield military base, where hundreds of new national servicemen have reported for training as anti-aircraft gunners in the past two days, the name of the game is "Kiss me good night, Sergeant-Major"... up to a point, anyway

According to the OC Artillery Air Defence School/10 AA Regiment, Colonel R T Deyzel, traditionally hard-boiled instructors are now under orders to say "please" rather than "hey, you!" — but it's an unwise new troopie who interprets this as meaning that the army has gone soft.

Colonel Deyzel, a man noted for his dry sense of humour, says his hearts-and-minds policy has sown confusion among many national servicemen who had arrived fearing the worst, and "you should see the faces of some of them when they hear their NCO say 'please'.

"Some of them immediately interpret all this politeness as meaning that they can lounge about just as they want — but then they discover it isn't so."

The AADS/10 AA Regiment is South Africa's central anti-aircraft training school, and the national servicemen — the exact number is classified — come from all over the country, many of them from the Rand

## Equipment

At the moment each recruit has been given just enough personal equipment to see him through the next few days of medical examinations and documentation. At this stage many of the newcomers still sport lengthy locks — another facet of the Deyzel doctrine is that "hair today, gone tomorrow" is no longer virtually the first thing that happens to a recruit.

Colonel Deyzel explained that inevitably some of the recruits would fail their medical tests and be sent home, and there was no reason why such men should have a short back-and-sides for nothing.

Basic training proper starts on Monday, when the clearing-in process is complete. Due to

the heat and the unfitnes of some recruits the first stages will be relatively mild, with much of the training being carried out in PT kit instead of full equipment.

After 12 weeks of basic training the recruits will be sorted into various musterings (specializations) according to their skills, abilities and personal inclinations.

Colonel Deyzel said yesterday recruits could receive visitors from the third weekend of basic training, and from the fifth weekend were eligible for leave passes.

# SADF silent on embargo-busting claim

Cape Times 18/1/80

254

**Defence Reporter**  
**A DEAFENING SILENCE** from Defence Headquarters in Pretoria has been the only reaction to an American television documentary film this week claiming that the United States played a boycott-busting role in supplying South Africa with artillery shells and related technology for the Republic's new G5 155 mm medium gun.

Asked to comment on the film, a SADF spokesman said "It is common knowledge that South Africa never comments on any allegations regarding our acquisitions or sales of arms"

The claims were made in 60-minute film, a "World Special Report" by Station WGBH-TV in Boston and called "Hot Shells", which was broadcast

earlier this week. The film claimed that the US used a Caribbean middleman to evade both its own and a United Nations arms embargo on supplying arms to South Africa

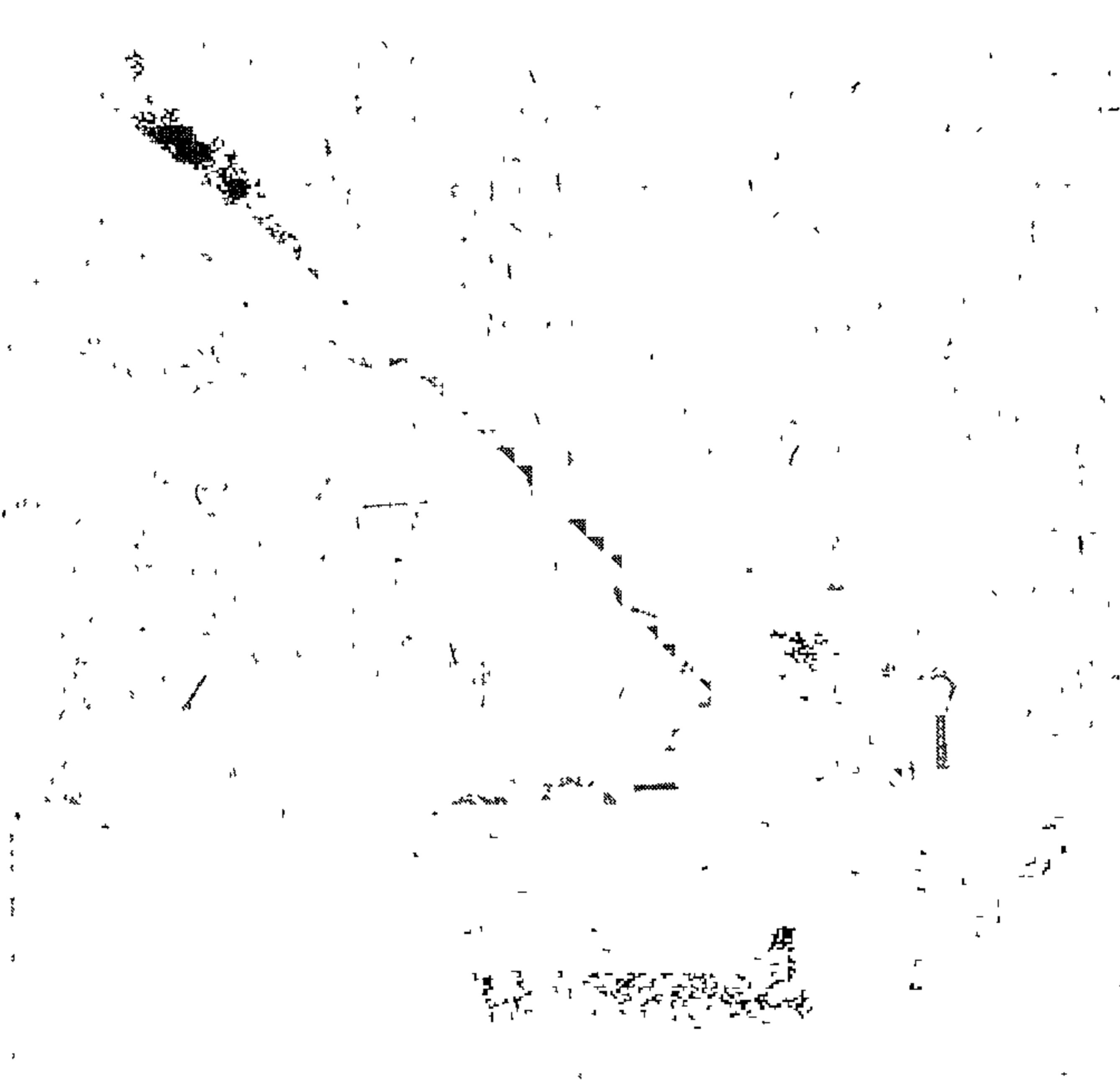
The G5 gun was made public last year and was described as being the equal of, or superior to, equivalent artillery in service with the armies of other

nations. It was said to be a local development.

The television film traced the already-documented supply of 50 000 rounds of highly-sophisticated 155 mm shells through a complicated cover arrangement on the Caribbean island of Antigua, but broke new ground by tracing and interviewing a Central Intelligence Agency-connected arms

dealer named Colonel Frost

The film claimed that the Pentagon, the US defence headquarters, approved the sale of the shells as almost-complete "rough forgings" in a record-breaking four days, and that the US State Department allowed them to be shipped without the arms licence which is normally required.



The SADF's G5 155mm gun. An American TV documentary claimed this week that the United States supplied South Africa with high-technology shells for it

nt attendances have declined  
 therapy treatments has also  
 Attendance in  
 1000s

GRAFH 7  
 NON INFECTIOUS OUTPATIENT ATTENDANCES 1965-1975  
 Cape Town Free Dispensary/Grassie Park Health  
 Centre and Day Hospitals Organisation

if they had not received treatment before advanced pathology set in. On the other hand, simple procedures are carried out at the Day Hospitals and this would remove the need for patients undergoing such operations as tubal ligations, to enter hospital for the operation. The number of short-stay patients would thus be reduced and this would lead to an increase in the average length of stay of inpatients.

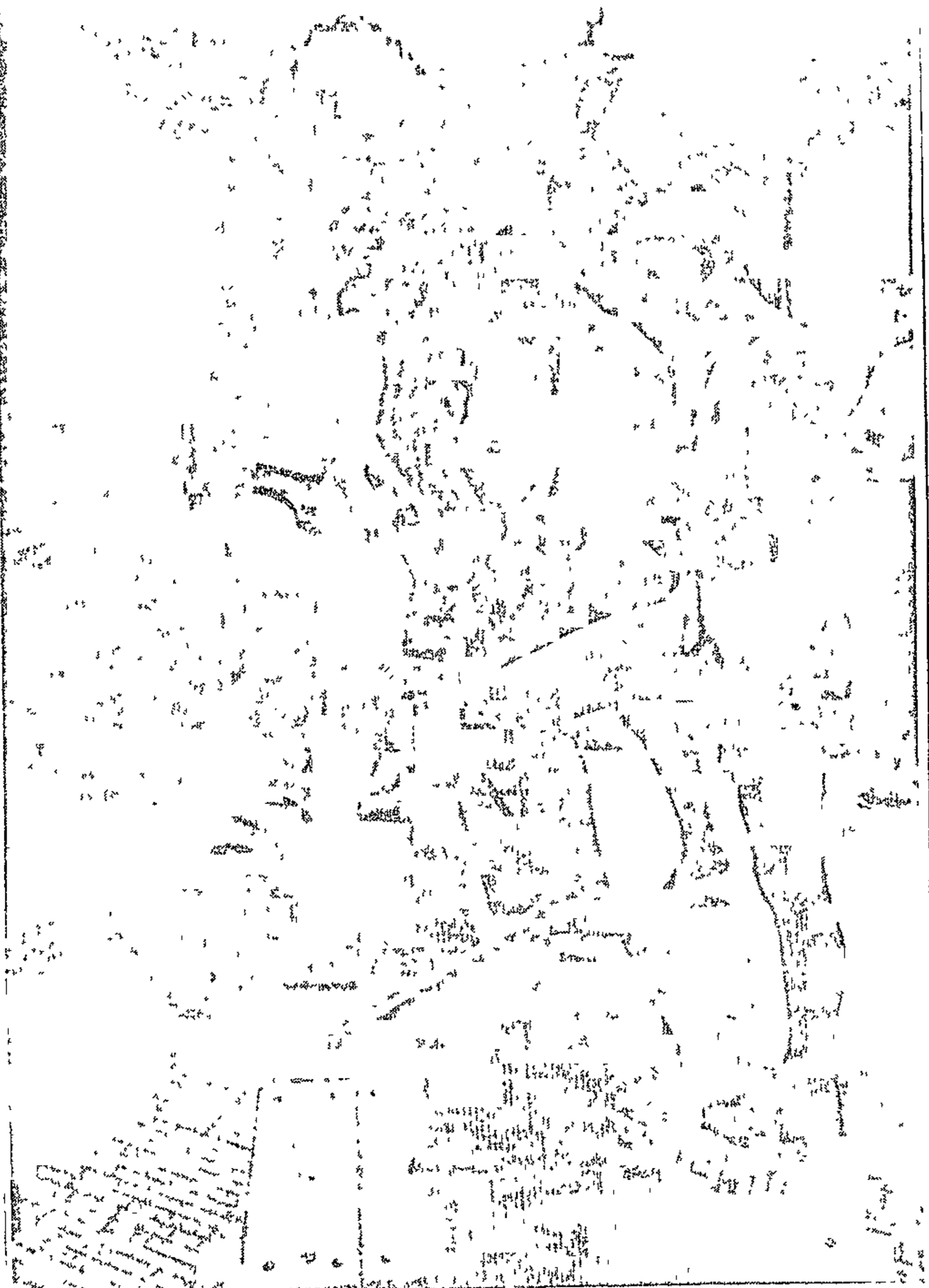
Hospitals would have two length of stay of inpatients. Length of stay would be reduced by re- liary care and the proximity of patients' homes. Secondly, patients respond well to early gastro-enteritis - might per stage of their illness and patient stay as they would

Black

Coloured

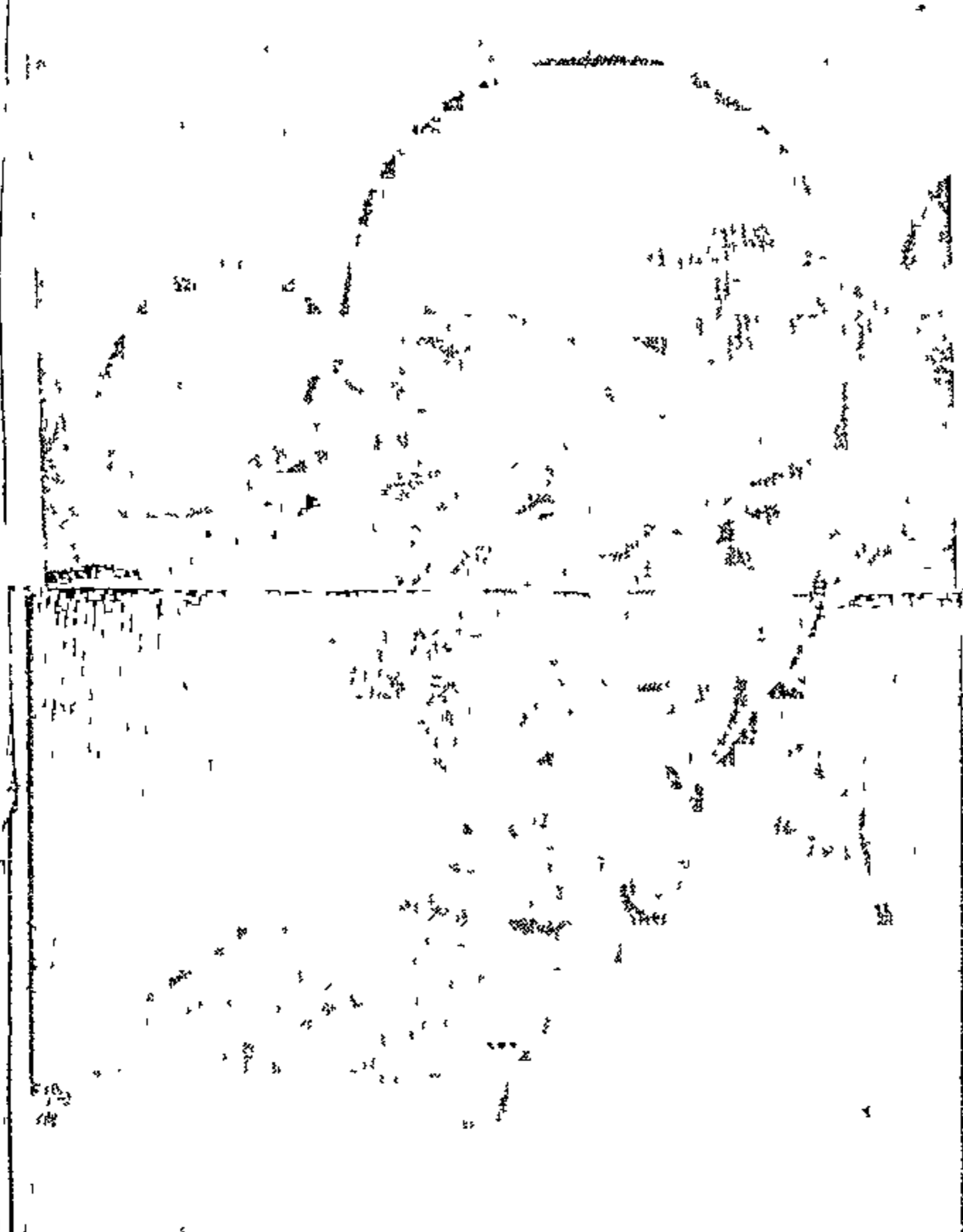
1971 1972 1973 1974 1975





Fitness and stamina tests at the Army Gymnasium guard against possible heat exhaustion later

Picture RAYMOND PRESTON



A soldier's first military meal — and nothing hits memory lane harder than mother's cooking

Picture RAYMOND PRESTON

# Sirens help prevent 'heat illness'

By CHRIS MARAIS

SOME military camps are being equipped with siren systems to warn instructors that the weather is too hot for training.

A spokesman at the Heidelberg Gymnasium said yesterday the camp was equipped with a heat gauge that was constantly monitored.

To guard against possible cases of what the Defence Force calls "heat illness", the sirens go off at certain times when outside measured temperatures become too hot to train in, he said.

If the troops are out in the bush at that time, a messenger is sent to tell them to suspend training, a young Gymnasium officer said.

There are two types of siren warnings. One is for the suspension of training which means we then have lecture periods, and the other is to stop all outside activity. Troops are then sent to their bungalows or tents to rest.

But the main safeguard against heat illness is plenty of water — that's why troops take water breaks instead of smoke breaks now.

And yesterday, when more than 1 000 young trainee signalers gathered at the Gym for processing, documentation and kitting the instructors did not seem such fearsome old grizzles as they are often made out to be.

There was definitely no 'Please ducky, will you step this way for your haircut'. But neither was there any undue harshness on the part of the non-coms chaperoning the raw troops.

The Army Gym, which was once a training base for the infantry leader group, is today the nerve centre of the army's Signals Corps.

The Gym, however, has a leader group base for signalers. Right at the start, the search for potential officers begins. Basic requirements are:

- You must have no criminal record,
- You must have either a Matric certificate or a university degree, and
- You must be declared either a G1 or G2 on the physical charts, able to perform adequately in the field.

The Heidelberg base is a collection of luxurious flats, bungalows and tents, each housing some department of the Signals Corps.

Everywhere there were rookies in various states of undress, being inspected by doctors, doing step up fitness tests, being issued with helmets, blankets and steel trunks.

20m 11.8.70

## Please check the voters roll

PERSONS in doubt about their registration as voters should consult the voters lists at their nearest magistrates' or electoral office, the deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr F F Kotze, said yesterday.

"Where a person's name cannot be traced in the voters list he should immediately fill in a new application form which is obtainable at all magistrates' offices, electoral offices, post offices and police stations, and forward or hand it to the relevant electoral officer," Mr Kotze said in a statement released in Pretoria.

He referred to Press reports that some people who had registered as voters in last year's general registration had since received notice that their names had been deleted from the roll, despite their having been previously registered and still residing at the same address.

Mr Kotze said this had occurred mainly in cases where there was duplicate registration. People who had been registered at their present addresses but who had filled in new applications during the general registration, had been notified their previous registration had been deleted — Sapa

## Image of SADF is in jeopardy says Pressman

Pretoria Bureau

SOME publications not affiliated to the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) were conducting a campaign against national service, the Steyn Commission was told in Pretoria yesterday.

A senior staff member of "Beeld" newspaper, Mr T Vosloo, alleged that some student and church publications in South Africa were sowing doubt about the morality of military service for the country.

He also said some newspapers affiliated to the NPU unwittingly allowed themselves to be used by the South African Liberation Support Committee.

This organisation, which encouraged resistance to military duty, was supported by the African National Congress and used South African newspapers to publicise its aims, he said.

Mr Vosloo used as an example a Sapa-Reuter report from London which told of an anti-war demonstration outside the South African Embassy there.

It went on to say 35 South African "draft dodgers" were present and that there were about 300 of them in Britain.

One Associated Press report told of a series of anti-war

demonstrations in several US cities by South Africans who objected to military service.

Mr Vosloo added that the Press could also undermine the Defence Force by harming its image.

Reports of soldiers dying of heat exhaustion, of national servicemen being mishandled during training and in detention barracks, of illegal hunting in South West Africa, as well as the walk out by South African soldiers at Upington tarnished the image of the armed forces, Mr Vosloo said.

He suggested tightening up the agreement between the NPU and the Defence Force.

Those newspapers which were not members of the NPU should be made to join so they could be subjected to its code of conduct, he recommended. This should apply to all publications registered as newspapers, including student and church publications.

The present system of security legislation was sufficient to protect national security, and there was no need to strengthen the legislation covering Press reporting on military matters.

The hearing continues in Pretoria on Monday.



PRETORIA. — The Defence Force was yesterday granted permission to lead some of its evidence before the Steyn Commission of inquiry into defence reporting, behind closed doors

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, heard the reformulated application by the Defence Force for portions of its evidence to be given in camera

The defence team, led by Maj-Gen Phil Pretorius, last week applied for and was granted an extension of time to reformulate the application

The Defence Force evidence will be given in eight portions

- An introduction by Gen Pretorius in open session
- The nature and content of the onslaught against South Africa which will be heard partially in camera
- The extent of present and expected operations, to be heard in camera

# Defence Force plea succeeds

● Vulnerabilities of the Defence Force, in open session

● An analysis of media coverage in the field, in open session

● Propaganda techniques, in open session

● Practical problems in media liaison, held partially in camera, and

● A summary and recommendations

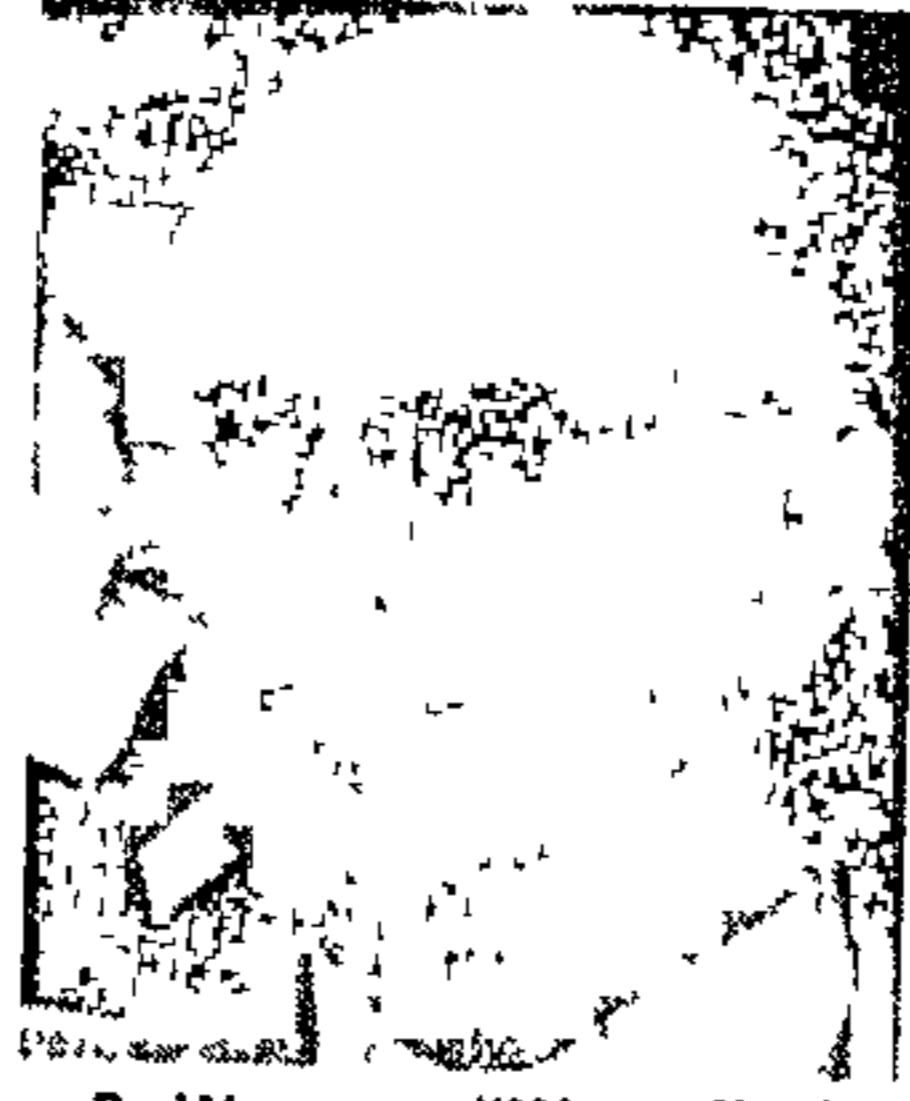
Mr Carel Birkby of To the Point magazine told the commission yesterday an extension of legislative controls on press coverage of military matters would be unnecessary. He said Section 118 of the Defence Act was sufficient to cope with the present situation in South Africa

Mr Birkby said he was

satisfied with Section 118 as it stood but felt that the manner in which it was administered could be changed. The news media were there to inform the public, and not to serve as a propaganda arm of the Defence Force, as some offices seemed to believe, he said

Prof H P Fourie of the Department of Communications at the University of South Africa told the commission press freedom was not our "inalienable right" and that it must be seen as a privilege. "The freedom of the press is inherent in the concept of democracy. A democracy cannot exist without this right," he said — DDC-SAPA

# TV show tells of R45-m secret arms deal with SA



P W . . . "We will hit harder and harder."

leafy village in Vermont on the US-Canadian border, North Troy

It was there, the programme claimed, that the South Africans "found what they were looking for — ammunition for the GS-s 155 mm gun — a Howitzer that can outshoot any other in the world"

The programme quoted Mr Percy Qoboza, the Editor of SUNDAY POST, as saying that though solutions to South Africa's problems could not be solved "through gun barrells", there was no doubt South Africa could maintain its present system "so long as it has the military means"

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in what was presented as a recent interview, was quoted as saying "We will hit harder and harder Harder than we did in Angola."

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said it was common knowledge that it was policy not to comment on, or react to, any allegations regarding South Africa's acquisition or sale of arms — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

AN American television documentary this week presented viewers with a dramatic, hour-long account of what it claimed was a R45-million arms shipment to South Africa that was fully — but secretly — backed by the CIA, the State Department and the Defence Department

The documentary, Hot Shells. US Arms for South Africa, claimed that a US firm, the Space Research Corporation, supplied high-powered artillery projectiles and technology to South Africa in the late 1970s. The US Government knew about the deal and facilitated it, the programme claimed

A CIA-connected arms dealer Colonel Jack Frost, gave a detailed account of how he had initiated contacts between South Africa and the Space Research Corporation

He described meetings with Mr Denis Zeederburg of the SA Armaments Board, who eventually told him the plan was too costly. He thus assumed South Africa had withdrawn from it

But this, according to the investigating team, did not stop the scheme going through. The Pentagon, it claimed, approved the deal in a record-breaking four days

The State Department allowed 50 000 "rough forgings" to be shipped out of the country to Antigua without the licensing normally required for arms because, supposedly, the castings did not resemble munitions

Much of the early negotiation for the alleged "deal" took place in a

Landelayo. Record Sifted Flour, Flour; Koeborg cake cups; tines; Ultra Bakery, Pns, shells, dilatines; tines; mayingathengwa ktri. Kodwa ke lowo merce ubhalile ando nothethethethwano gaseyenziswa. unye nabasebenzi. de baphinde ngu owo nazo zonke onke amalingu awo onke amalingu awo eliso yakwa nical College. fundi bavelu kwezi illeyo kubekho abafundi base U.C., Hew Ayanda amanani abe zikolo U.C., Hew Fatiss & Monis ing Umbutho oy! Western ukuba angayithengi Umbutho oy! Women kunye nabasebenzi Umbutho walapha e wakhupha istateme UFatiss & Monis ungumphati wefem ngabamNyama ngen abasebenzi abang imveliso, kodwa Ngubani uFatiss Record Self Rais Record Unsifted Mille pack Meal! Fatiss and Monis Princess macaron Checkers, Poto, Wrench Town Bake Somerset West.

Published by S.R.C. Press, U.C. 5 Post 20/1/8



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# WAT VERHOODT U DIE GROOTSTE BRUKKE FUNKIE DIE

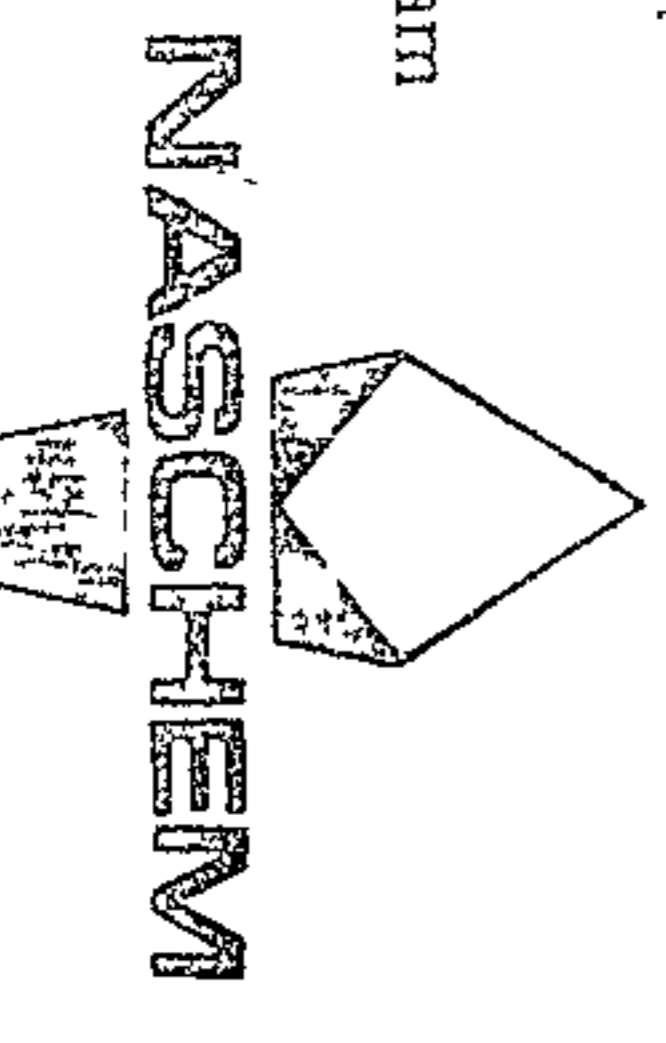
**KEN U DIE NAAM VAN DIE  
NYWERDIETSDSKRUIS  
WAT DIE TWEEDE GROOTSTE  
PRODUKSIEMAANLEG  
IN TRANSVAAL BEDRYF?**

Ons het gedink in jou in die duster wees. Daar's baie dinge by Naschem waarvan nense nie weet nie, en om die waarheid te sê, dit hoort so **C** e al ons kaarte te wys nie is deel van ons strategie.

Daar is natuurlik **C** ingewikkelde kodes in die naam Naschem verskool me. Maar agter die naam is daar die polsing van 'n reuse-onderneming. Naschem ontwerp, vervaardig en monteer 'n omvattende reeks ammunisie en chemiese produkte vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag. Dis die allerbelangrike skakel. Daarmee is ons 'n nyweheid van

uitsoerlike nasionale belang en is ons benadering een van stille verantwoordelikheid. Ons vorm deel van 'n groot bolwerk van wilsbelang en ons werk ten nouste saam met 'n maatskappye binne die raamwerk van 'n private ondernemerskap.

Genoeg gesê. Wanneer u weer die naam Naschem hoor — moontlik ml u eendag nog by ons kom werk — sal u weet dat ons die reus is wat u toekoms vooropstel.



Die stil reus.



# HY WAS BY SÊ JAGTER

Van ANTON KOTZE

BLOEMFONTEIN

Hy was by toe 'n loë amptenaar van die Vrystaatse Provinsiale Administrasie vir 'n jagtog agter die stuur van 'n amptelike voertuig inklim pas nadat dit uit 'n brandstofstank van die Administrasie volgemaak was.

Sô sê 'n jagter wat hom by ander ontevredeenes geslaan het wat bereid is om onder eed te verklaar dat senior Vrystaatse amptenare staatsvoertuie gebruik het om op die wildplaas Tussen die Riviere naby Bethulie te jag. Hy sê terwyl hy saam met

'n natuurbewaarder op 'n jagtog was, het 'n ander natuurbewaarder om die radio gevra of daar koedoes in hul nabyheid is.

Toe hy vra waarom, is aan hom geantwoord dat met Danie Grewar, LURK daar is en op 'n paar Louises wil plattel

Die natuurbewaarder het geantwoord dat daar geen koedoes in die omgewing is nie, hoewel 'n hele paar daar naby gewel het.

Toe die jagter hom oor die hulle vra, het die

VERVOLG OP BL. 4

# Jagter sê hy'n alles gesien

**VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN**  
natuurbewaarder gesê hy is siek en sat vir drie weke koppe wat na hartelus op die wildplaas kom skiet.

Die jagter daag die administrasie uit om die name bekend te maak van die sogenaamde gaste wat jaarliks genooi word om op die plaas te skiet.

Hy vra ook dat die administrasie moet sê op watter grondê iemand as 'n gas beskou kan word.

Na aanleiding van 'n persverklaring deur Mr. lan Marx, provinsiale sekretaris, vra hy ook of die administrasie bereid sal wees om kwitansties te toon vir jagpermitte en geld wat die administrasie van 'n te ontvang het vir wild wat hulle geskiet het.

Mr. Marx het Vrydag in 'n verklaring daarop gewys dat die administrasie by geleentheid amptelike gaste toelaat om 'n beperkte aantal wild te jag, en dat daar in hierdie gevalle aan alle wetlike en administratiewe vereistes voldoen word.

Die jagter sê indien die administrasie bereid is, om hierdie gegewens bekend te maak, sê hy sy naam bekend sal maak. Hy is dan ook bereid om saam met ander jagters, onder eed te getuig oor wat hy gesien en gehoor

mentaar in die rubriek Padlans onder die opskrif Die Karkas bly vol vlees gelees het. Hier het ons 'n geval van 'n bok vol wurms, sê hy.

Op Bethulie sê jagters en inwoners dat hulle al lankal weet van ongerymdhede op die wildplaas. Hulle is ongetrap omdat daar elke jaar voor die opening van die jagseisoen hoe jagters opdaag. Wanneer jagters opdaag wat maande vroer aansoek gedoen het om permitte, is die wild reeds erg verskrik.

Mr. Peet Groenewald, senior wildbewaarder op Tussen Twee Riviere, bevestig dat hoes gereeld daar kom skiet.

In geen stadium het die hooggeplaastes permitte getoon nie. Hulle het ook nie voor die jag vereiste oefenskole geskiet nie. Geen geld is betaal vir wild wat geskiet is nie, sê hy.

Die gewone man betaal by die wildplaas vir die wild wat hy plattrek.

Mr. Groenewald sê jagters het verskeie kere by hom gekla dat dit vir hulle lyk asof voorkeur aan hooggeplaastes jagers word.

„Ek het dan verduidelik dat ek en die ander natuurbewaarder, niks te doen het met die keuring van die jagters wat toegelaat word om op die plaas te skiet nie. Hierdie besluite word in

maak hoe met die keuring van jagpermitte te werk gegaan word, want geen jagter van Bethulie het die afgelope twee jaar kans gekry om 'n bok te skiet nie. Jagters uit verskeie ander dele van die land sal egter jaarliks op die plaas toe.

Uit Bloemfontein vra nog 'n jagter in 'n brief aan 'n plaaslike koerant „In die lig van geweldige belangstelling wat die jaarlikse jag van wild op die wildplaas Tussen die Riviere gewek het (my inligting is dat daar meer as 1 200 aansoeke was), voel ek dat dit in die openbare belang is dat 'n naamlys van die suksesvolle aansoekers, tesame met die onderskeie toekennings, in die pers gepubliseer word.

„Daarby behoort besonderhede van alle ander jagtogte wat op staatsgrond plaasvind, en die inligting van die belastingbetaler ter insae te lê.”

Die man het die brief in verlede jaar se jagseisoen geskryf en het nog geen reaksie daarop ontvang nie.

Die jagters wil verder weet waarom die gerieflike jagters hulle op die plaas net vir hoes is en hulle reëtaal in terte of 'n koue jagpondokkie moet slaap.

Hulle wil ook wêre betaal vir die drank wat in die jagtershuus vir gaste aangehou

14. Department of Health, Pretoria, 1977, p.17.

15. Department of Health (1978). Infant Mortality Rates in South Africa. Epidemiological Comments Dec. 1978, 1-21.

\* \* \* \* \*



# Onderzoekbelempt se dokumente gestee

# SWANDOORKEERLEWIS

221  
252

## Ampfemorfe is beetrokke

Agpaw 20/1/80

**DEUR JOHANNES WET**  
 'N IVCOR-SMOKKERLEWIS wat bestryd word, is in Suid-Afrika en Suidwes Oos-Afrika. 'n Duitse offisier, 'n staatsampfemor en 'n verskeidekolonman is beetrokke en ondersoekbelemptes is op die groot van 'n groep mense wat aan die spys van die netwerk gestaan het.

MNR DAWIE GREWAR

Min. Iru Condon, nasionale voorsitter van die SA Raad van Bewaring en Besoedingsbeheer het die wolk van RAPPOORT gese sedert die raad einde November in beloning van R1 000 aanbied in mligting wat lei tot die skuldigebevinding van wild steets in Suidwes in die raad toegegee. 'n faktore en tek foorn-prosepe van mense wat hul dank uitspreek oor die stap.

Hoewel nog niemand as ge volg van die rekening betrap is nie, is dit of die omvang van visholers in die gebied afgeveem het eby.

Daar is 'n grote 'n must lerd en wakkersheid. Die polisse het by die padblokkades insid en dit het reeds gela tot 'n inheggensteming op Orlwaratongo 'n se min Condon.

Hy voeg by dat die beloning nie politie geskynner is nie. Ons soek geen stiek van die Weermag, mase te slaan nie. Ongelukkig is dit so dat die

\* VERVOLG OP BL. 4 \*

end met 'n ongedekte lewende het 'n by sy huns in Prtorat nigebeek en dokumesteel. Dit het die ondersoek beemoel.

Hoewel 'n baie streng inter-nasionale strafsel bestaan waartoepeens voorop-ofuitgevoor kan word, is 'n gite of grootskepepe beelng met per-nulle eglykeword.

Levyl 'n mens 'n permit moet he watop volledige besonderteit. Verskal word van waar 'n alhoer en watom 'n oflanti geskiet word, is dit of somat 3 500 kg voor, in die eerste ses maande van verkle, jaar omwetting uitgevoers.

Sedert begin 1979 word geen nuwe idepetmitte in Suidwes uitgegert nie. Dit word gedoen omdat die owerheid wil versiel hoeveel wild daar in die gebied is.

Permitte om oflanti te sluet word net by hoe nison-dortup toe geslaan, byvoor-beeld vanner oflanti skade daaning by damme en so niter. Vanner 'n permit wil eege-stran word, moet die voorper veling verkoop en die opbrengs aan die staat geve word.

**Dit lyk in hierdie stadium of daar op groot skaal bedrog met permitte gepleeg is en die name van sommige beetrokkes sal moontlik van-deesweek bekend gemaak word.**

Die ondersoek is egter bemoeilik, alhoerdat daar vandeeweek by die huns van een van die ondersoekbelemptes ingebreek en dokumente gestee is.

Daar word eep dat van 'n organisasie wat in Johannesburg in Kapland skakei met die inspooring van Suidwes en Suid-Afrika.

Aan die mense word wapens vel kit en opdrag gegee om te sluet wat voor-kom.

Daar word beveer dat woi 'n gemetlike metode geveed het om geld omwetting uit die land te kry.

Min. Nias Greyling van die afdeling natuurbeveeing van die Transvaalse Provisiale Administrasie beharing die ondersoek.

...ashed by the central government. The various med-  
 taining data for Africans. Birth statistics for  
 es are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty  
 of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies,  
 lity between the observed groups. There is no 'true'  
 The choice of standard population affects the  
 ng the elderly, while a developed standard population  
 ard will give great weight to infant deaths and little  
 The choice of an underdeveloped  
 rious age groups. The choice of the weightings given to  
 and population will affect the observed population,  
 nd dividing the total standard population. While  
 s in the standard population, adding the number of  
 mortality rates in the observed population by the  
 the death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying  
 relation which can only be fully expressed in terms of a  
 rtality rate provides a single figure for the mortality  
 tuation.

...h appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess  
 were pictured in Part I with the exception of the  
 ture of the population. The population pyramids of  
 Of these figures is confounded by the differences in  
 es' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.



254 S. Tribuna 20/1/80

# WARM-UP FOR

# WAR

## The army heat-tests its troopies . . . in case life becomes just too hot to handle

THE HEAT is on . . . to spotlight National Servicemen who may not stand up to the rigours and stresses of life under the African sun.

This week thousands of day-old troopies undertook a simple 10-minute test to determine their tolerance to heat.

It was a test of hope bringing comfort to mums and dads throughout the country who shuddered when Signalman Arnold Levin died of heat exhaustion.

To ease their anguish and bring a nation peace of mind, the SADF has introduced a world first . . . the testing of an entire intake for intolerance to heat.

The SADF doesn't know the value of the simple test yet. There are many figures to be evaluated and results to be followed up. But the message is clear . . . and for the lad who shipped into the possibility zone the watching will be very careful.

and caution is the keyword.

Brigadier "Coe" Scheepers, chief of Medical Staff (Operations), told how National Servicemen sensitive to heat stroke can be made less so by means of a conditioning programme.

The programme doesn't take a definite form. The emphasis is on lack of excess. You must not, in the first 14 days over-exercise them," Brig Scheepers said.

But it all meant very little to the minuscule troopie who lined up alongside me in the security test with a difference.

"I don't know what the test is about, don't know what heat exhaustion means," said Pieter Gouwens of Potchefstroom who was 19 on Thursday and stands

between 60 and 70 men in the lecture hall of the South African Medical Services training centre.

Some of the troopies seemed brooding and confused as they stepped on to the tilling planks . . . and the results came tumbling out.

Private Etienne Theron, 19, is from Rustenburg, and weighs 93 kilograms. His results were within the normal limits, said one of the monitoring force of medical orderlies, Pi Scheepers.

My pulse rate was 88 before the test and 128 afterwards.

"If you were a man, it would be quite average," said Commandant "Grit" Griffioen.

"A man's work capacity is better and your point of gravity is lower."

A female 128 is roughly equivalent to a male 100.

Brigadier Scheepers explained that an after-test reading below 120 meant you should not theoretically get heat exhaustion.

From 120 to 140 it was possible but doubtful. Over 140 there was a possibility.

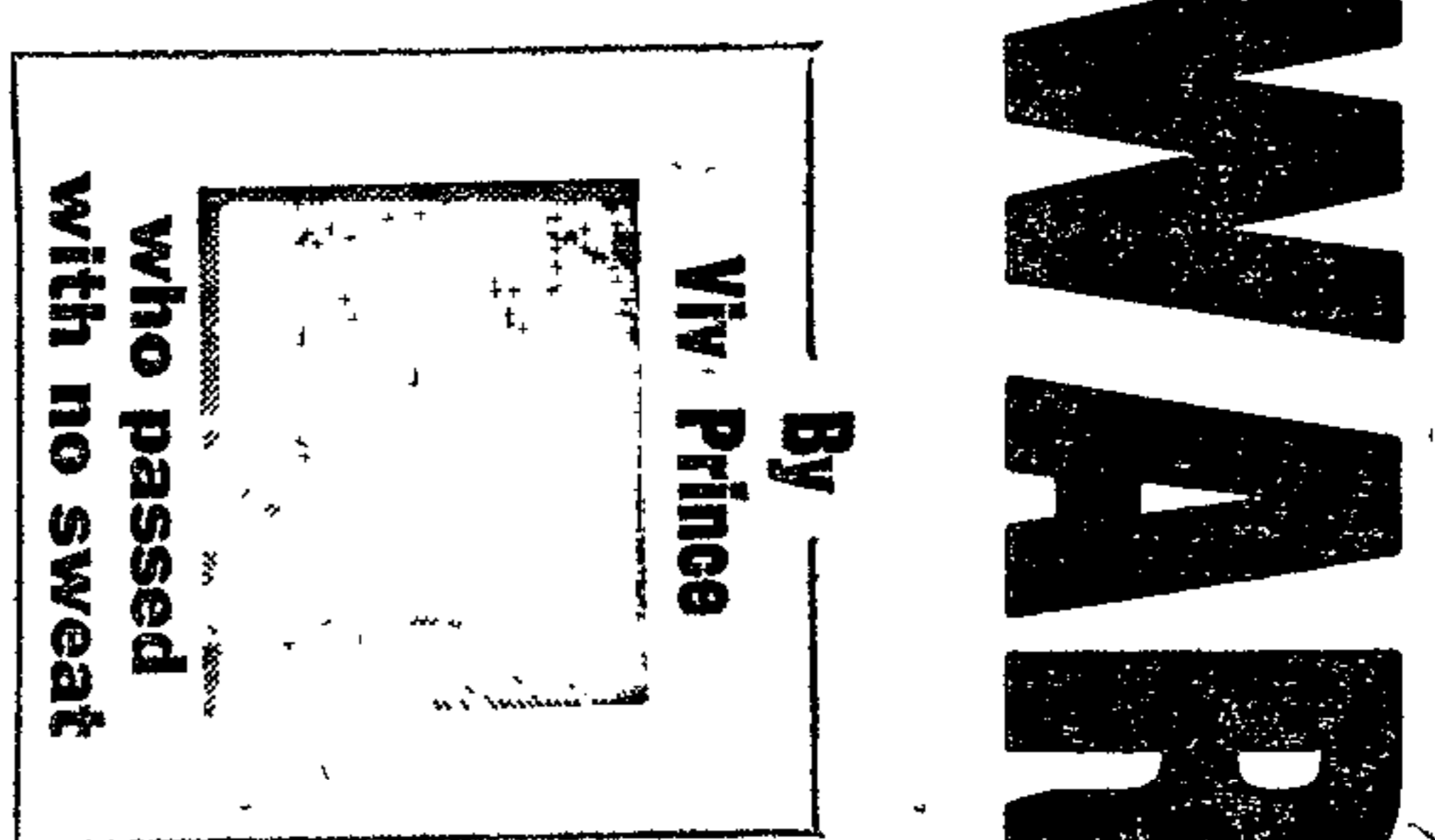
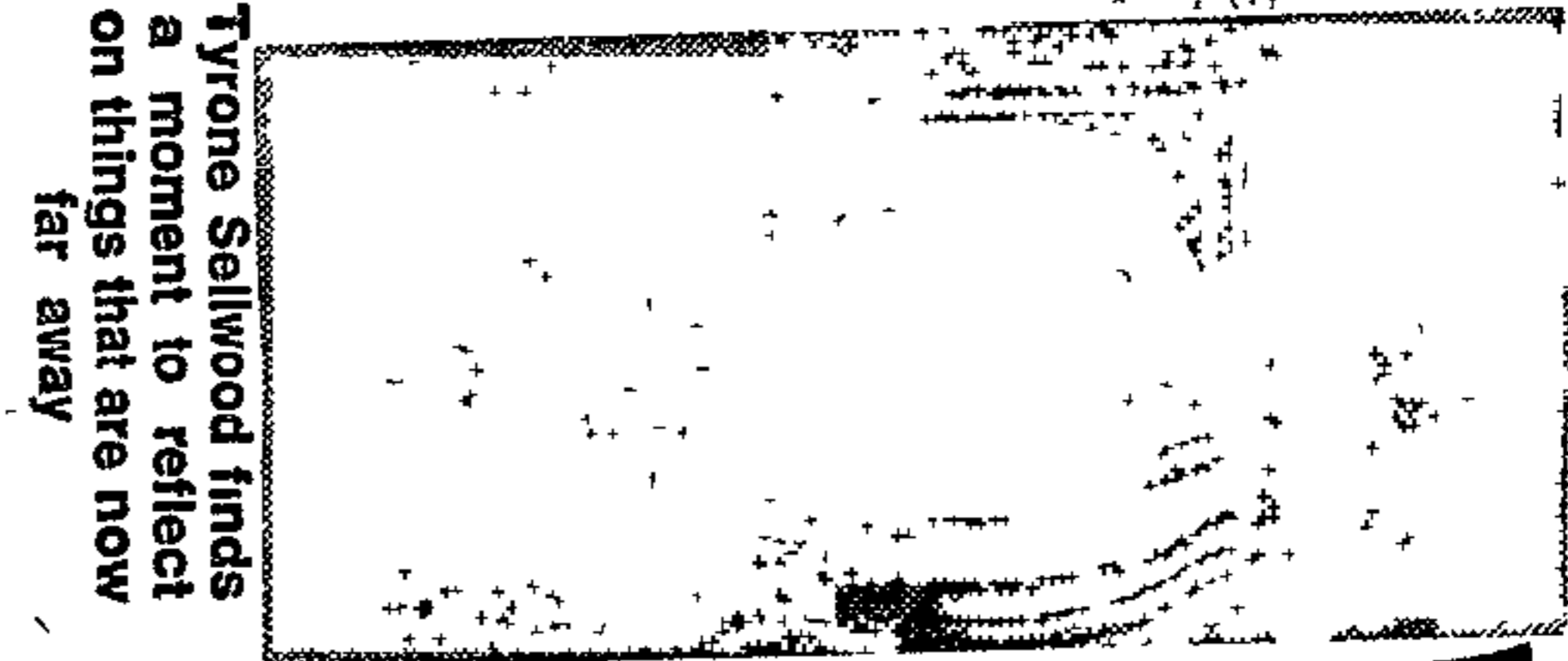
For the men in this danger zone the checks have begun within a week the SADF is hoping to know the percentage of the intake that fall into the class of 140 plus.

Certainly at Voortrekkerhoogte, on the day I visited, there were very few, no more than 10. Everywhere awareness is the key note, SADF

instructors have attended lectures on heat exhaustion and written exams on the subject.

At the Medical Services training centre there are notices on the walls: "Emergency procedure for heat exhaustion."

Some military camps are being equipped with sirens to warn instructors that the weather is too hot for training.



Tyrone Selwood finds a moment to reflect on things that are now far away

By Viv Prince who passed with no sweat

### Danger

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The man behind the SADF heat test is Professor Cyril Wynndham, head of the Institute of Biostatistics (Transvaal Branch) at the Medical Research Council.

Prof Wynndham studied the problem of heat intolerance while director of the Human Sciences laboratory of the gold mining industry.

He probed for factors that lead to heat intolerance and found out that a man with a low capacity for work is a probability for heat stroke.

Hence the step-up test . . . and the measuring of a man's reaction to a set level of effort

An overweight man who is unfit is quite likely to fare badly in the step-up test.

After careful physical training he could become fit and consequently far less susceptible to heat exhaustion.

But, points out Prof Wynndham, a man who is decidedly overweight and unfit is not likely to be trained to a level where he is not susceptible to heat exhaustion.

are-groups was not to spread the thus diminish their impact. The focus on general health and hygiene standards on only one disease - trachoma - which occurs as a result of poor hygiene and preventive concepts were introduced:

re-cloths; washing, and cal and other waste matter from the through the establishment of pit-

### Overweight

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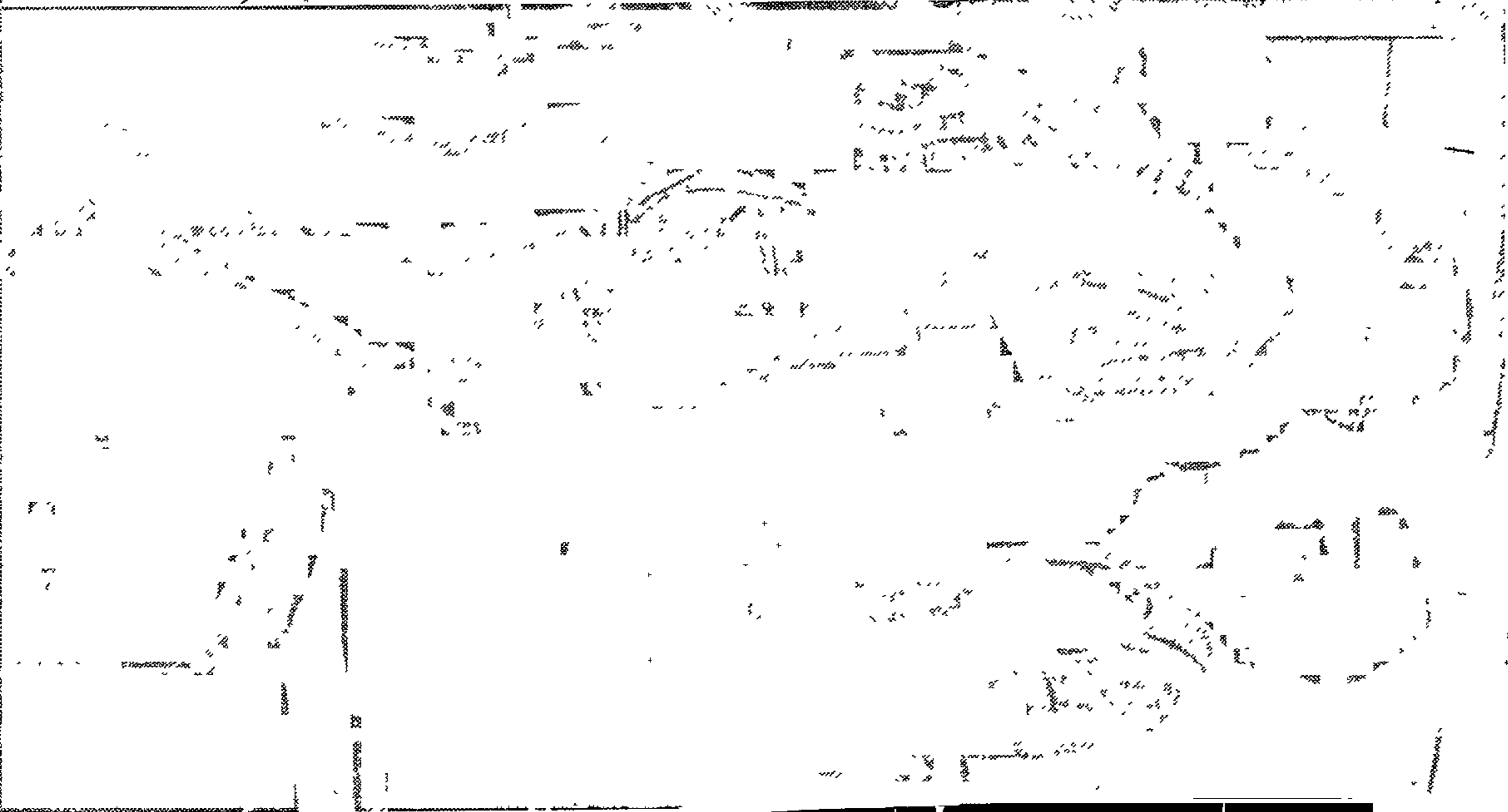
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A group of troopies undergo the step-up test for heat exhaustion



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# HOW AMERICA SOLD US

IN WHAT it described as a great South African triumph, a US television documentary this week presented viewers with a dramatic hour-long account of what it claimed was a 50-million dollars arms shipment to South Africa that was fully — but secretly — backed by the CIA, the State Department and the Defence Department.

The programme, *Hot Shells: U.S. Arms For South Africa*, took over from where an earlier combined BBC and Canadian Broadcasting Corporation investigative TV feature left off — an alleged space research centre in the Caribbean that was in fact a front for a heavy artillery research range — and traced the elaborate movement of 50,000 steel castings that were, in fact, highly sophisticated 155mm artillery shells.

"The whole secret operation," said the commentator, "was a great triumph for South Africa."

The documentary claimed that not only did a U.S. firm, the Space Research Corporation, supply high-powered artillery projectiles and equally high-powered technology to South Africa in the late 1970s, but the U.S. Government knew about the deal and facilitated it.

## Arms dealer

This time the TV investigating team traced a CIA-connected arms dealer, Colonel Jack Frost, who was the anonymous "Deep Throat" in a similar documentary last year.

He was then known as "YQ Gun Men/1". In this instalment, his identity fully divulged, Colonel Frost gave a detailed account of how he had initiated contacts between South Africa and the Space Research Corporation. He then dropped out of the deal and warned the State Department about what was going on.

He also described meetings with Denis Zeederburg of the S.A. Armaments Board, who eventually told him the plan was too costly. He thus assumed South Africa had withdrawn from it.

But this, according to the investigating team did not stop the scheme going through.

*Hot Shells* set out — with lengthy footage of manifests and bills of lading for 50,000 Rough



**RAMSAY MILNE** reports from NEW YORK

Forgings, the vessel Tugelaland which was evidently heading for Cape Town from its loading port in Antigua — to show that normal scrutiny was waived.

The Pentagon, in fact, the investigators claimed, approved the deal in a record-breaking four days.

Much of the early negotiation for the alleged deal took place in North Troy, a leafy village in Vermont on the U.S.-Canadian border.

It was there, the programme claimed, "the South Africans found what they were looking for — ammunition for the GC 5 155mm gun — a howitzer that can outshoot any other in the world."

The programme quoted Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of *Post Transvaal*, as saying that though solutions to South Africa's problems could not be solved "through gun barrels, there was no doubt that South Africa can maintain its present system so long as it has the military means."

Prime Minister P. W. Botha, in what was presented as a recent interview, was quoted as saying: "We will hit harder and harder. Harder than we did in Angola."

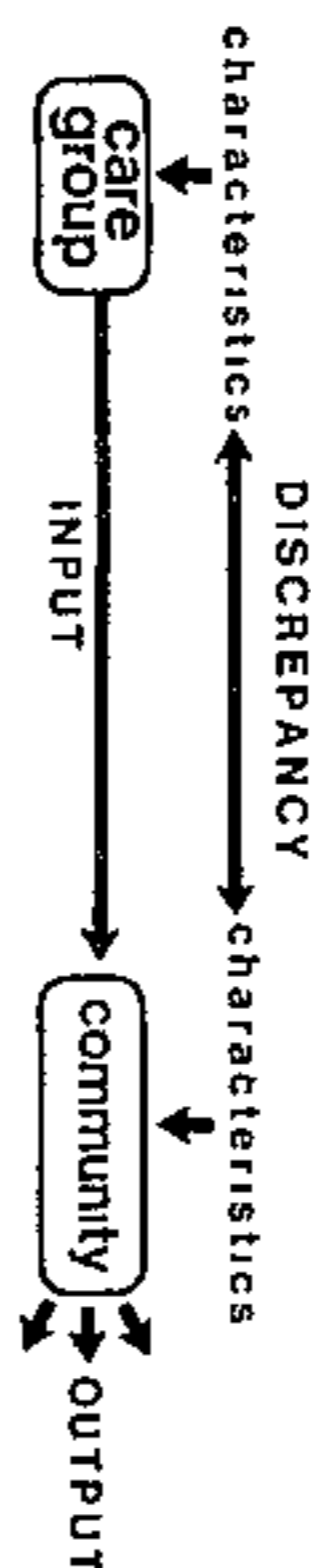
A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said from Pretoria yesterday that South Africa's policy in this regard was common knowledge.

"We never react or comment on allegations regarding our acquisition or sales of arms."

He visited approximately 440

illagers whether they knew of either they would like to join said they would like to join a how to. The two indices care-groups are perceived on.

care-group as being involved 388 saw the care-group as



# ARMERS

ACH OF A COMMUNITY



22/1/80 Argus

# SADF to testify in secret

254

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The South African Defence Force was today granted permission to lead some of its evidence behind closed doors before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into defence reporting.

The defence team, led by Major-General Phil Pretorius, was last week granted an extension of time to formulate the application

M Justice M T Steyn granted the application today saying it was 'eminently reasonable'

The Defence Force's evidence will be given in eight parts:

- An introduction by General Pretorius, in open session.
- The nature and content of the onslaught against South Africa, partially in camera
- The extent of present, and expected, operations, in camera
- Vulnerabilities in the Defence Force, in open session
- An analysis of media coverage in the field, in open session.
- Propaganda techniques, in open session
- Practical problems in media liaison, partially in camera
- Summary and recommendations.

In the introduction, General Pretorius, the SADF's Director General of Civic Action, said the free world was the target of a total onslaught by the communist powers and South Africa was a prime target.

### DIPLOMACY

This onslaught covered fields such as diplomacy, the military, psychological aspects and the economy. The threat can only be countered by a total strategy, co-ordinating all

the power bases of the country. 'We believe the intensity of the onslaught is increasing, specifically against the security forces and in the psychological fields which are most vulnerable,' he said.

### BATTLE

The media was a powerful weapon in countering the onslaught. The battle for the hearts and minds of men was vitally important and the media played an important role.

'We do not intend breaking down the Press or digging out old grievances. We will give a projection and tendencies in the media,' he added.

At birth, the white:Asian:coloured' ratio is 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 for whites, Asians and Africans, the ratio is 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 65 for whites, Asians and Africans, the ratio is 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated



# 'Mail' man tells of big setback

254 ROM 26.1.80

## Pretoria Bureau

THE way the Government and the Defence Force handled Press coverage of the Angolan war was a 'disaster in public disclosure', the Steyn Commission was told yesterday.

Mr Don Marshall, head of the Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria bureau, told the commission that the Government's clampdown severely damaged the credibility of the South African Press.

'The South African Press suffered its greatest setback in public credibility and this has not been restored.

'Before the Angolan campaign if a government like the MPLA had put out a statement that South Africa was invading Angola, the news would have been laughed off by the South Africans.

Today there would not be the same public reaction because we can never be sure States which are hostile to us can put out allegations devoid of truth but there will always be an element of doubt because we have been lied to by our own people.

'A denial by South Africa would not easily erase that doubt because of the damage

that was done to the Defence Force's credibility over Angola.

'I might add that the full story of Angola is still not known by the South African public - and probably never will be.'

Mr Marshall told the commission that if people were not being told everything, they would conclude things were not going well.

'Even today, news of casualties other than deaths are not disclosed to the Press, and rumour gets around that Voortrekkerhoogte is crammed with soldiers who have had their legs blown off and that this is the reason why the Press is not allowed to report it.'

Mr Marshall said the South African public could take bad news and he pointed out how well South Africa had taken the shattering news about Delville Wood and the fall of Tobruk.

The Defence Force was making a mistake if it believed that by strengthening the controls on the Press, problems like conscientious objection were simply going to disappear, he said.

'In many instances Press treatment of a sensitive subject, such as conscientious objection and religion, can lead to a better understanding of an issue.'

He also asked the commission to lift the veil of secrecy that surrounded Armscor.

Professor S A Strauss of the

University of South Africa told the commission that secret court hearings on violations of the Defence Act should only be considered when classified information was involved.

'We have a strong tradition in this country of fearless and independent courts who give decisions which often tread on the toes of the powers that-be.'

'In the last 30 years there has been an unfortunate tendency to remove certain areas of the law away from the jurisdiction of the courts.'

Professor Strauss agreed with Mr Von Lieres, an advocate who is deputy chairman of the commission and deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal, that the courts must be seen to be working during a time of revolutionary war.

The destruction of due legal process undermined the confidence of the population in the law, led to demoralisation, and alienated the people from the authorities. He agreed with Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, the commission's chairman, that eventually the morale of the armed forces would be affected.

Professor Strauss believed Press complaints about the wideness of section 118b were justified.

The granting of statutory status to the Newspaper Press Union similar to that of the Medical and Dental Council might improve liaison between the SADF and the media, he said.

OPEN SATURDAY  
TILL 10PM FOR  
BOOKS  
18 Pretoria St (off Clarendon St) Hillbrow  
EXCLUSIVE BOOKS

10 - RAPPORT, 27 Januarie 1930 \*\*

# OMROKKELOPER IS JOEKETOER

Van JOHAN DE WET

'n POGING om 'n natuurbewaarder van Suidwes-Afrika met £40 000 om te koop sodat 'n saak teen 'n ivoor- en wildsmokkelenaar laat vaar kon word, kan vandag deur RAPPORT onthul word.

sis of the different dis- whites and 'coloureds' in fined age groups. Thus ly responsible for a far the 'coloureds', Table I cular diseases have been 1941.

in this analysis concea ause of the changes in d 929, it is not possible es in greater detail. 000 appear in Italics in ty experiences of the 'c

Mr. Polla Swart, assistent-direkteur van die afdeling natuurbe- waring en toerisme van die Suidwes-Afrikaanse Administrasie, het van- deeswek aan RAPPORT bevestig dat die omkoop- aanbod verlede jaar ge- doen is

Die aanbod aan 'n Wind- hoekse natuurbewaarder is deur 'n tussenganger ge- doen. Die natuurbewaarder het dit van die hand gewys "Ek is trots en dankbaar om te kan sê dat die aanbod die natuurbewaarder net meer vasbeslote gemaak het om te help om die hele kwessie van wildstelery en smokkelary in Suidwes dood te druk," het mnr Swart gesê

## Tussenuitruiger sou

## vir ivoor, betroulik

RAPPORT weet wie die natuurbewaarder wou om- koop Hy is 'n bekende Suidwester Maar omdat ondersoek op die oomblik aan die gang is, het RAP- PORT besluit om nie sy naam, of dié van die betrok- ke natuurbewaarder, nou bekend te maak nie

Volgens mnr Swart word die taak van natuurbe- wardeders erg bemoeilik. "Geluk- lig kom pogings tot omko- pery nie dikwels voor nie, maar die natuurbe- wardeders werk om 'n saak van smokkelary te bewys, want

die smokkelars ken al die fynere kunstes en daarby beskik hulle oor groot somme geld Hulle kry hulp van mense wat nie beset hoe belangrik dit is om Suidwes se wild en natuur te bewaar nie," sê mnr Swart

Hy het ook verwys na talle dreigemente wat al in die verlede geenter is teen natuurbe- wardeders wat mense voor die hof bring

"Die manne is al gedreig dat hulle geruineer sal word Gelukkig laat hulle

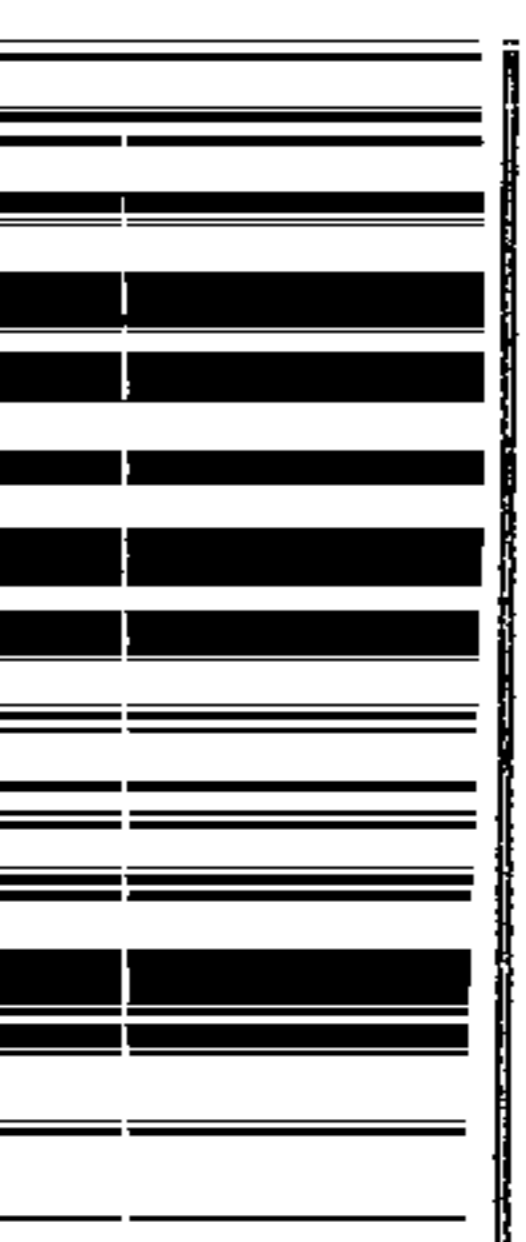
hulle nie afsrik nie," sê mnr Swart

RAPPORT verneem by 'n natuurliedhebber van Suidwes-Afrika dat die baas-smokkelars uiters versigtig werk Hulle han- teer seide self die ivoor of velle wat hulle na die buiteland stuur. Hulle ge- bruik voortdurend tussen- gangers om die werk teen betaling vir hulle te doen

Wanneer iemand dan wel vasgetrek word, is hy ge- woonlik 'n onbelangrike skakel in die smokkel- ketting, word gesê

and average life expectancy in years. For REST the for the the sin- stat From an 1 decr This IMR, In S 'col The 1

al Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions. n of life. This was calculated both at birth (e<sup>0</sup>) age (e<sup>45</sup>) for both males and females. It expresses the additional years an individual would be expected to live years. proportional mortality was the only index calculated.





# Reporter quizzed by Defence commission

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Times Defence Reporter, Mr Willem Steenkamp, was extensively questioned by a member of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry yesterday on the newspaper's coverage of the trial of Mr Peter Moll, the conscientious objector who was jailed for refusing to do military service

Mr K von Lieres, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal and a member of the commission examining the reporting of Defence matters handed Mr Steenkamp a copy of the Cape Times' report on Mr Moll's conviction and asked if the substantial length of the report was not "out of proportion"

Mr Steenkamp replied that he had been asked by the newspaper to do a comprehensive report

Mr Von Lieres also asked Mr Steenkamp what the newspaper's policy was towards conscientious objectors, and he replied that the newspaper believed that objectors of Moll's type should be catered for in a more effective way than was the case at present

Mr Steenkamp was asked to submit copies of articles carried by the newspaper on a

letter written by Mr Moll, as well as any articles the newspaper had published on Section 67 of the Defence Act (which spells out that conscientious objectors may do service in a non-combatant role)

Mr Von Lieres agreed with a suggestion by Mr Steenkamp, submitted in a written memorandum, to the effect that Defence reporters should have more status and seniority

Answering another question by Mr Von Lieres, Mr Steenkamp said he had never been pressured or asked or instructed to write reports which amounted to propaganda for the SADF

"If I was ever asked to do this, I would refuse," he said

Asked whether he found the SADF to be super-sensitive on Defence reporting, Mr Steenkamp replied that the Defence Force was very sensitive about certain issues, and that conscientious objection was apparently one of them

Many of the reporting restrictions imposed by the Defence Act and the news blackout of the Angolan invasion had made many members of the public cynical about Defence reports in the Press, he said

Mr J J van Rooyen, a publisher from Stellenbosch, told the commission that a freer

flow of information to the Press would be the best way to scotch rumours and make people believe what they read in the Press, reports Sapa

It was not possible to make the Defence Act stricter on paper in order to increase its effectiveness, he said, adding that problems emerged when the Act had to be applied in practice

The State could not litigate every day against the news media, and the media and their listeners and readers had a right to know what was going on

This had resulted in an agreement which existed as a working document between the Defence Force and the Newspaper Press Union

Mr Van Rooyen said this was a commendable effort between the two parties to try to find a workable arrangement

However he added, it was clear that the interests of SA in a war situation had to receive priority over other interests such as the full freedom of the news media or the right of the public to be fully informed

● Today a delegation from the Newspaper Press Union will appear before the commission

COMPANIES

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1) Unless it is entitled to, every company shall, any shares, debentures, ready for delivery the securities of which the

subsection (1), the pro-

(1) No person shall make an offer of shares which in its form and less it is accompanied section to be included

shares which are listed been granted by, any ister by notice in the making the offer or the stock exchange, or persons—

business it is to deal

principals or agents, or

the offer the holders of shares of the same com-

capacity as such, by an executor or administrator of a deceased estate or a trustee of an insolvent estate or a liquidator or trustee referred to in the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966 (Act No. 28 of 1966), or

- (d) if the offer is made or the material is published for the purpose of a sale in execution or by public auction or by public tender, or
- (e) if the said offer is accompanied by a prospectus registered under Chapter VI of this Act

(3) The said written statement shall be dated and signed by the person or persons making the offer or issuing, distributing or publishing the said material and if such person is a company, by every director thereof

(4) The written statement aforesaid shall not contain any matter other than the particulars required by this section to be included therein, and shall not be in characters less large or less legible than any characters used in the offer (if in writing) or in any document accompanying such statement

(5) The said written statement shall contain particulars with respect to the following matters:

- (a) Whether the person making the offer is acting as principal or agent and, if as agent, the name of his principal and an address in the Republic where that principal can be served with process, and the nature and extent of the remuneration received or receivable by the agent for his services,



The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Table 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the underlying structure of the population. The population of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The ripple was either an indication of an atomic explosion or an "awfully strange coincidence," said another congressional aide.

Ever since the State Department first announced the suspected explosion four months ago, the Carter Administration has tried to explain it away with stories that sound to some scientists like one strange coincidence after another.

**Man-made**

A panel of outside scientists convened by the White House first said that what the satellite saw could have been a super-bolt of lightning or a freak strike of lightning at the same time as a meteor began burning up in the atmosphere.

The panel has since discounted these theories, now saying the satellite could have malfunctioned or seen a double glint of light off another satellite or descending meteor. A final report is due next week and is understood to reach no conclusions.

But evidence is piling up on the side of a man-made nuclear explosion. Besides disclosing the presence of the South African warships and the ripple in the ionosphere, the CIA is telling Congress that two sensors and not one aboard the satellite detected the double flash, characteristic of a nuclear blast.

That would discount the malfunction theory. The double flash was

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**'Atom blast' linked to SA Navy**

**Washington**

South African warships were conducting a secret exercise at sea on the night nuclear scientists believe an atomic explosion went off in the skies south of the Cape, says the CIA.

It also says that two sensors on board a satellite that night (September 22) detected the double flash characteristic of a nuclear blast, discounting the theory that the satellite's equipment had malfunctioned.

The exact location of the exercise is unknown, but the Central Intelligence Agency has told a few select committees of the US House and Senate that the exercise was held at roughly the same latitude and longitude at which the explosion appeared to take place in the atmosphere.

A congressional aide briefed by the CIA said that suggests the source of the explosion could have been a rocket launched from one of those South African ships. The CIA has also said that that same night, scientists looking into space with the world's largest radio telescope saw a ripple moving through the ionosphere in the skies over Puerto Rico a few hours after a Vela satellite saw a double flash of light in the Southern Hemisphere some 6 500 km away.

**Coincidence?**

Scientists have calculated that a shock wave starting in the skies near southern Africa at about 3 am would have arrived in the skies over Puerto Rico at about the same time as they saw the ripple in the

calculated for 1970, the last census year. This is the mortality experience of a hypothetical conditions which would exist if a were eliminated. It gives an indication that cause on the expectation of life.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.

These figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans. An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

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Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the most important in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the latter is the main cause.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is noticeable that the expectation of life for urban Africans is the large measure of migration. The characteristic of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent. However, what is of interest is the ratio of life for the three communities. At birth, the ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88 0,77 for females, at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91 0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at age 45 as compared to males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at age 45. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality, with a death rate from enteritis and diarrhoea which is very high, but a low rate from tuberculosis and malaria. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality, with a death rate from enteritis and diarrhoea which is very high, but a low rate from tuberculosis and malaria.

## A-blast linked to SA Navy

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described by Los Alamos scientists as the "unmistakable" signature of an atomic blast — a fireball blacked out for an instant by the shockwave surrounding it, then reappearing 99 times as intense as the shock wave dissipated.

The calculations linking the Puerto Rico apple to an alleged explosion over southern Africa have been challenged by the White House scientists and are now being checked by another independent group.

Although defence experts from South Africa have emphatically denied that any atomic explosion took place, radioactive fallout in New Zealand shortly after September 22 caused fresh speculation.

New Zealand scientists said the fallout was of the kind to be expected from a "small but recent atomic explosion in the atmosphere".

While it cannot confirm an explosion, the CIA has told Congress that there was an explosion it suspects South Africa of having set it off. The CIA also mentions Israel as a suspect but rules out Pakistan and India. *Washington Post News Service.*

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.



is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which contribute a comparatively large proportion to the total population, for example 'coloured' children 0-4 years old. The different demographic pro-

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either age 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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## 'Defence Force deliberately lied to SA Press'

CAPE TOWN — An Argus reporter, Mr Henrie Geysler, yesterday blamed Defence Force censorship for harming individual reporters and newspapers in the eyes of the public.

He was giving evidence before the Steyn Commission inquiring into media coverage of defence matters.

Mr Geysler said the Defence Force had no right to withhold information from the Press and the public unless it pertained to national security.

He said it was necessary to re-draft the Defence Act so that a clear distinction was drawn between national security and public interest.

He cited in particular the censorship of South Africa's involvement in the Angolan civil war, and of news items in connection with South African prisoners of war.

"Both these events were the subject of rumours, speculation and half-truths. Newspapers were inundated with calls from the angry public demanding we expose the situations," he said.

"But the Defence Act and the agreement — between the Newspaper Press Union and the SADF — tied our hands. The public did not understand this and accused us of siding with the SADF in keeping the truth from the people."

Mr Geysler mentioned a recent incident at the Upington military base when soldiers went AWOL because of conditions in the camp.

The army had deliberately lied about the figure, he said.

It originally said 65 soldiers were missing, then between 60 and 70. Only after persistent inquiries had it admitted that more than 100 were missing. The exact figure had never been disclosed.

Mr Geysler said the Defence

Force reacted "almost hysterically" when newspapers published articles they did not like. There were attempts and veiled threats to stop publication of items. There was evasion, stalling and, now and then, deliberate distortion of the truth.

An example was an article that appeared in The Argus in connection with the distribution of The Citizen newspaper within the force. This led to a public attack on The Argus by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan.

After first threatening Press Council action, the SADF dropped its complaints and then appointed a military board of inquiry. The SADF refused to disclose its findings to The Argus, Mr Geysler said.

He said the SADF was hypersensitive on many issues, to the point of being "ridiculous".

Information freely available in the publication 'Jane's All the World's Aircraft' was censored by the SADF.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company and a member of the joint Press-Defence Force liaison committee, told the commission the power of the Press rested almost exclusively in its credibility, and if this was damaged its influence was severely undermined.

He said the Press in general felt the powers of the SADF were far too wide, and that very few newspapermen would find the NPU-SADF agreement satisfactory.

"We nevertheless work within the agreement because up to now we have seen no way to change the Defence Act. However, we still feel that more information, not less, is the answer to the maintenance of Press credibility and public confidence." — Sapa

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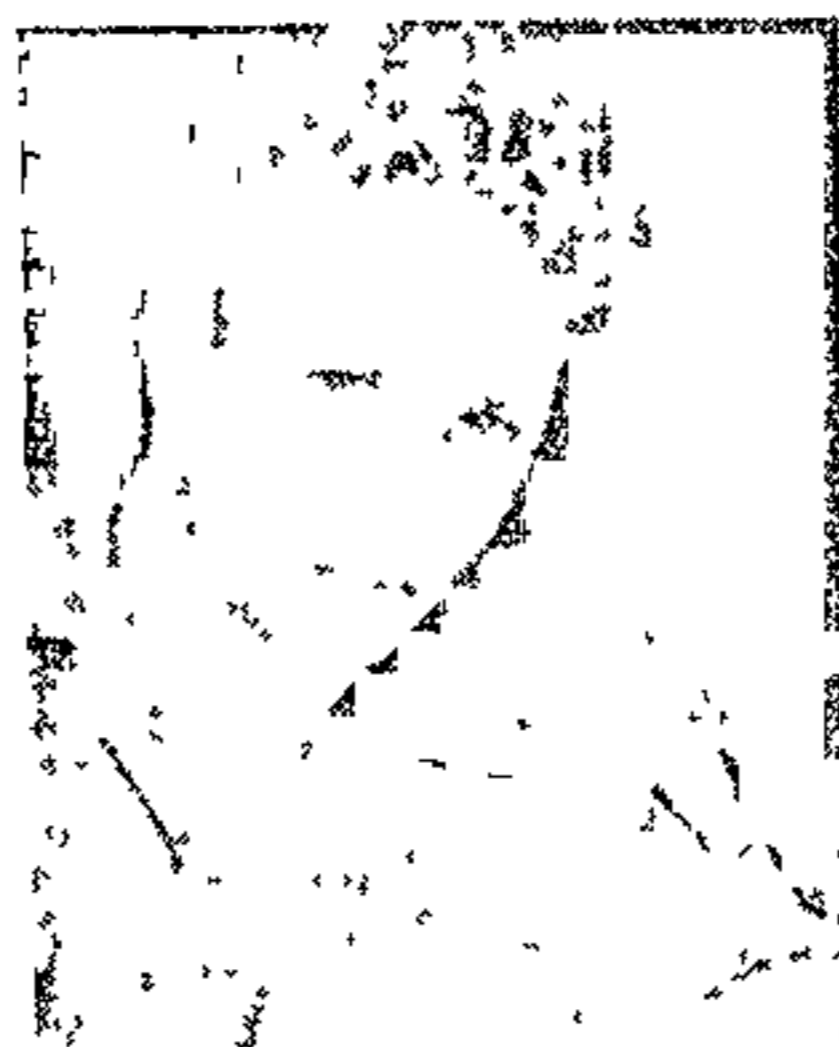
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ANOTHER school has been hit by classes boycott — this time it is Alafang Secondary School in Katlehong, Germiston.

Students at the school yesterday refused to enter classes until the principal, a Mr Tyobeka, had been removed



Rifleman A W Green

When POST visited the school yesterday we found teachers — national servicemen in full uniform including holstered revolvers — attempting to persuade the students to get into class

The chief liaison officer for the Department of Education and Training Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht said he had "no comment" to make

The students made several allegations one of them that the principal had threatened to dismiss all his staff

According to the students, the principal wanted to dismiss the black civilian staff and bring a "gun toting batallion" to teach them The number of soldier teachers presently at the school could not be established yesterday

One of the white teachers, Rifleman A W Green, told POST: "The students refused to pray, to sing and to go to classes, but sang freedom songs as they did not want the principal, Mr Tyobeka But the matter was difficult to handle because they refused to speak to us

"Mr Tyobeka then called the police who promised to investigate other allegations concerning Mr Tyobeka." Rifleman Green said

Rifleman Green continued "This got the students so mad they ran amok, destroying property My car was severely scratched and its windscreen wipers were removed by the angry students"

By noon yesterday most students had returned

# Reporter highlights 'war paradox'

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CAPE TOWN — The flow of restricted information from the Defence Force highlighted a paradox where, it seemed to him as a military correspondent, that South Africa was not in a war situation.

"But as a soldier, I know we are," Mr John Coetzee told the Steyn Commission yesterday.

Mr Coetzee is a Citizen Force officer and also military correspondent for an Afrikaans magazine.

He said that while it might be wise to restrict certain

information to the public, he did not feel the Press should be treated the same way. Part of a good working relationship between the Press and the SADF should be recognition that military correspondents needed restricted information — and could be trusted to withhold it if necessary.

"For instance, if the Defence Force decides that only 60% of a story should be released to the public, this could probably be a good decision. However, I think a good Press should know

70 to 100% of the story — not to satisfy its own curiosity, but to place the story in the right perspective."

Mr Coetzee said the SADF Press liaison committee, composed of administrative personnel and editors, was ineffective and little of its work filtered down to military correspondents.

"Something drastic will have to be done with this committee. One thing which could work would be a corps or institute of military correspondents, with the office-bearers serving also on the liaison committee. In this way correspondents would be kept better informed and have a better working relationship with the Defence Force."

He suggested also that the Defence Force issue a monthly information bulletin detailing border operations and the state of the war, and that the Minister of Defence appoint a Press secretary to improve the information flow from his department.

"A weak link in Press relationship is Cape Town," he said. "Information to local newspapers and magazines is

handled by a junior officer at the Castle during the parliamentary recess. During the parliamentary session, a senior officer is on duty — but the rest of the time the working relationship is less than satisfactory."

"An officer of at least the rank of colonel should always be available, and should receive his information direct from Pretoria — rather than the present system, where important information is issued to Transvaal newspapers and the Defence Force then relies on them to feed their sister papers elsewhere," said Mr Coetzee.

The Steyn Commission, hearing evidence on defence reporting, will conclude its sitting today — Sapa.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions. Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth ( $e_0$ ) for both males and females. It expresses the

would be expected to live

only index calculated.

mortality rates (SMR) 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst

summarised in Fig. 4. Since death that decreases in the mortality experience give rise to a corresponding increase. Thus, although it is to be expected the mortality rates for persons over sing trend, it is of some concern that based between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' cups.

fic mortality rates of whites and d constant for persons between the ages in less than 5 years of age, the gap widening. In 1941, white children under the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'



# Lecturer Warns SA of Russian threat

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THE period 1980 to 1985 would prove the most dangerous and most critical of this century, Mr Douglas McClure, author and political scientist, told the Steyn commission

He outlined the increased Soviet intervention in Europe and Africa and emphasized the preparedness of the Russians for total war and the relative state of unpreparedness of the United States and Nato countries

Control of South Africa and her mineral resources was one of the objectives of the Soviet Union, he said

The South African public needed to be informed to a much greater extent than it was at present. There was a need for greater journalistic freedom, especially in the field of defence, and a desperate need for the public to be more informed so that it would not panic or be distrustful of the authorities when the onslaught came

"If one bears in mind that the USSR has now built up the largest war machine in the history of mankind, most of it located in Eastern Europe poised on the Iron Curtain dividing Europe in half, and one also recalls Henry Kissinger's warning that never in history has a military force even approximating the size of this one been constructed, not been used, then it would seem that the period 1980 to 1985 will be the most dangerous and critical of this century"



Mr Douglas McClure, left front, author and political scientist, gave evidence yesterday at the Steyn Commission on defence reporting. The commission members from the left are Mr L C Masterson, Major General N N Webster, Mr K P C O von Lieres, Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Mr D A S Herbst and Colonel K H Fisher. The stenographer is Mrs R Pedersen

Le Châtelain de Couci: Chp

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que disirent parler le duc de Venise et vindrent parler le duc de Gades et vindrent parler le saint Martin... L'indemain de la saint Martin Ainsy se loja l'ajout de Gadres assésiéée Lor le for de pavillon.

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Lor veïssiez maint chevalier et maint bon destrier traire des huissiers, et maint riche tref et maint bel pavillon.

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BY almost any conventional index of national military power, South Africa continues to tower over any current or foreseeable African opponent or coalition. Its list of military assets and advantages is awesome in regional terms.

During the 1970s, identified South African arms imports approached 50 per cent of the imports to all the other countries of sub-Saharan Africa combined.

In terms of indigenous manufacture of licensed or locally designed defence equipment, it ranks along with such states as Brazil, Argentina, India, Israel and Taiwan as a leading "Third World" arms producer.

In Africa, only Egypt can field a force comparable to the Republic's trained, readily mobilised strength, including reservists, of some 404 500.

Standing behind South Africa's military establishment is the continent's strongest and most diversified economy, its leading steel and motor-vehicle industries, a developed financial and communications system and transport infrastructure, and an unqualified pool of managerial and technological expertise.

### No mystery

There is nothing mysterious about the forces driving the South African military build-up.

The whites face a mounting challenge to their political and economic position, amounting, in their view, to a threat to their physical and political security, and they have the will and the resources to resist that challenge militarily.

However, it is important to recognise how recently the South African security establishment has come to grips with the nature of the long-term pressures operating against the Republic.

Had it been otherwise, South Africa today would be far stronger militarily than it is.

It would have spent larger sums on defence, recruited and framed a larger

# How much muscle does the Army need?

Sunday Times 3 Feb 1980

sembles) are armoured cars, mine-clearing vehicles and personnel carriers, patrol boats and other light naval vessels, most ammunition types, bombs, fuses and propellants, communications equipment, light ground-attack fighters (Impara I and II) and utility aircraft, guns, mortars and light to medium artillery, some engine types and electronic equipment, air-to-air missiles, and some aircraft alloys.

Bearing in mind the crucial importance of a few unavailability components, it is by no means certain that these items are all producible if the embargo is strictly enforced, except after long lead times needed to duplicate (by hand) foreign technology.

Even assuming they are, potentially important gaps may remain. Heavy artillery and tank guns, heavy armour, helicopters, various missile types and homing devices, avionics, fire control radar, and modern jet strike aircraft (beyond the Mirage already completed under licence) are not known to be in production in South Africa.

Time and great expense would be required to develop significant production capability in many of these areas. Thus Pretoria faces hard choices about how and when to use its existing equipment. Similarly, it faces choices about where to invest its funds in local production, what items to stockpile, and how great an effort to make to keep up with the ever-increasing sophistication of military technology.

Given past experience, a basic question must be asked about the South African response to the events of 1974-78. One wonders whether the conventional judgment concerning South African military superiority remains valid over the next one or two years.

Is there a possibility of a third phase of relative complacency in which Pretoria initially upgrades its effort and then "coasts" without



Dr Crocker, a former aide to Dr Henry Kissinger at the White House, is now a principal adviser to Mr George Bush, a Republican presidential candidate, on African policy. He is also co-chairman of the Republican Party's policy subcommittee which deals with Africa. If Mr Bush becomes

President, he is certain to emerge as a major influence on American thinking about Africa next year.

This article has been adapted from his chapter in a new book, "South Africa in The 1980s", edited by Dr Crocker with Richard E Bissell, and published by Westview Press in Colorado.

## By CHESTER A CROCKER



standing force and a deeper pool of technically competent civilian and military personnel, and acquired a far stronger basis for military self-sufficiency when the era of the mandatory embargo finally arrived

## Complacency

Instead, South Africa has passed through two periods of what must be termed "relative complacency" — complacency, that is, relative to the ultimate threat

In the years before 1960, South African defence expenditure remained under one per cent of Gross National Product (GNP), and less than seven per cent of total government expenditure

Arms purchases were limited to modest amounts of UK and US-originated equipment (two squadrons of F-86 Sabre jets, several hundred T-6 jet trainers, up to 200 Centurion and Sher-

man M-4 tanks, various types of armoured cars), all of which together, by the standards of the 1960s, could accurately be described as "a practically obsolete defence force"

The first period of relative complacency came to an abrupt end with the advent of the 1960s

Between 1960 and 1966, SADF expenditure increased fivefold before levelling off for another seven years of relative spending stability up to 1972

During the 1960s, new generations of armoured vehicles, jet aircraft, transports, naval vessels, helicopters and missiles were acquired, principally from the French and Italians

## Emphasis

The SADF's minuscule Permanent Force (professional regulars serving as a command and control cadre

and a training and maintenance establishment) rose 65 per cent, while the citizen force conscripts and reservists rose nearly sixfold and the Commando reserves rose 18 per cent

A salient feature of this period was Pretoria's emphasis on increasing local assembly and the local content of equipment produced under licence agreements negotiated with external powers, thus, in the 1960s, South Africa embarked on the first of several stages required to achieve any important degree of military self-sufficiency

By the early 1970s, the SADF was a vastly stronger force than its predecessor of a decade ago, and the rate of increase in defence spending had levelled off

In the naval field, South Africa continued to be torn between the traditional ASW (anti-submarine war-

fare) and maritime patrol missions associated with the Simonstown-UK connection, and the development of a more defensive posture aimed at threats toward South Africa itself

The second period of relative complacency ended in the mid-1970s as suddenly as the previous one 15 years earlier

However well prepared Pretoria was for the threats of the recent past, its defence planners quickly concluded that a wholly new situation had emerged with the events of 1974-1977

## Trends

In addition to sharp budget increases, a number of other trends are clearly visible in the Republic's defence effort since 1974

The recruitment, combat training and operational deployment of Africans, coloureds and Indians have burgeoned since the early 1970s. Given the sensitivity

of this issue in white domestic politics, it is striking to note the speed with which Pretoria has overcome its past reluctance to take strides in this direction and, in particular, to discuss the matter publicly

Estimates of the current non-white manpower contribution to the SADF permanent force (active duty regular soldiers, sailors and airmen) point to about 2 000 men or some 12 per cent, excluding the embryonic homeland units and the tribally based and multi-ethnic units recently raised in Namibia. Nearly half of the active duty police are African, many of them armed.

These developments must be viewed in the context of the country's long-standing postwar tradition of maintaining only a skeletal force of white regulars, the Permanent Force

Their function is to train and lead a larger pool of draftees (national servicemen) and to serve as a base for the mobilisation of the

## Citizen Force and Commando reserves

This cadre concept is particularly pronounced in the army, which maintains only 7 000-8 000 regulars, or 2.9 per cent of the total ground forces

As official pronouncements from Pretoria have recognised, a manpower structure whose professional component constitutes only six per cent and whose trained, fulltime ranks constitute but 17 per cent of the overall SADF establishment is not adequate

## Professionals

The issue facing the SADF is not a shortage of potential military manpower — or even a shortage of potential white manpower. Rather, South Africa is only now coming to grips with the need for a larger standing force, especially in the army, and for a larger pool of professionals, training cadres, and technical personnel in all services

The basic trend in South African policy in the 1974-78 period has been a marked concentration of effort towards the operational defence problems the Republic actually faces. For the first time in its post-1945 history, South Africa must deal with day-to-day military requirements, and it can no longer afford to diffuse its efforts over a multiplicity of hypothetical defence roles and force structures

Thus, for example, greater weight is now placed on maritime defence of the Republic itself and far less attention is given to long-range maritime patrol (ASW), which is a Western, not a South African, requirement. Accordingly, new procurement stresses fast patrol boats, minesweepers and related missile armament

Similarly, the SADF is now organised to give priority to counter-insurgency efforts in Namibia and Northern and Eastern Transvaal

and semi-conventional operations to strike at guerrilla concentrations across the South African borders

## New resources

Weapons procurement policy reflects the new environment. New resources have been made available to private subcontractors to enable priority to be given to local self-sufficiency in such items as telecommunications equipment, armoured vehicles, missiles and patrol boats

It is unlikely that Pretoria anticipated a mandatory arms embargo coming as early as it did, but there was ample warning of increased restrictions on its access to external hardware. Accordingly South Africa had several years to identify gaps, stockpile critical imported components and expand production facilities

The new situation in Southern Africa presents

concrete current threats, as well as longer-range hypothetical possibilities. Thus, one would expect that Pretoria has given special attention to building up an adequate stockpile of "consumable" items for which there is a need now or will be in the short-term future — ammunition and bombs, missiles, howitzers and mortars, utility and light strike aircraft, helicopters, anti-tank weapons, mine-clearing equipment, radios, sensors and other electronic detection devices

South Africa possesses or is developing the arms inventory and arms production capacity to meet most projected threats

## Local content

Among the locally produced items in which there is a high degree of local content (as distinguished from reliance on embargo loopholes or previously stockpiled kits and sub-as-

adequate regard to "worst case" scenarios of politico-military change to the north?

## Escalation

The expanded defence effort of recent years may be only the first stage in a process of escalation that could ultimately oblige South Africa to dig far more deeply into its potential resources

Its potential for further military expansion is beyond question. In financial terms, the South African defence effort is now greater than that of such countries as Poland, Turkey, Spain and Brazil. It approximates the effort of South Korea and Sweden, and is closing the gap with Canada, India and Israel

Yet a significant number of countries, facing less severe potential security problems, dedicate as much or more of their manpower, financial and industrial resources to defence

Sunday Times  
3 Feb 1980



Sunday Times

3 Feb 1980

## And what if the Soviets do strike?

AS THE remaining bastions of white power in Southern Africa contemplate their immediate neighbours, they see an extensive vacuum of conventional military power for either offensive or defensive purposes.

But several key variables affect the near-term military balance:

● A major constraint on the African conventional challenge to South Africa itself is the prevalence of other conflicts that must first be somehow resolved — continuing civil strife in Angola, the Namibian and Rhodesian struggles, and the uncertain state of Zairean internal stability and Zaire-Angolan relations.

As Mozambique's actions demonstrate, South African-oriented nationalist guerrillas are unlikely to obtain the sanctuary and support required from neighbouring states that are themselves preoccupied with other wars.

### Pressures

● Another crucial variable is the level and nature of external involvement in Southern Africa. Large-scale Cuban-Soviet combat involvement in Namibia or Rhodesia would accelerate the political and military pressures on the Republic.

At the same time, such activities could trigger Western counter-actions, and this prospect may deter the communist powers, depending on the type of opportunities offered them.

In addition, substantially increased Soviet-Cuban involvement could trigger a major South African military response, necessitating a level of military effort and risk beyond that deemed prudent in Moscow and Havana.

A sudden white exodus and a collapse of government authority in Salisbury or Windhoek could lead to a scramble for

control and a belated South African effort to forestall the installation of a Marxist government with the direct help of communist arms in the Angolan fashion.

There is no adequate precedent against which to judge Pretoria's capacity to deal with a sophisticated conventional opponent. Nor is there any hard evidence of the likely black South African response within the Republic should such circumstances develop, though the timing of the 1976 Soweto rioting in the wake of the 1975-76 Angolan conflict may not have been wholly fortuitous.

What the Angolan conflict demonstrated was the extent of Pretoria's diplomatic and political liabilities, not its military power. In fact, there is reason to suppose that the military lessons of Angola have given pause to Havana as much as to Pretoria.

South Africa experienced some difficulties in co-ordination and control over long lines of supply, and its forces would have had an easier time with more helicopters, heavier artillery, and better anti-tank weapons.

But the 1 500 to 2 000-man

South African expeditionary force acquitted itself well, taking only a small fraction of the casualties suffered by the Cubans, before the political decision to withdraw.

Thus it would appear that neither Havana nor Pretoria would slide casually into a rematch. But neither is it likely that Pretoria is, in fact, deterred by the prospect of tangling with a strictly Cuban-African force — even one of some size (25 000 to 35 000 men) — provided the stakes are considered important and the technological balance has not changed substantially in the meantime.

● On the other hand, there is no doubt that South Africa could be forced to back down in such a scenario by a sudden and large-scale application of Soviet (or East European) and Cuban military power.

A naval screen could be thrown around the Republic's coast to interdict or interfere with South African trade, while the Soviets and their allies brought sophisticated air and naval power to bear from Brazzaville, Luanda or Maputo to take out its air and maritime defences.

### Geographic

On a less dramatic scale, communist ground and air forces could seek to extend Pretoria's supply lines to the north and get it bogged down on several geographic fronts.

Such an approach would offer opportunities to force South Africa to spend its scarcest military resources.

A host of imponderables confronts the analyst looking beyond the next two or three years in Southern Africa. Looking ahead to the mid-1980s, the same judgment about the balance of military strength could be projected, but only subject to a longer list of conditions.



# Weermag kry trekpas oor wild

Van BUKS PIETERSEN WINDHOEK

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag is aangesê om een van sy opleidingskampe op 'n private wildreservaat naby Otjiwarongo te ontruim ná beweringe van nog 'n wildslagting waarby onder andere 'n offisier glo betrokke was.

Maj. Martin Smith, 36, offisier in bevel van die basis, sal vandeeweek in Windhoek voor 'n krygsraad verskyn in verband met die beweerde onwettige jagtery. Minstens agt koedoes en gemsbokke is glo by die saak betrokke.

Die eienaar van die wildplaas, mnr. Gunther Doll, 68, het vandeeweek aan RAPPORT gesê hy is teleurgesteld oor die optrede van sommige lede van die Weermag. Hy sê dat hy die plaas sedert die middel van verlede jaar gratis aan die Weermag vir opleidingsdoeleindes beskikbaar gestel het.

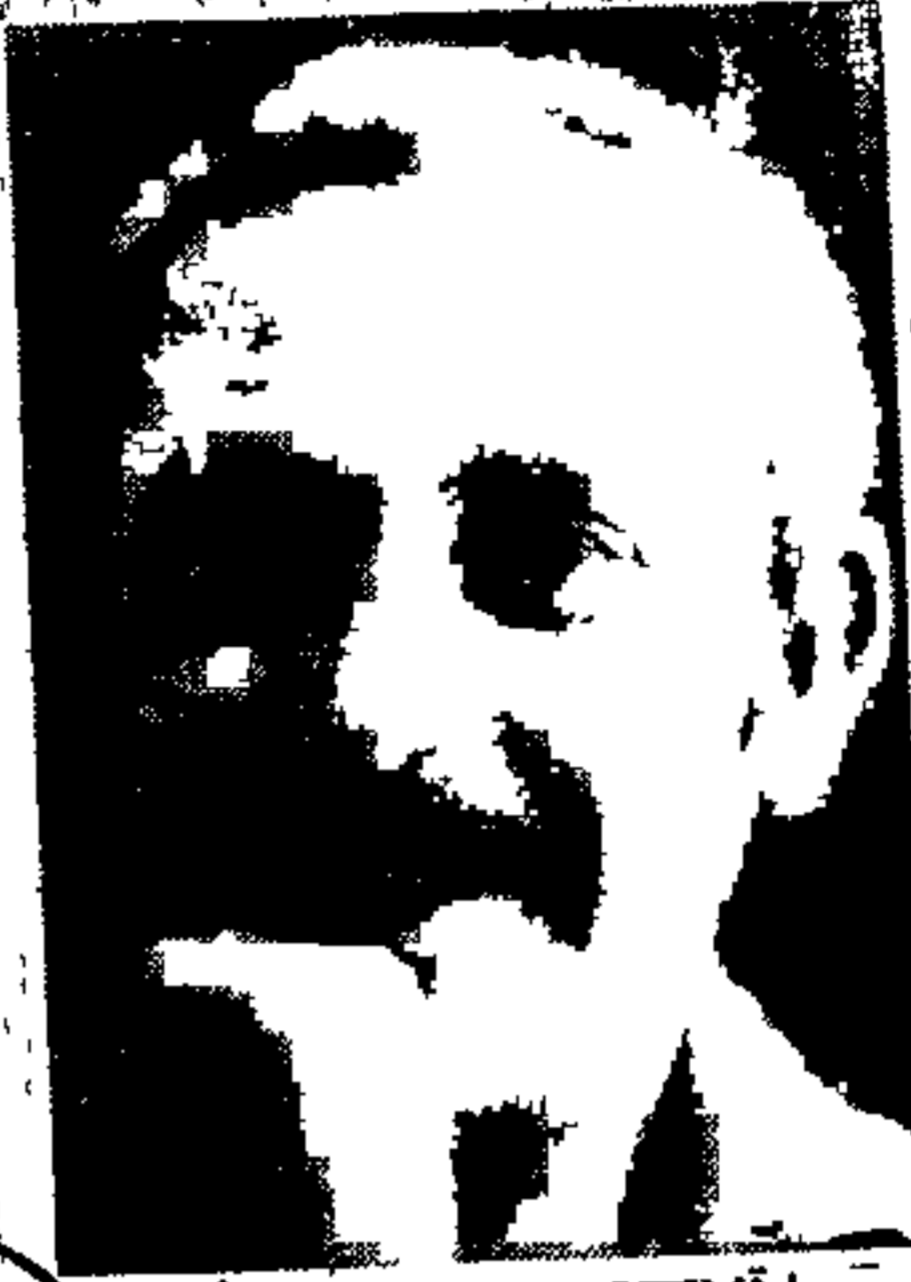
Nadat hy sekere klagtes in verband met die onwettige jagtery op die plaas ondersoek het, het hy besluit om die Weermag kennis te gee om die reservaat te verlaat. Die basis is verlede week reeds ontruim.

Mnr. Doll het vandeeweek verskeie briewe aan onder andere die Eerste Minister en Minister van Verdediging, mnr. P. W. Botha, en die bevelvoerder van die Kommandement Suidwes-Afrika, genl. maj. Jannie Geldenhuys, geskryf waarin hy heftig beswaar maak teen die beweerde misbruik van sy gasvryheid deur sommige lede van die Weermag.

Volgens mnr. Doll is die plaas, Ozondjache, ideaal geskik vir opleiding. Dit is geleë in 'n bergagtige streek met ruie bosse en volop water. Daar is ook 'n groot verskeidenheid wildsoorte op die

plaas; hondmaak diere. Mnr. Doll sê hy het die plaas aan die Weermag

VERVOLG OP BL. 6 \*



MNR KOOS STEYN

## Weermag moet trek van plaas oor jagtery

VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN \*  
beskikbaar gestel op voorwaarde dat die natuur-ongerep gelaat word

Die eerste wat hy van die beweerde wildslagting te hore gekom het, was toe 'n korporaal van die militêre polisie met foto's en sekere getuens na hom kom. Omdat hyself 'n ere-natuurbewaarder is, het hy dadelik die beweringe laat ondersoek en toe die Weermag opdrag gegee om sy plaas te verlaat.

Dit is nie bekend wat gevolg het van die vleis, velle en horings van die bokke wat na bewering geskiet is nie. Volgens mnr. Doll word beweringe ondersoek dat dit aan 'n wildvleisverwerkingsfa-

Verteenwoordigende Damarra-owerheid toegesken is

Die gewese eienaar van die fabriek, mnr. Kosi Steyn, 37, het vandeeweek ontken dat hy met die ontvangs van die beweerde onwettige vleis en so meer te doen gehad het. Hy sê hy het die fabriek reeds in November verlede jaar aan 'n onderneming in die Republiek verkoop en dat sake tot op daardie tyd volkome wettig bedryf is. Hy het die bewyse daarvoor, sê hy.

Mnr. Steyn was tot Junie 1978 bestuurder van die wildplaas Otjiwa, wat aan die Kaapse miljoenêr mnr. A. P. du Preez behoort. Dit was in daardie tyd dat 'n onstredige jagkonsessie aan mnr. Du Preez se maatskappy, Damaraland Safari's Bpk., deur die

ter Maj. Martin Smith is 'n jong soldaat wat vinnig in die Weermag gevorder het. Van sy kollegas beskryf hom as 'n onverskrokke vegter wat veral bekend is om sy uitstekende skietvermoe.

Hy was verlede jaar 'n tyd lank in bevel van die operasie in die omgewing van Otavi, waarin groot suksesse teen 'n groep terroristepinspeelaars behaal is. Die terrorist het in daardie stadium reed twee boere op hul plaas in die omgewing vermoor.

Die Weermag het bevestig dat maj. Smith voor 'n krygsraad sal verskyn, maar wou geen verdere kommentaar lewer nie.

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# Defence: the public's right

PRESS reports on the proceedings of the Steyn Commission inquiring into the coverage of Defence matters have been strangely perfunctory. Indeed an outside observer — especially if he read only the English newspapers — would scarcely believe that vital issues for the Press are involved in this inquiry. Yet they are.

In case anyone out there is interested, I propose to recall one or two highlights of recent evidence.

Most significant, as I see it, was the stance adopted by the Defence Force's chief witness. He is Major-General Phillip Pretorius and his title was quoted as Director-General, Civic Action.

Among General Pretorius' recommendations to the Commission were that

● In the "climate of threat" against South Africa, the Commission should investigate the implications of a total ban on reporting of any Defence matter. If such a ban were imposed, a new agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press and the Newspaper Press Union should form the basis for determining what information would be released to the Press.

● The NPU should become a statutory body. The implication of this is that any publication that was not a member of the NPU (such as the HNP organ, Die Afrkaner) would be totally

prohibited from publishing anything about the Defence Force.

● The maximum penalties for infringement of the Defence Act should be raised so as to change the present fine of R1 000 to R5 000 and the term of imprisonment from five years to eight.

● The onus of proof in prosecutions under the crucial Section 118 of the Act should be shifted from the SADF to the accused publication.

● It should be made possible for an edition of a publication, including a newspaper, to be banned.

The objective of the Defence Force, General Pretorius revealed, was that it should have such a degree of control over the Press as to be able to "move freely between the two poles of total prohibition and the free publication of anything about the SADF."

In contrast to this a delegation from the NPU told the Commission South African newspapers felt that the powers at present in the hands of the SADF were far too wide and vague.

The NPU argued that the fundamental right of the people to know should be impinged on only when there was a real — as opposed to an imaginary — fear that knowledge disseminated would be helpful to a real enemy — as opposed to an imagined

The SADF should accept that the only route to a "good Press" was a flow of factual, dependable information.

The training and camp experience of national servicemen and such matters as the shooting of game should be totally open to Press inquiry.

The president of the NPU, Mr Rudolph Opperman, rejected the idea that the NPU should become a statutory body. The Press he said, could not be used to see that the country's laws were carried out.

The NPU, he pointed out, represented varying opinions on public and political matters and the publications could not sit in judgment on one another.

Colonel Kobus Bosman, chief media liaison officer of the Defence Force, expressed a firm belief in the right of the public to be informed — provided this did not "threaten the survival of the country." But he objected to the "negative attitude" of Carol Charlewood in a television discussion on heat exhaustion and criticised the Cape Times for giving prominence to a letter from Peter Moll setting out his reasons for refusing to do military service.

Interesting evidence was given by Mr Helmut Heitmann, an assistant editor of the Windhoek newspaper, *Allgemeine Zeitung*. He spoke with authority on the situation in South

West Africa and told the Commission that so little information about the Defence Force was released that the public was under an altogether wrong impression about the SADF's strength.

Asked by a member of the Commission, Mr Von Lieres, whether it would not damage public morale if information about deficiencies in the SADF were published, Mr Heitmann said it would be better for public morale to be slightly denied now than for it to receive a sudden, unpleasant shock in an actual war situation.

SOME readers thought the Rand Daily Mail should have given more prominence to last Wednesday's funeral services for the two women killed in the Silverton Bank siege. Why, in particular, was there no picture — especially as plenty of space could apparently be found for Mark Player looking mournful in the Magistrate's Court and Princess Margaret looking fetching after her face-lift?

This criticism was based on the *Morning Final* edition, seen by most white readers in the Witwatersrand area. A picture did in fact appear in an earlier edition but it was thought on reflection to be tasteless and an invasion of private grief. It was therefore decided to withdraw it from the main edition.

I have no doubt this was the correct decision in the circumstances. But much misunderstanding and even suspicion would have been avoided had proper arrangements been made to provide an acceptable picture of an event that could not fail to stir public emotion.

□ □ □

HAVE Rand Daily Mail headlines been excessively big lately? This question has been raised by more than one reader.

Mr E A Cogill of Pretoria



Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman  
**James McClurg**  
takes a critical look at the media.

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.

writes "The over-use of screaming headlines is not common in responsible papers like the RDM, so one was surprised at the 7 cm tall letters announcing the kidnapping of Mr Dunn, and later the resignation of Judge Mostert.

"Not that one underrates the importance of these two events, but like the sub-editor who was saving his biggest stuff for the Second Coming of Christ, we'd better be ready for what 1980 seems to be hatching."

We are in the area of value judgments, where the subjective factor cannot be eliminated. But I would regard Mr Dunn's kidnapping (the first incident of this kind involving South Africa) and Judge Mostert's resignation (an unexpected business with disquieting implications) as major news. In neither case did the headline strike me as out of proportion.

I am more inclined to agree with another reader who thought the "Mail" went overboard in its treatment of the Escom "garden shock" story. I cannot go along with him in describing it as "hysterical". This was an important story, of interest to every householder. But whether it was an occasion for pulling out all the stops is more doubtful.

In tune with Mr Cogill's thinking, what is the "Mail" going to do if it ever again comes across a scandal of Muldergate proportions?

□ □ □

READER reaction to the Escom story was curiously polar-

ised. On the one hand there was indignant denunciation of Escom, often accompanied by references to high electricity bills, on the other an equally indignant defence of Escom, with the "Mail" put firmly in the dock.

Two points seem to have been overlooked by Escom's more ardent defenders. The first is that it is no answer to claim that this excessive expenditure will have no perceptible impact on the individual household.

As a matter of primary principle, a public monopoly must observe restraints that do not apply to a private business undertaking.

Sharp rises in electricity tariffs in recent years have left the public in no mood to tolerate luxury spending by the supplier. Furthermore, given the wretched conditions in which so many of our population live, any undue opulence on the part of a Government-sponsored body seems insensitive to the point of indecency.

Secondly, if there were no excesses in the proposed improvements to Escom's staff clubs, why is it now possible to have a "re-think" that could mean a reduction of close on R2-million, or 37%?

□ □ □

Surely this shows that the Rand Daily Mail served the public well by bringing this situation to its notice?

anything about two vital aspects of such an operation — the handling of crowds and the information media.

These weaknesses in the police armoury first came to light with the Protter incident of 1975. So glaringly obvious were they, that observers took it for granted that a close study would immediately be made of the methods adopted in countries with experience of similar attacks.

Judging by what happened at Silverton, it is hard to believe that a moment's thought, let alone study, has been devoted to either of these matters.

It was surely an elementary requirement that accurate information about what was happening at Silverton should begin to reach the public as soon as possible. Yet six hours passed before any attempt was made to meet that need.

Clearly the police had no contingency plan to put into action, nor did they improvise anything on the spot.

Have they not heard of the power of rumour? Or of the countervailing power of an informed public?

I have no doubt the Newspaper Press Union will take up this matter urgently at the highest level. The safety of the public demands immediate action.

□ □ □

## STOP PRESS

DUE to mechanical difficulties, all local news stories, the comic page, the editorial page, all world and national news and religious news does not appear in today's Daily Record — Morristown (New Jersey) Daily Record.

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# 'Resisters may be aiding my son'

ARGUS 5/2/80 (254)

Defence Reporter

THE principal of the French School in Cape Town, Mr Henri Scaillet, whose son, Eric, went missing two weeks before he was to start his national service fears his son may be receiving help from a draft resistance movement

Eric, 18, of Camps Bay,

left home on the night of January 3

Mr Scaillet said his son was arrested in Port Elizabeth while trying to sell a pair of binoculars. He was handed to the military police when it was learnt he was to undergo training from January 16

However, due to a misunderstanding, his son was released because there

was no warrant for his detention

Mr Scaillet said his son left home with only his call-up papers. He had no money, transport or passport

His father said he was afraid he had come into contact with resisters or was intending to flee the country to evade his call-

up as he had taken along a compromising document, possibly to show the enemies of South Africa he was fleeing military service

Anyone seeing Eric is asked to contact Mr Scaillet at telephone 41-8633 (office) or 48-8097 (home) or the Camps Bay police at 48-8418.



Eric Scaillet



Stm 6/2/50

# Court martial told of 'attack' order

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Two national servicemen attached to 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment at Youngsfield told a court martial in Simonstown today how they were given orders by a Permanent Force instructor to attack colleagues who were suspected of having stolen rations.

The men were giving evidence at the trial of Lieutenant Nico Louis Venter who is charged with hitting or ordering troops to assault Gunner

P J J Greyling and Gunner J A Hayne on Sunday, October 14 last year

He is also charged alternatively with disrupting the order of military discipline

Lieutenant Venter faces a second charge of ill-treating Gunner A S Brouwer by holding him by the shoulder and forcing him to run next to a moving vehicle which Lieutenant Venter was driving till Gunner

To Page 3, Col 2

## Soldiers tell of 'attack' order

▶▶ From page 1

Brouwer fell twice, seriously injuring himself

Lieutenant Venter has pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Gunner Hayne said that on the evening of October 14, the servicemen were called out to form up and told that rations were missing

The guilty parties were asked to step forward

No one did and the men were told to dress in boots and overhauls

They were made to run five kilometres where they were halted and Lieutenant Venter called for the guilty parties.

Once again no one came forward

Lieutenant Venter then asked the men to divide into two squads — "the cowards" and "those who could endure anything"

Gunner Hayne said the "cowards" were told to return to base. He was at the rear of the squad when someone came up behind him, knocked him to the ground with a rifle where he was kicked.

### HOSPITAL

Lieutenant Venter later came up along side him in a Landrover. Gunner Hayne was assisted into the vehicle and taken back to base where he was attended by a medical orderly.

The following day he was removed to 2 Military Hospital after blood was diagnosed in his urine.

Gunner C J van der Vyver who was exempted from prosecution by the court martial, said that after the men were divided into groups at the end of the run, Lieutenant Venter told them, after "the cowards" had run off, that they could "hit but not kill"

Mr B Viljoen for Lieutenant Venter said his client would deny using those words. What he had said was that they were to "sort out" and bring the guilty parties to him.

# Officer, 22, 'no longer fit to train servicemen'

ARGUS

6/2/80

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## Defence Reporter

A PERMANENT FORCE training officer, Lieutenant Nicó Louis Venter, 22, was fined R400 at a court-martial in Simonstown yesterday when he was found guilty of inciting troops to assault men under his command.

The court-martial found that Venter was no longer fit to train national servicemen.

His conviction arose out of an incident during a field exercise by 103 Battery of 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment on the west coast in October last year.

Venter pleaded not guilty to inciting or ordering troops to assault Gunner P. J. J. Greyling and Gunner G. A. Hayne with the intention of doing them grievous bodily harm.

## 48 HOURS

A second charge he faced was ill-treating Gunner A. S. Brouwer by holding him by the shoulder and forcing him to run next to a moving vehicle.

Brouwer fell twice, seriously injuring himself.

Venter, found guilty of both charges, has 48 hours

in which to appeal against the sentence.

Evidence was that on Sunday, October 14, his troops were formed up and Venter called on servicemen suspected of stealing rations to step forward.

This elicited no response and he sent the men on a 5 km run.

He then divided his platoon into two groups — the 'cowards' (geelgatte) and those who would endure anything (me geelgatte).

## DENIAL

Two servicemen in the 'me geelgatte' group said that Venter told them that they could hit, but not kill when they went after the 'geelgatte' group.

Venter denied using the words attributed to him. He claimed that as the group ran off in pursuit of the 'cowards', he said, as an afterthought, that they 'should not kill'.

He said that this was accepted terminology in the forces.

Lieutenant J. P. Landman, for the State, called

for a heavy sentence to serve as a deterrent.

The president of the court-martial, Colonel E. L. K. de Villiers, said in passing sentence that military courts had sympathy for those involved in training as there were many national servicemen who did not pull their weight.

However, the way in which Venter had gone to work was irresponsible. He said that the court had debated whether to dismiss him from the SADF.



Table 4.2

Deliveries in Institutions as % of Total by Race Group -- 1976

Whites	98%	(Source: Medical Officer of Health Report, Cape Town, 1976)
Coloureds	73%	
Africans	74%	
Asians	83%	

The success of the MOUs in achieving their aims can be seen in the following:

since the press has been normal in working with the military and the defence force enjoyed cordial and mutual relations

He praised the media for responsible reporting on matters of national security and urged the commission to look at the implementation of a SADF and military correspondent relationship as a top priority

He said the NPU, chiefs of the SADF and the Minister of Defence had always enjoyed a spirit of open co-operation

"The law has tended to be left to one side with military correspondents working in terms of a gentleman's agreement"

Brig Smith said that the standard of military journalists was "of the highest order and their integrity, unquestionable"

"I found that by the spirit of great co-operation between the defence force and media, a team was born. I know of no editor or military correspondent who would endanger the life of any soldier by irresponsible reporting," he said

# Public uninformed about role of SADF

**Pretoria Bureau**

FEW people were aware of the real security situation in South Africa and the role of the South African Defence Force, a newspaper military correspondent told the Steyn Commission of inquiry in Pretoria yesterday

Mr John Rolt of the Star said that this was in spite of continued warnings to the public by political leaders and generals of the SADF of an increasing communist onslaught against South Africa

He was giving evidence before the commission which is inquiring into Press reporting of defence matters

For the defence force to maintain its credibility, Mr Rolt said, military correspondents should be given greater leeway in their field

He said news coverage of SADF activities was too shallow, resulting in the public being kept unaware, ignorant and uninformed about the role of the defence force

Mr Rolt said he believed the National Press Union agreement with the defence force functioned well between senior personnel of the SADF and the management and editors of newspapers

But military correspondents be given more freedom in performing their task, he said This would ensure that initiative remained with the correspondent

"Whether one likes it or not, one cannot deny or wish away a revolutionary climate The role of the media is to be informative for the sake of the public"

Mr Rolt said military correspondents fulfilled a vital function in that they highlighted many administrative problems within the defence force

He drew the Commission's attention to recent reports that army recruits were not being paid regularly "If a man is going to lay his life on the line in the bush, then he should be paid on-time"

"The public has to believe in the defence force And in turn, credible newspapers will want to protect their status and not print blatant lies of any situation," he said

Giving evidence yesterday afternoon, the former director

Includes: hospital deliveries at hospital, horn-berru...  
District deliveries: applies to all hospital up to 1970  
applies to St Monica's and Somerset up to 1974

## (4.3.2.) Gastro-enteritis

With the Day Hospitals providing medical treatment nearer to the patients' homes, a visit to the doctor involves less travelling time and cost. The hypothesis is that people would tend to take their children to see a doctor at an earlier stage of their illness, which would result in dehydration if left untreated. If children suffering from diarrhoea are receiving earlier medical treatment, a decrease in the number of children admitted to Red Cross Hospital with severe dehydration would be expected as would a decrease in the number of deaths due to this illness. Statistics from the Red Cross Memorial Children's Hospital were used to examine this hypothesis.

Recognition must be made of the fact that any change in the number of children admitted to the drip room over the period 1967-1977, might not be solely due to earlier consultation owing to the existence of the Day Hospitals. On the one hand, job opportunities and wages have increased and the birth rate has declined meaning smaller families among the Blacks and 'Coloureds' and as a result, nutrition is likely to have improved along with better child care in general, leading to a decline in gastro-enteritis. On the other hand, since 1974, South Africa has been in a recession whilst experiencing a high rate of inflation so that the rise in wages in many cases has not kept pace with the rate of inflation, and unemployment among Blacks and 'Coloureds' has increased sharply. This may be responsible for increased malnutrition and an increase in the number of babies suffering from gastro-enteritis.

Furthermore, Red Cross Hospital treats patients from throughout the Peninsula so not all children in the drip room would be from areas where there are Day Hospitals. Any decrease in the number of and the severity of dehydration of patients from the Cape Flats may be offset by increases in other areas.



GENERAL NEWS

# Two cleared over soldier's strange death

By CHRIS MARRAIS

PHALABORWA — A former South African army base commander and a former corporal were yesterday acquitted by a Phalaborwa magistrate of a charge of culpable homicide arising from the death of a serviceman who had been sent on a 20km "punishment march".

The magistrate, Mr P Maritz, said that former Lieutenant Daniel Jacobus Welman, 50, and former Corporal Eric Martin Meyer, 20, were not directly responsible for the death of 24-year-old Rifleman John Henry van Druuten, in March last year.

They had pleaded not guilty. The magistrate added "However, a 20km march in the Lowveld is indeed very harsh punishment."

The court would not be surprised if this march exceeded military regulations.

The trial stemmed from an incident at Impala Base in the Eastern Transvaal.

Lieut. Welman was in the Citizen Force and, Cpl Meyer was doing his national service.

According to evidence, the day after Rifleman Van Druuten arrived at the base, Cpl Meyer and the base medical officer, Lieutenant Billy van Wyk, with Lieut. Welman's permission,

Wyk, drove the offender to a spot 20km away for the punishment drill.

Lieut. Van Wyk told the court Rhin Van Druuten was in a cheerful mood.

"He climbed off the vehicle and said to Meyer 'Thanks a lot'. Then he laughed and walked off."

He had been given 2 of water and was carrying a kitbag and rifle. He was told to walk north along the Kruger National Park fence, turn west at the Letaba River and walk on until he reached Impala Base.

He did not return that night as expected. The next morning Lieut. Van Wyk was sent to look for the missing soldier.

He found Mr. Van Druuten dead about 3km from camp. Yesterday the State could not establish what led to his death. When he was discovered lying in the veld, Mr. Van Druuten's eyes, mouth and nose were clogged with sand and blood.

Three doctors were of the opinion that he asphyxiated. But no-one could say what had caused the young soldier to collapse.

Professor Johan Loubser, the Chief State Pathologist, told the court "As a person I feel that heat exhaustion could have caused him to collapse. But as

a scientific man I cannot say all the evidence leads to heat exhaustion."

The Phalaborwa District Surgeon at the time, Dr. Andries Loubser, performed an autopsy on Mr. Van Druuten three hours after the body was found.

He told the court yesterday that as far as he could judge Mr. Van Druuten had died of asphyxiation.

There were facial bruises which could have been caused by his hitting the ground, but he could not say what had caused the collapse.

Lieut. Van Wyk said he had not checked the soldier's physical condition before he set out on the march.

"Sometimes, when requested, I used to examine men going on the punishment march," he said. "But I never examined Rhin Van Druuten."

He said that although doctors and military officers had to consider the possibilities of heat exhaustion at all times, he had not thought Van Druuten a danger case, because he was sent on the march at 2.30pm, thereby avoiding the worst of the day's heat.

He could walk the distance at his own pace. The 2 of water was enough to last the 20km march, Lieut. Van Wyk said.

## All go for stop street left turns

By GRAHAM BROWN  
City Editor

IT WILL be a lot quicker to drive through Bloemfontein from next month when 10 experimental stop streets will be marked with yield signs to allow left turns without stopping if the way is clear.

The idea comes from Sandton's traffic chief, Mr. Pat O'Brien, who noticed how much fuel and time was being wasted by unnecessary stops.

Left turns at red traffic lights are already being considered at provincial level, so Mr. O'Brien thought "Why not at stop streets too?"

The experiment, being conducted by the CSIR with Bloemfontein's traffic department, will last for a year. CSIR researchers are considering two possible signs. They plan to consult local residents on which they prefer.

Then the researchers will monitor traffic at the 10 selected locations to see how the experiment affects traffic flows, fuel consumption and safety.

They will make video recordings of traffic behaviour, and ask road users to fill in a questionnaire about the sign.

The chairman of Johannesburg's transport committee, Mr. Gerrit Bormann, said yesterday he expected legislation to be introduced in the Transvaal Provincial Council this year to allow "left on red" turns at traffic lights.

PARADE 411208

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If more benefits can be achieved without additional expenditure of resources, or the same results achieved at lower expenditure, resources are not being used efficiently. This, in turn, requires that all funds spent should yield the same benefits on the margin; i.e. an additional rand should yield the same benefit whichever programme it is spent on. If this were not so - if it is felt, for example, that an additional

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# Servicemen 'ordered to beat up comrades'

CAPE TOWN - Two national servicemen attached to 10 Anti-aircraft Regiment at Youngsfield told a Simonstown court-martial yesterday that a Permanent Force instructor ordered them to assault fellow soldiers suspected of having stolen rations.

Lieutenant Nico Louis Venter is charged with inciting or ordering troops to commit assault with the intention of causing grievous bodily harm, alternatively disrupting the order of military discipline.

The pair allegedly assaulted are Gunner P J J Greyling and Gunner J A Hayne.

Lieut Venter also faces a charge of ill-treating Gunner A S Brouwer.

It is alleged Lieut Venter held on to him and forced him to run alongside a vehicle he was driving, and that Gunner Brouwer fell twice, seriously injuring himself.

Gunner Hayne said one evening last October they were on a

field exercise near Aurora on the west coast when they were ordered to form up, and told that rations were missing.

The guilty men were to step forward.

No-one did. The men were made to run 5km.

Lieut Venter then called for the guilty parties to own up. Again, no-one came forward.

Lieut Venter then told the men to form two squads. "The cowards and those who could endure anything", Gunner Hayne said.

The "cowards" were told to return to base. He was at the rear of this squad when someone came up behind him and knocked him down with a rifle. He was kicked.

Later, he was taken back to base and attended by a medical orderly. He was transferred to 2 Military Hospital when he passed blood.

Gunner Greyling told the court his nose was fractured in the incident.

Gunner J Black, who was in the squad "which could endure anything", said that after they formed up, Lieut Venter told them "You can use any method to find the guilty, but just don't kill".

This group then ran off. He came across Gunner Hayne, who was doubled up and unable to breathe.

Then he found Gunner Greyling with blood on his face.

Gunner C J van der Vyver, who was exempted from prosecution by the court-martial, said that after the "cowards" had run off, Lieut Venter said they could assault them but not to kill - "julle kan donner, maar moet net nie dood donner nie".

Mr B Viljoen, for Lieut Venter, said his client would deny using the words alleged by the witnesses. What he had said was that they were to "sort out" and bring the guilty parties to him.

The trial continues today.

The accurate definition of objectives is therefore essential for cost-effectiveness analysis to yield the required results. The scope of the definition also affects the range of alternatives to be considered. A narrow definition of an objective, such as 'to choose the least cost method of treating liver disease', is of use to clinical specialists and those planning curative services, but it is of little use to a planner who is interested in the least cost methods of minimising mortality and morbidity as a result of liver disease. In this case, the comparison should include methods of prevention and surveillance as well as cure.

A second feature of cost-effectiveness analysis is the valuation of resources used. (Surveys of consumer opinion as well as medical evaluation, can help to assess the outcome of different methods of service delivery.<sup>6</sup>) It may not always be possible, or desirable, to utilise the market or user cost of these resources as suitable market prices may not exist (e.g. comparing treatments which require differing amounts of home care), or may not reflect adequately the cost of the resources to society. An example of the latter kind is where unemployment or scarcity of personnel exists.<sup>7</sup> Given a choice of facilities with different proportions of nurses and doctors, and, if there are unemployed nurses and a shortage of doctors, it cannot be assumed that the salary levels reflect the cost to society of their employment. In the case of nurses, the cost of their employment is not work elsewhere but the value of staying at home, which may be less. In the case of doctors, the cost may be that of another post remaining empty for a time.

Again, where the market price of inputs is affected by a tax or subsidy, the price before tax or subsidy more nearly approximates the value of resources used in its production.

An adjustment to such prices is therefore made in the analysis to arrive at what are known as 'shadow-prices'. All costs should be included, whether to the public or to the providing authority; thus patient travel and waiting costs and the amount of home care should be taken into account when assessing the cost of alternative facilities.<sup>8</sup>

Where shadow prices are used and costs to the public included, the chosen solution will always entail lower costs to society: but it may entail a higher or lower public budget than an alternative method. If all decisions taken together imply the need for higher public expenditure, then

Alternatively, it might be possible only to say that the same capital expenditure can provide certain quantities of different services: e.g. the same outlay can provide one hospital outpatients' department catering for approximately 75 000 patients annually, or five Day Hospitals each catering for upwards of 50 000 patients annually, or 208 rural clinics with annual attendances of from 300 000 to 1 million altogether.<sup>5</sup>

# Training officer convicted of inciting troops

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A Permanent Force training officer, Lieutenant Nico Louis Venter (22), was fined R400 by a court martial in Simonstown yesterday after he was found guilty of inciting troops and of assault.

The court martial also found he was no longer fit to train national servicemen, and a post in which he did not have to deal with people would be advisable.

Venter's conviction and sentence arose from an incident during a field exercise by members of 103 Battery of 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Youngsfield, near Aurora on the west coast in October, last year.

He pleaded not guilty to inciting or ordering troops to assault Gunner P J J Greyling and Gunner G A Hayne with the intention of doing them grievous bodily harm. The second charge he faced was one of ill-treating Gunner A S Brouwer by holding him by the shoulder and forcing him to run next to a moving vehicle.

Brouwer fell twice, seriously injuring himself.

## NO RESPONSE

Contrary to his plea Venter was found guilty of both charges. He has 48 hours in which to appeal to the convening authority on the severity of the sentence.

Evidence was that on Sunday, October 14, the troops were formed up and Venter called on servicemen who were suspected of stealing rations to step forward. This elicited no response and he sent the men on a 5 km run.

He then stopped them, formed the platoon up once more and again called on the guilty parties to step forward. Once more there was no response. He then divided the platoon into two groups — the "cowards"

("geelgatte") and those who would endure anything ("nie geelgatte"). The so-called "cowards" were then made to run back to camp while he addressed the remaining group.

Two servicemen in the "nie geelgatte" group said Venter had told them they could hit, but not kill. The group then ran off.

## SYMPATHY

Evidence followed of attacks with rifles and by kicking on Gunners Greyling and Hayne, who both suffered injuries.

The president of the court martial, Colonel E L K de Villiers, in passing sentence, said military courts had sympathy for those involved in training as many national servicemen did not pull their weight. However, the way in which Venter had gone to work was irresponsible.

The court had debated whether to dismiss him from the SADF.



CT 6/2/80

# Record defence budget likely

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Political Staff  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY  
Another record defence budget is on the cards this year

This was hinted at yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, during the no confidence debate in Parliament. At the same time he said that the country's growth rate was now running at about four percent — well up on expectations — and predicted that the gold price would continue to rise.

Replying to Opposition charges that the government should be censured for its economic policies and that it governed only for the benefit of whites, Senator Horwood said that all groups had benefited greatly from expenditure on housing, health, transport and pensions among other things.

But, the Opposition had said nothing about the need for the country to be strong in security matters.

About five years ago the defence budget had been only R650-million. But it had grown to R2 100-million last year. If South Africa had been faced with "normal" circumstances,

the defence budget might only have doubled in this time and the country would have had several hundred millions to spend on other things.

The minister created a minor stir at one stage when referring to the strength of the rand on international markets.

It was one of the strongest currencies available at present and international confidence in South Africa was reflected by the influx of foreign loan offers which could not be handled.

## Much to be said

He then said that there were people who were saying that South Africa was undervaluing the rand and that there was much to be said for this argument. South Africa was keeping it under constant consideration.

However, he elaborated in an interview later and said that this should not be interpreted to mean that South Africa was considering revaluing the rand upwards.

He said that he had been referring to the floating rate, under reserve bank surveillance, which involved a more flexible exchange rate.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. It provides a more detailed analysis of the specific mortality data as proportional mortalities. The whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in later life. What is also of interest is the relatively large number of symptoms and ill-defined conditions, particularly in the African community (22,5%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence category is examined in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are the major cause of mortality in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the second most important cause in the white community is suicide, whilst that for the 'coloureds' is homicide. For Africans, the latter is the main cause in this category.

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is not meaningful to calculate an expectation of life for urban Africans as this group is subject to a large measure of migration. The characteristically better expectation of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities. However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females. The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e<sub>45</sub> as compared to e<sub>0</sub> for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e<sub>0</sub> and males at e<sub>45</sub>. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated



# 'Ignorance not bliss on Forces

ARGUS 6/2/80 254

Argus Correspondent

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PRETORIA. — A major problem confronting the Defence Force was public confidence in its credibility, the Star's military correspondent, Mr John Rolt, yesterday told the Steyn Commission into defence reporting

'The SADF needs the newspapers to get its message across As soon as it is caught out in a blatant lie, the credibility of both the SADF and the newspaper is damaged,' he said

'The shadow of Angola hangs over the SADF's credibility'

It was necessary that the public be better informed about military matters, he added In this case, ignorance is not bliss It bleeds fear and rumour is rife'

There was, he said, a need for a balance between over-sensitivity and over-exposure

### GENTLEMEN

The founder of the Defence Force's public relations section, Brigadier Cyrus Smith told the commission that 10 years of experience had shown him the media was more responsive to a gentleman's agreement than to the big stick of the law

Brigadier Smith, who started the Directorate of Public Relations in 1967, said he had found that the media always acted responsibly.

'There were a few misunderstandings and differences of opinion at times, but we had a very good relationship'

Now retired from the Defence Force and giving evidence in his private capacity, he said the Newspaper Press Union agreement with the Minister of Defence was a gentleman's agreement and in the spirit of that agreement the Defence Act was largely set to one side

'In the light of the agreement we settled these misunderstandings ourselves and never tried to use the strict measures of the Defence Act We believed that it was essential to maintain the goodwill of the media and we believe we did that,' he said

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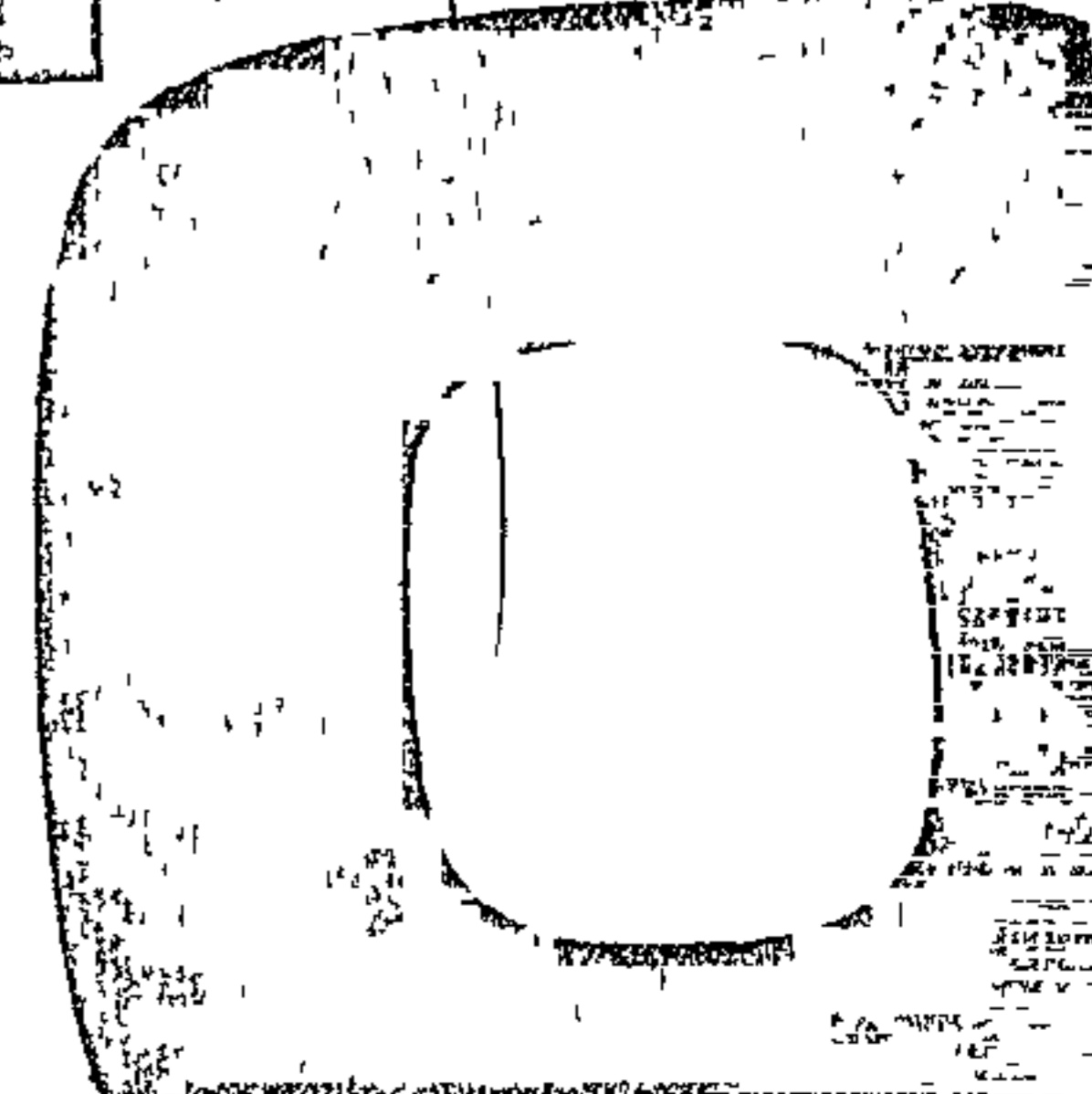
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# 'Barbaric' assault: Officer fined, 'unfit to train'

Cape Times  
7/2/80  
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Defence Reporter

A YOUNG Permanent Force lieutenant, Nico Louis Venter, was this week fined R400 by a military court at Simonstown after being found guilty of inciting or ordering troops to assault two soldiers and of mistreating a subordinate.

The president of the court, Colonel E L K de Villiers, described the border veteran's actions as "barbaric" and said the court had seriously considered cashiering him.

The hearing was a sequel to certain events at a training camp at Aurora, Western Cape, on October 14. As a result, three national servicemen of the Artillery Air Defence School/10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment were hurt.

The main charge against Venter, an instructor of the AADS/10 AA Regiment, was framed in terms of Article 18(2)(b) of Act 17 of 1956, read with Article 56 of the Military Discipline Code, alleging that he had ordered, incited or caused certain soldiers to commit assault with intent to do serious bodily harm on Gunners G A Hayne and P J J Greyling.

Alternatively, he was charged with contravening Article 46 of the Military Discipline Code in that he undermined, potentially or in fact, good order and military discipline by inciting troops to assault other troops.

The second charge was that he contravened Article 16 of the Military Discipline Code by assaulting or mistreating a subordinate, in this case Gunner A S Brouwer.

Venter pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Evidence was that Venter, who was in command at the Aurora camp on October 14, ordered his men out on a run after rations had disappeared from the camp kitchen. Midway through the run, Venter divided the men into "tough guys" ("nie-geelgatte") and "non-tough guys" ("geelgatte") and told them to run back to the camp.

At this stage, two "non-tough guys", Gunners J A Hayne and P J J Greyling, were beaten up by "tough guys". A third, Gunner A S Brouwer, was held by Venter and forced to run alongside a moving vehicle. As a result, it was alleged in the indictment, Gunner Brouwer "fell twice, suffered external injuries and was temporarily mentally unbalanced".

Passing sentence, Colonel De Villiers said the court accepted that Venter was young and inexperienced, that this was his first offence, and that it was difficult to motivate national servicemen at times.

However, the court also noted that Venter had not been provoked in any way by the complainants, that it was "barbaric" to physically assault a soldier and that it appeared heavy fines did not make such offences occur less frequently.

It was the court's opinion that he was unfit to conduct training and should perform other duties.

The prosecutor was Lieutenant J P Landman. Mr B A Viljoen appeared for Venter.

# Defence ARGUS 7/2/80 laws hard 254 327 to apply

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — News of defence matters was just about impossible to suppress by law because of the widespread involvement of the public through the national service system, an expert in international law, Professor Marius Wiechers, said today.

Giving evidence before a committee of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Defence Reporting, he said there was no community in South Africa which did not have some kind of link with the national service system.

'The Defence Force has become a talking point, a component of daily life and has become newsworthy. It is just about impossible to put a damper on the newsworthiness of the Defence Force by any State organisation,' he added.

A lack of news or false news could cause even more despondency than greater coverage of defence matters.

The idea of a Newspaper Press Union agreement with the Minister of Defence was good, but the stipulations in the agreement were too paternalistic.

## AGREEMENT

Major-General Jan Geldenhuys, of SWA Command, told the commission that the media had a responsibility to the society which had granted them freedom of the Press.

General Geldenhuys said he was not pleading for support or sympathy from the Press, but for objectivity and impartiality so that the public could be properly informed.

'I would like to see the democratic Press expose the inaccuracies in propaganda presented by the undemocratic Press and follow these up as strenuously as they do allegations of misconduct on the part of security force members.'



# Officer convicted of inciting troops

7/2/80  
254  
ADM

CAPE TOWN. — A Permanent Force lieutenant was yesterday found no longer fit to train servicemen and fined R400 by a Simonstown court-martial that convicted him of inciting troops and of assault.

The court-martial found it would be advisable to place Lieut Nico Louis Venter, 22, in a post in which he did not have to deal with people

Venter's conviction followed an incident involving missing rations during a field exercise by members of 103 Battery of 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Youngsfield, near Aurora on the western Cape coast last October

He pleaded not guilty to inciting or ordering troops to assault Gunner P J J Greyling and Gunner G A Hayne with intent to do grievous bodily harm

He also pleaded not guilty to a second charge of ill-treating one of the troops, Gunner A S Brouwer, by holding him by the shoulder and forcing him to run next to a jeep he was driving

Gunner Brouwer fell twice, seriously injuring himself. Venter has 48 hours in which

to appeal against the severity of the sentence.

Evidence was that Venter called on whoever had stolen rations to step forward, with no result. He then sent the troops on a 5km run and afterwards repeated his call, again getting no response

He then divided the platoon into two groups the "cowards" and those who would endure anything, or "non-cowards"

The "cowards" were then made to run back to camp, and two servicemen in the remaining group gave evidence that Venter told them they could hit the "cowards", but not to kill

Evidence then followed that Gunners Greyling and Hayne were beaten with rifles and kicked. Gunner Greyling said his nose was broken. Gunner Hayne was eventually sent to hospital with internal bleeding

Venter denied using the words attributed to him. He said that as the second group ran off in pursuit, he had said as an afterthought that they "should not kill"

He said this was accepted terminology. He had used these words as he thought there was a possibility of force being used

after he had told this group he held them responsible for bringing the suspected thieves to him

Venter admitted it was possible his words could have meant that he sanctioned some form of force in exposing the thieves. Gunner Brouwer told the court yesterday that he was at the rear of the "cowards" group when he told a comrade not to run, because he had blisters

He was asked why he had said this and asked permission to explain it to Venter, who at first refused

Venter then drove up alongside him in a jeep, forcing him to the edge of the road and repeatedly asking him why he had acted contrary to his order

Gunner Brouwer said Venter then grabbed him by an epaulette and he stumbled and fell. Venter told him to get up and carry on running, otherwise he would assault him

Venter grabbed him again and accelerated the jeep, and Brouwer fell again

He was tended by another instructor, who saw he was coughing blood. Venter returned him to the base, where

he was given medical attention. Venter's attorney, Mr B A Viljoen, conceded Venter should be found guilty of ill-treating Gunner Brouwer

Calling for Venter's conviction, Lieut J P Zandman, the prosecutor, said the servicemen had heard Venter use inciting language

The president of the court-martial, Colonel E L K de Villiers, said the court was satisfied Venter had used the words in question and found him guilty on both charges

Lieut Landman called for a heavy sentence to serve as a deterrent

He said the Defence Force was served by the people of South Africa, and they did not deserve such treatment

At present the spotlight was on the SADF and its treatment of national servicemen

Col De Villiers said in passing sentence that military courts had sympathy for those involved in training servicemen, as there were many trainees who did not pull their weight

However, the way in which Venter had gone to work was irresponsible — Sapa

Graph 5 shows the number of patient days in the drip room over 1967-1977. No head count is available except since 1977. Over the period, the average length of stay of all patients at Red Cross has declined. No index for the average length of stay of infants suffering from gastro-enteritis is available. Consequently the decline in the number of patient days in the drip room may be due to a decline in the average length of stay, implying that the actual head count of patients may not have changed. On the same point, a decline in the average length of stay of infants in the drip room would mean that those admitted were less severely dehydrated and required less time for rehydration.

In conclusion, while it cannot be stated with certainty, it appears that the Day Hospitals may have made a contribution to the decline in the number of gastro-patients and the number of deaths due to gastro-enteritis. The Day Hospitals also place much emphasis on health education, particularly the need for hygienic preparation of food, correct infant nutrition, and of breast feeding. The Day Hospitals are not alone in this health education field.

#### (4.3.3.) Maturity-onset diabetes.

Maturity-onset diabetes is a common disease amongst those with a high carbohydrate diet. It is included here as a representative chronic illness that does not require highly specialized treatment once stabilized, and this can be ideally treated at a Day Hospital.

The importance of diet control in the treatment of maturity onset diabetes has been stressed by Goldberg et al. 5

Groote Schuur Diabetic clinics, and Day Hospital Diabetic clinics are run on the same principles. 6

# Major pleads guilty to illegal hunting

Star  
7/2/80  
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The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A senior Defence Force officer today pleaded guilty before a court martial in Windhoek to hunting game illegally on a farm used as a training base.

Major Martin Sarel Johannes Smith (32), who was in charge of the training base on Ozondjache farm, near Otjiwarongo, admitted to hunting two kudu, a gemsbok and two bush pigs illegally.

Major Smith, who is appearing on 18 charges, pleaded not guilty to three charges of assaulting trainees, and to two charges that he had used an automatic weapon for illegal hunting.

The hunting incidents were said to have taken place between August and December last year.

Corporal H J Esterhuizen, an instructor at Major Smith's training base, said he saw the

major shoot game on Ozondjache farm. The animals were a gemsbok, a kudu, and a bush pig. Major Smith used a semi-automatic rifle to shoot the game.

Under cross-examination Corporal Esterhuizen said the meat from the hunted animals was either eaten by trainees or, when it went bad, buried. As far as he knew none of the meat was removed from the training base.



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- The Cost of the NHS.
- Hunting: Major pleads guilty** <sup>ARGUS 7/2/80</sup> <sup>254</sup>
- Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — A senior Defence Force officer today pleaded guilty before a court martial here to illegally hunting game on a farm used as a training base.
- Major Martin Sarel Johannes Smith, 32, who was in charge of the training base on Ozondjache Farm, near Otjiwarongo, admitted illegally hunting two kudu, a gemsbuck and two bush pigs.
- Major Smith, appearing on 13 charges, pleaded not guilty to three charges of assaulting trainees, well as two charges that he had had an automatic weapon for illegal hunting.
- The hunting incidents were said to have taken place between August and December last year.
- MEAT EATEN
- Corporal H. J. Esterhuizen, an instructor at Major Smith's training base, said he saw the major shoot game on the farm.
- The animals were a gemsbuck, a kudu and a bush pig. Major Smith used a semi-automatic rifle.
- Under cross-examination, Corporal Esterhuizen said the meat was either eaten by trainees or when it went bad, it was buried.
- As far as he knew, none of the meat was removed from the base.
- He also said he was aware of a contract between the Defence Force and the man whom he took to be the owner of the farm, Mr. Lerdie Doll, which allowed that game be shot for the pot.
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# Major fined

## for hunting offences

STAR 8/2/80

The Star's Africa News Service 254

WINDHOEK — A South African Defence Force major was sentenced to a total fine of R200 by a court martial in Windhoek after being found guilty on five charges of illegal hunting and two charges of assault.

He is Major Martin Sarel Johannes Smith (32), commander of a training base on the privately-owned farm Ozondjache near Otjiwarongo, where a Gemsbuck, two kudus and two bush pigs were shot. The meat had been given to the trainees at the base, the military tribunal heard.

Major Smith had pleaded guilty to shooting the animals, but disputed charges that he had hunted with an automatic weapon, contending that his R-1 rifle, which he admitted to using in the hunts, was not an automatic weapon. He was found not guilty on five charges of hunting with an automatic weapon.

Major Smith was found guilty of assaulting two trainees, Tommy Christiaan and Mannelie Wimmer, on the parade ground by hitting them in the stomach. He was found not guilty on another assault charge involving a third trainee.



# Fred (he's a computer) to blame for army pay backlog

## Troops

## wait for

## as long

## as a year

## for money

By BRUCE PAGE

DEFENCE Force staff are working overtime to clear a monumental pay backlog — blamed partly on a computer called Fred New Republic Party leader Vause Raw refers to the computer in terms less affectionate than the nickname used by its programmers at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria. He has called Fred "a flipping ridiculous electronic disaster".

The Sunday Tribune was unable to obtain details from the Defence Force this week, but Mr Raw said the effect of the problem remained widespread. "The pay situation has for some time been a nightmare, and despite all efforts by the pay staff concerned to whom I pay tribute for their dedication — the situation remains totally unsatisfactory. "I have dealt with literally dozens and dozens of cases over the past six months and at one stage had to put in an extra telephone and employ temporary help to cope with the flood of complaints. "Many have been cleared, but others are still outstanding and I'm con-

tinuing to press for them to be finalised". He said the problem stemmed from unit particular allowances in particular. The worst cases were those of men who had been detached from their units. In one case, a man had to wait more than a year for his pay packet. Mr Raw said the amounts in each case varied up to a few hundred rands.

A letter published in a Natal daily newspaper this week complained that "countless lads who have finished their army training are waiting desperately for pay, weeks overdue". Federal Progressive Party defence spokesman Harry Schwarz said he would put a question on the House of Assembly order paper to obtain clarity and would discuss the matter with the authorities.

Defence Force spokesman told the Sunday Tribune, "The South African Defence Force has a high profile in the pay problems and the staff involved with the pay problems are working overtime to solve them as soon as possible. "On December 19, 1979, all national servicemen were advised by their commanding officers that should they experience pay problems, these should be referred directly to the Chief Paymaster, Pressas Building, Private Bag X13, Pretoria, 0001".

In July last year the Defence Force announced that it had mailed out 100 000 cheques to thousands of national servicemen. It said related cases of outstanding camp allowances and "slight errors" might occur, but these would be collected shortly and "the Chief of Staff is satisfied that the SADF now has a highly efficient pay system which causes virtually no problems". Fred may be embarrassing military authorities by being out of step, but the computer isn't always to blame. Some headaches are known to be caused by incorrect bank account numbers, addresses and even servicemen's own initials filled in on forms



STAR 11/2/80 (254)

# SABC newsman wants 'open' SADF

**Military Correspondent**  
The Director of the SABC's News Service, Mr Jan van Zyl, today appealed for more open-heartedness from the Defence Force to enable the SABC to counter more effectively the propaganda attack from outside the country.

Giving evidence under oath before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry

into defence reporting, he said the External Service of the SABC could counter about 80 percent of the propaganda against South Africa if they were given more facts.

The relationship and co-operation from the Defence Force's Directorate of Public Relations was satisfactory, but at times there were delays because the officers did not understand

the workings of a radio service

"The SABC cannot be seen as a State propaganda machine. It is an information service to inform the public," he said

Mr van Zyl declined to comment on whether the SABC was given preferential treatment by the Defence Force.

Answering a question from a commissioner who

said it had been stated in evidence before the Commission that the SABC was given preferential treatment, he said "I cannot comment on that evidence.

"The newspapers and radio are not in competition because radio reports are short and highly condensed."

The commission adjourned until Wednesday at 2 30 pm



Hansard 2 Quest Col 42

12/2/80

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254  
~~58~~

**Bonus bonds**  
148 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance  
What was the total value of bonus bonds (a) bought and (b) redeemed up to 31 December 1979?  
The MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(a) R212 451 630  
(b) R14 268 200

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# Coloureds in Warring to Govt

(254) 5/20/80 B/2/80

**Own Correspondent**  
**CAPE TOWN** — The Labour Party which won 31 of the 40 elected seats in the last Coloured Representative Council elections warned today that it will have nothing to do with the Government's proposed Presidential Council unless all blacks are included.

The party's leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, cautioned the Government against packing such a council with Government-nominated members, saying that this would be repeating the mistakes of the past.

His stand must come as a blow to National Party planners who reportedly are now working on the details of an envisaged Presidential Council.

The idea of such a body was first proposed, and endorsed, by National Party congresses in 1977. In Parliament last week, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, suggested that it would have wider constitutional responsibilities.

The council would have white, coloured and Indian members but no mention has been made of participation by urban or homeland blacks.



if infant mortality rates there are anything to judge by (e.g. in Transkei, between 170 and 280 per 1000 do not reach their first birthday).<sup>10</sup>

Morbidity among Blacks showed elements both of a pattern of poverty-related conditions typical of developing countries, and a pattern related to modern Western consumption habits (not necessarily due to affluence). Such problems as V.D., alcoholism and problem drinking (which is extremely prevalent) reflect a degree of social disintegration, rather than merely 'western' consumption patterns. In 'homelands', the disease spectrum shows a greater predominance of poverty-related diseases: excessive gastro-enteritis, malnutrition, TB and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

Analysing health-relevant features of society in the Ciskei, Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham (\*67) find that lack of education is a major problem affecting both employment and compliance in health matters. They also note that health services conditions contribute to poor patient education; 38% of hospital patients did not know what was wrong with them, and only 21% knew any reason why they were sick, although at a conservative estimate between 50% and 60% of all hospital inpatients were suffering from illnesses directly related to poor socio-economic conditions (hygiene and nutrition being the main factors concerned). However, in response to a further question, 46% of the sample claimed that lack of either money or enough of the right food or lack of hygiene had caused or contributed to their illness, thus showing a clear idea of which factors affect their personal wellbeing.

In a Ciskei community sample, these authors found that 58% of households sampled were landless, and 78% had either no crops or too few to live on. Some 37% owned cattle. 59% of people said they did not get enough food to fill them up.

### 3.6 HEALTH SERVICE MODELS

Information was available for one district in the Free State, one in the Eastern Cape (Westcott, Ch. 12); the area of Graaff-Reinet (Scott, \*58); for Gazankulu (Kok, \*25, Sutter, Ch. 13); Ciskei (Selvan, Engelbrecht and Fincham, \*67); Transkei (Frankish, Vol.2); KwaZulu (Clarke, Vol.2); Swaziland (Ntiwane, \*39) and Matabeleland (Pugh, \*48).

Within South Africa (under the Statute of the Provinces), rural health services are one to four nurses refer all but a few to a Day Hospital area: it is not a clinic work.

vital role in case-finding, treating and immunising for TB. These facilities serve all population groups. The services of district surgeons are provided for indigent patients who have obtained a magistrate's certificate and on payment of 50c. Certain White groups, e.g. prison and railway employees, pensioners, etc. are seen free.

In homelands the health system is based on a sprinkling of former mission hospitals, many of which run outlying clinics. These are visited by a mobile team or staffed permanently, usually by only one nurse. Mobile teams also deliver TB treatment to stopping points in Transkei and Ciskei. One clinic may serve populations of several hundreds to 10 000 or so. Gazankulu also uses health centres where deliveries can be carried out and where a community health nurse is based. There is an increasing emphasis in the clinics on health promotion, nutrition education and child welfare clinics are the rule. However, the extent of preventive and community work is limited by the nurse's curative load as well as her training and motivation which, in an isolated setting, is often poor.

In South Africa it appears that the integration of preventative and curative health services occurs only in rural areas, even in some farming areas where different levels of health authorities are involved. The determining factors are probably the dispersion of population, the severity of health needs and the shortage of doctors.

In Swaziland, a decentralised system also obtains with both public and private hospitals linked to a network of clinics which provide both curative and preventive services. In addition, there exist in urban areas public health centres providing maternal and child care; the clinics are mainly rural. In order to expand the reach and impact of health services, Swaziland has initiated a Rural Health Visitor programme described by Ntiwane (\*39). The RHV works at a village level and has mainly preventive

## PTP has evidence

CAPE TOWN - The Progressive Federal Party is to give evidence to the Steyn Commission on the reporting of defence matters.

The party spokesman, Mr. M. J. Schryver, said yesterday that it had been arranged for the evidence to be given on March 3.

The party was motivated in its decision by its firm belief in the principles that the public should be informed and the Press should be entitled to publish - but that these rights must be exercised with due regard to the security interests of South Africa and the efficacy of its defence force.

By giving evidence we hope to be able to make some contribution towards the work of the commission in trying to solve the difficult and delicate problems confronting it, Mr. Schryver said. - Sapa

# Geneva ruling

## 'does not apply here'

Defence Reporter

THE fighting raging in various parts of Southern Africa cannot be classified as "armed conflict" as defined by the 1950 Geneva Convention, and as a result the minimum humanitarian standards consented to by signatories of that convention might not apply to the belligerents

This opinion was expressed recently by Mr C F Forsythe, senior lecturer in Roman-Dutch Law at the University of Cape Town and convener of the first international conference on human rights in South Africa last year

Mr Forsythe was addressing delegates to a seminar on the Geneva Convention organized by the Cape Region of the South African Red Cross Society

He was one of three speakers. The others were Professor C Searle, Professor of Nursing Science at the University of South Africa, and Colonel G I A D Draper, one of the world's foremost experts on humanitarian laws of war and a former prosecutor at the post-war Nuremberg trials

Professor Searle discussed the rights and duties of nurses under the Geneva Convention, and Colonel Draper reviewed the evolution of humanitarian laws of warfare from the Ancient Greek period to the modern day

### War victims

Colonel Draper said prisoners-of-war were totally dependent on the detaining power and could be described as "war victims" from the moment of capture

He observed that signatories to the Geneva Conventions were expected to apply the provisions of the accords, even if the enemy did not

He warned that "there must be some sort of link between humanitarian laws and reality, or the laws lose their relevance"

The general articles on organized resistance laid down at Geneva in 1950 no longer applied, he said, adding "There will have to be a whole new body of law to deal with this new situation"

of the other movement's legitimacy

"Now where does that leave us in Southern Africa?"

"Article 3 is very plainly applicable to standard cases of civil war, (but) the very difficult question is whether Article 3 also applies to less intensive examples of internal disorder

How do you tell the difference between an armed conflict not of an internal nature and a wave of crime and isolated outbreaks of violence over a vast area?"

"The very difficult question (arises) of saying at which stage the outbreak of violence advanced to that particular level which we can call armed conflict of an international nature"

### Not to citizens

Mr Forsythe said it was a fact that in various parts of the world states "will frequently apply the very highest humanitarian laws to enemy prisoners-of-war, but do not do so as far as their own citizens who are involved in subversion may be concerned

"An internal armed conflict (might be) designed to overthrow the government, the very existence of the established order for which the state stands, and consequently governments feel strongly about it and feel reluctant to bind themselves in any particular way as far as those people are concerned

"It becomes difficult to give any guidance as to when there is armed conflict of an international nature"

Mr Forsythe said some guidelines in this regard were whether a country's armed forces, rather than just its police, were required to keep order, whether the violence had a political motive, and whether there was the necessary degree of organization and control in the insurgent movement

"Article 3 clearly binds not only the state but also the insurgents to comply with a certain minimum of humanitarian provisions, and there obviously needs to be a certain measure of organization and control in the insurgent group for them to be able to comply with their

Earlier, Mr Forsythe said that there was no definition of "armed conflict", and at present the conventions essentially dealt with conflicts between states

Meanwhile, however, it was an "inescapable fact" that most of today's conflicts were generally not clashes between states, but usually consisted of "insurgent groups waging some sort of guerilla warfare"

Therefore, he went on, "this entire body of humanitarian laws contained in the Geneva Convention appears not to apply to most conflicts", the only exception being Common Article 3, which tries to deal with conflicts which are not of an international character

A signatory involved in such a conflict was bound to try to enter into an agreement with the belligerent force to carry out the Geneva provisions. Article 3 specified, however, that this did not imply recognition

duties — to be able to treat the wounded and sick, and so forth. So is there that measure of organization and control?

"Most nations don't want to admit that there is an armed conflict going on in their territory, and if they say 'We are going to comply with Article 3', they are admitting that there is an armed conflict going on in their territory"

Summing up, Mr Forsythe said "the Geneva Conventions as such probably do not apply to the conflicts going on in Southern Africa

"I am not going to commit myself to any unnecessary controversy. I am simply going to say that it seems relatively clear as far as Southern Africa is concerned that Article 3 does not apply

"One is left with the result that in parts of the world where there is a measure of conflict going on we have no humanitarian laws or norms applicable"

CAPE TIMES  
18/2/80

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Hansard 3 col 962 →

18/2/80

For full text of debate see Hansard 3.

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A person can cease to be a South African citizen in terms of section 16 of the South African Citizenship Act, 1949, should he relinquish his South African citizenship or if the Minister deprives him of his South African citizenship in terms of section 19, 19bis, 20 or 20bis of that Act

A large percentage of the persons who in terms of section 16 of the Act relinquish their South African citizenship are apparently youths and good reasons exist to believe that some of them take this step to avoid military service. Other persons again, who were deprived of their citizenship because, for example, they have made use of dual citizenship, are indifferent to the loss of their citizenship. For these persons the loss of their South African citizenship does not lead to the loss of their right of permanent residence in the country.

In short, a person who ceases to be a South African citizen retains his right of permanent residence in South Africa if he—

(a) is in possession of a permit entitling him to reside permanently in the Republic, or

(b) is exempt from the requirements of being in possession of such a permit, or

(c) is a British subject who at the time of the establishment of the Republic indicated in writing that he had settled permanently in the Republic

Persons who relinquish or are deprived of their South African citizenship are able to continue to lead a normal life as foreigners without any significant obstacles. Those persons who are indifferent to South African citizenship would, however, consider matters more thoroughly should they be deprived of their right of permanent residence in the Republic when they cease to be South African citizens.

**SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT BILL**

(Second Reading)

\*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR Mr Speaker, I move—

That the Bill be now read a Second Time

†Mr Speaker, it is consequently proposed in clause 1 of the Bill that a person who ceases to be a South African citizen, also forfeits his right of permanent residence in the Republic. It is further proposed in this clause that should a person voluntarily relinquish his South African citizenship, he be disqualified from obtaining permanent resi-

# Opposition is wary of citizenship Bill

Staw  
25/4  
19/2/60

**Political Staff**  
**THE ASSEMBLY** — The main opposition parties expressed misgivings yesterday about the wide-ranging effect of a Bill aimed at young men who relinquish their South African citizenship to avoid military service.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party gave notice that they would oppose the second reading of the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill unless the Government agreed to write in a guarantee that innocent minor children would retain their rights.

The Bill provides,

among other things, that a person who relinquishes South African citizenship will forfeit his right to permanent residence and will not be entitled to regain citizenship except by Ministerial exemption.

Moving the second reading, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr S F (Pen) Kotze, said the Bill was aimed mainly at stopping a growing tendency among young men to relinquish their South African citizenship in order to avoid military service.

Mr David Dalling (PFP, Sandton), said he was well aware that "fair-

weather citizens" were of little use to any country.

One of the responsibilities of citizenship was that of defending one's country in the face of exterior onslaught.

He said the problem with the Bill, however, was that it affected a far wider category of persons detrimentally than the Government had apparently intended.

As the law stood, the minor child of a person who relinquished his citizenship was also deemed to have done so, except that on attaining majority the child had the right to regain his citizenship.

In terms of the amending Bill, these minor children would lose that right.

An amendment on the Order Paper in the name of the Deputy Minister went some way towards helping the situation, but problems remained.

An innocent person who under the existing law was entitled to resume South African citizenship, could now only do so subject to the consent of the Minister, and then only on the Minister's conditions.

"This is not fair, nor is it just legislation — even

if the number of persons affected is relatively small," Mr Dalling said.

As he saw it, the Bill was never intended to affect the rights of guiltless persons.

He would, therefore, propose in the committee stage an amendment ensuring that the existing provisions relating to the rights of minor children who had no part in a renunciation were not in any way changed.

Referring to the Deputy Minister's statement that renunciations of citizenship were increasing, Mr Dalling said his party wanted to be satisfied that the problem was of sufficient magnitude to warrant such a law.

The proposed Bill would have far-reaching effects and could even be counter-productive in attracting new South Africans.

Mr P A Pyper (NRP, Durban Central) said his party recognised the difficulties, but thought the Government was going too far.

The Bill was an overkill measure and might have the effect of throwing out the baby with the bath-water.

Like the Opposition, the NRP would oppose the second reading unless the Government indicated its preparedness to accept an amendment protecting the rights of minor children.

The debate was adjourned.



# NATS 'GOING TOO FAR' ON CITIZENSHIP

256  
argues 19/2/50



Mr S F 'Pen' Kotze

1. INTRODUCTION

THE MAIN opposition parties in the Assembly expressed misgivings yesterday about the wide-ranging effect of a Bill aimed at young men who relinquish their South African citizenship to avoid military service.

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party gave notice that they would oppose the second reading of the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill unless the Government agreed to write in a guarantee that innocent minor children would retain their rights. The Bill provides, among other things, that a person who relinquishes South African citizenship

## Parliamentary Staff

will forfeit his right to permanent residence and will not be entitled to regain citizenship, except by Ministerial exemption.

Moving the second reading, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr S F (Pen) Kotze, said the Bill was aimed mainly at stopping a growing tendency among young men to relinquish their South African citizenship in order to avoid military service.

Mr Dalling said he was well aware that 'fair

weather citizens' were of little use to any country.

One of the responsibilities of citizenship was that of defending one's country in the face of exterior onslaught.

Mr Dalling condemned indifference to citizenship and the swapping of citizenship for commercial or other reasons.

He said the problem with the Bill, however, was that it affected a far wider category of persons detrimentally than the

Government had apparently intended.

Under existing legislation the deliberate renunciation of South African citizenship carried no consequence other than the loss of a South African passport and voting rights.

As the law stood at present, the minor child of a person who relinquished his citizenship was also deemed to have done so, except that at attaining majority the child had the right to regain his citizenship.

In terms of the amending Bill these minor children would lose that right.

This meant that such a child, who might strongly disagree with the actions of his parents, automatically lost his citizenship, could not obtain a permanent residence permit and could never regain his South African citizenship.

## CONDITIONS

An amendment appearing on the order paper in the name of the Deputy Minister went some way towards helping the situation, but problems remained.

An innocent person, who under the existing law was entitled to resume South African citizenship, could now only do so subject to the consent of the Minister, and then only on his conditions.

'This is not fair, nor is it just legislation -- even if the number of persons affected is relatively small,' Mr Dalling said.

As he saw it, the Bill was never intended to affect the rights of guiltless persons.

He would, therefore, propose in the committee stage an amendment ensuring that the existing

The data available for South Africa allows a broad definition of health services to be used. In addition to services to the community, the health services include those provided by the State, the private sector, and the voluntary sector.

## 2. THE STRUCTURE OF THE HEALTH CARE SECTOR

of the public sector expenditure, and 91 per cent of provincial expenditure, is the largest source of expenditure, or almost three-quarters of the total. The most important provincial government expenditure is on the control and cure of diseases, and together 95 per cent of this only by central government between the control of diseases and nursing services and 70 was chosen for the takeover of Homelands of expenditure of these changes do not

provisions relating to the rights of minor children who had no part in a renunciation were not in any way changed.

## INCREASING Referring to the Deputy

Minister's statement that renunciations of SA citizenship were increasing, Mr Dalling said his party wanted to be satisfied that the problem was of sufficient magnitude to warrant such a law.

The proposed Bill would have far-reaching effects and could even be counter-productive in attracting new South Africans.

On the other hand, if the problem was more widespread, then more than legislation might be necessary. There were gentler means of persuasion, such as public relations campaigns that should be used.

Mr P. A. Pyper (NRP Durban Central) said his party recognised the difficulties, but thought the Government was going too far.

## 'OVERKILL'

The Bill was a measure going for the 'overkill,' and might have the effect of 'throwing out the baby with the bathwater.'

Like the official Opposition, the NRP would oppose the second reading unless the Government indicated its preparedness to accept an amendment protecting the rights of minor children.

The debate was adjourned.

Health  
authorities  
pro-

# Claim of SA Nuclear Arsenal

**Argus Bureau**  
**LONDON** — A new booklet — South Africa's Nuclear Capability — says South Africa could now have a small nuclear arsenal and it is possible it has been tested with an actual explosion.

The Oslo-based World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa is publishing the booklet. The booklet, written by Mr Dan Smith research officer at the Department of Economics at Birbeck University, cites evidence provided by satellite surveillance of an alleged site for nuclear testing in the Kalahari in 1977, and of what appeared to be a nuclear explosion in the South Atlantic in 1979.

South Africa could already produce up to four Hiroshima-size bombs, according to Mr Smith. The 32-page booklet says South Africa's nuclear potential would not have been possible without the co-operation of Western states.

After mentioning the possibility of tests, Mr Smith says 'But to say this does not mean it is certain South Africa does have nuclear weapons or that it has set aside material from which to construct them. There is no definite proof on this score.'

'That South Africa has a military nuclear capacity is clear. So far I have seen no evidence of any use for uranium enriched at the Phalaborwa pilot plant and no alternative to military uses comes easily to mind. If we accept that the American satellite which identified the double flash over the South Atlantic in September 1979 was functioning properly, it seems clear that a nuclear test occurred, and it is not clear what states other than South Africa might have been responsible for it.'

The anti-nuclear campaign's British group will be announcing a number of activities tomorrow which will make it much more difficult for the British Government to adopt the position which it is currently adopting in the UN Security Council, on South Africa.



To promote a society with a social structure conducive to good health must involve the medical profession in becoming more politically involved and articulate and using their collective influence to change those features of the existing social structure - such as the migrant labour system - which are antithetical to good health in this society. Health care is, in this society, the product of a political process and political decisions determine the distribution of this care across groups in the population, the amount of resources made available for it and the access that individuals have to the health care system. Medicine already is in politics, but it is necessary that it enter this arena far more articulately to argue and work for a social structure which promotes good health.

*Pages 20/250*

# Army to control north Zululand

**Political Staff**  
THE South African Defence Force has taken over control of security in northern Zululand and will take an active role in curbing terrorist incursions across the Mozambique border, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Deputy Minister of Defence, said today.

It is understood that with northern Zululand becoming an operational area 'hot pursuit' operations across the border will now be contemplated.

Mr Coetsee said the warning 'is quite clear and its meaning will be understood in international diplomatic language'. He said that the takeover of the area from the police meant that the defence force would now go on to an active footing whereas previously the army had only undertaken exercises in the area with the responsibility of control being left to the police.

Mr Coetsee declined to comment on the possibility of 'hot pursuit' operations but referred to a Department of Foreign Affairs statement yesterday issuing a strong warning to the Mozambique Government.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said, in its statement that, in spite of assurance received from the Mozambique authorities 'That terrorists and other subversive organisations do not operate from their territory against South Africa, recent events have produced conclusive evidence that terrorists who plan subversion in South Africa are being harboured in Mozambique'.

The statement included the text of a message sent to the Mozambique Government following this week's terrorist raid across the Mozambique border into Zululand.

The terrorists were also 'conducting murderous operations and acts of sabotage against the Republic of South Africa from bases in Mozambique'.

The Mozambique Government was warned that the South African Government reserved the right to take whatever steps 'may in their view be necessary, wherever and whenever, to protect South African life and property'.

Currently, three widely read books - *Medical Heresies* by Illich (1976); *Who Shall Survive?* by Fuchs (1974), and *The End of Medicine* by Carlson (1975) - have appeared attacking clinical medicine in fundamental ways. All of these works offer important and informative critiques of scientific medicine, indicating its severe limitations, and are agreed in general terms, with the thrust of the argument in this paper about medical ineffectiveness. However, these books' analyses of medicine lead them to conclude that little can be done at a societal level to improve health services. As a consequence, they argue that individual responsibility for health care should be maximised, that less medical care is better, and that medicine should be debureaucratised and decentralised. As Fuchs puts it

potential for improving health lies in what we (as individuals) do ourselves' (1974:51). These arguments are deeply flawed and should be briefly looked at prior to a re-evaluation of the South African health care delivery system, and whether possible changes to it are of any significance. In popular of these books, Illich's, that one should very much focus on the ways in which medicine is pernicious and bad effects ('iatrogenesis') on three levels. On the individual level, iatrogenesis stems from unintended mistakes and treatment; next on the level of *social iatrogenesis* is the overmedicalisation of society that has created an overpopulation on medical care institutions and, on the level of *structural iatrogenesis* which has led to the individual over his health care. On the basis of Illich argues that medical institutions limit people's health growth and self-care and that they should be dis-

an account of the structured society. A change in the structure of access to it, as in the South African environment severely by the structure to minimise such constraints political economy in which it has come on to the public

can be faulted on a number of grounds (see Berliner, 1977; Horobin, 1977; Navarro, 1976; Waltzen, 1976). First, Illich, although correctly questioning the effectiveness of modern medicine, fails to distinguish between medical care and medical cure. The curative functions of modern medicine may be slight but 'the limited evidence available does seem to indicate that medical care may make a difference, it may reduce disability and discomfort in people's lives' (Navarro, 1976: 111). Furthermore, Illich also does not seriously consider the dramatic potentialities of preventative medicine and so, in sum, overstates his case against modern medicine. Second, Illich's analysis of health care assumes that the basic causes of sickness and ill-health lie in the

RDM 20/2/80.

## Kotze aiming at draft-dodgers

THE ASSEMBLY — children born in South African whose parents had lost their South African citizenship would not automatically lose theirs, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. P. van der Merwe, said in the Assembly yesterday.

The Minister said in reply to the second reading debate on the South African Citizenship Amendment Bill that the purpose of the legislation was twofold.

The aim was to close existing loopholes for draft-dodgers who hid behind foreign citizenship, and to withdraw the citizenship of that category of person who travelled abroad on foreign passports.

The measure would not only deprive them of their citizenship but also their right to

permanent residence in South Africa.

People who had no respect for their South African citizenship subordinated their citizenship to that of other countries, Mr. Kotze said.

And they continued to live in South Africa.

But if one also removes their permanent residence rights, one gives them something to think about.

Minor children born in South Africa would not lose their right to South African citizenship if their parents lost theirs, he added.

The measure would not apply to the wives of husbands who had lost their citizenship in terms of the legislation.

Sapa

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It is interesting to note in passing that the value of systems theory in archaeology has been questioned recently in a provocative paper by Salmon (1978). Whilst recognizing that the holistic approach of systems theory has had the effect of reducing tendencies to excessive narrowness in research efforts, Salmon (1978) shows that "some flashy vocabulary" is almost all that systems theory has had to offer. Even Flannery (1968) "... makes no real use of concepts that are unavailable outside of systems theory, let alone any general principles or laws unique to systems theory" (Salmon 1978:182; see also Binford 1972b:339 for criticism of Flannery's use of systems theory).

A recent attempt to study variability in the Later Stone Age and specifically to examine the status of the Sandy Bay variant suggests that a type of artefact known as an adze was used in wood-working (Mazel & Parkington 1978). Since an abundance of adzes characterizes the Sandy Bay variant the authors conclude that the distinction between this variant and other Later Stone Age assemblages from the Western Cape is "... a reflection of subsistence needs rather than of cultural differences" (Mazel & Parkington 1978:382). Though this is an interesting hypothesis Mazel and Parkington have not proved that the correlation between adzes and woodshavings in archaeological sites is anything other than fortuitous, though analogy with Australian evidence would suggest it has validity. An independent test of the correlation is needed. Replication experiments, i.e. ascertaining the relative efficiencies of adzes and other Later Stone Age tool types for working wood, would seem to be the answer.

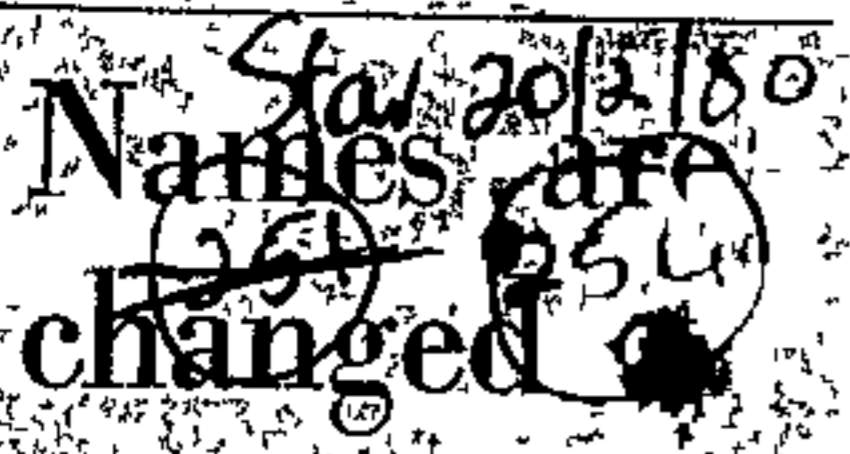
So far in this paper I have paid scant attention to attempts that have been made to correlate changing artefact traditions with other variables such as changing fauna and flora. This integrated approach to prehistoric behaviour is widely favoured (e.g. Deacon, H.J. 1976; Deacon, J. 1978) and has obvious merits. It is not intended as criticism that I have ignored it here; it is merely that the emphasis of this paper has lain perhaps more narrowly with classification. Study of periods of change through the analysis of a wide variety of different types of data has obvious explanatory potential, but raises also interesting questions as to where one should draw the boundary line between classificatory pigeon-holes (Deacon, J. 1978). It is unfortunate that the majority of Iron Age archaeologists have not as yet followed this integrated approach. Iron Age researchers have had some notable successes in recognizing pottery traditions in time and space, but attempts at explaining why change and movement occurred among the peoples apparently identified by pottery analysis are hindered by an absence of the right kind of data. For example, Huffman (1978) is able to recognize the Kutama Tradition through detailed analyses of dated pottery assemblages, but when it comes to accounting for the dispersal of this tradition he has to rely on a simplistic model of population growth beyond carrying capacity on the east coast which is based on flimsy ecological evidence and for which there is not a shred (sherd?) of archaeological information. It is not surprising then that his "explanation" has been dubbed an "eleventh century fairy story" by some of his critics.

Conclusion

Most work on the classification of stone artefacts in South Africa prior to the late 1960s was aimed at explication. Major shortcomings of this approach were and still are a failure to give behavioural variability due consideration, and the lack of explicit definition of hierarchical entities such as industries and variants. The theoretical premises upon which the traditional model of cultural dynamics is founded have also been shown to be unsound.

In/...

In the realm of identifying ethnic groups become of increasing importance are obvious advantages of the archaic that explicit two must go hand-in-explanatory and explanatory



Own Correspondent

The designations of the two forces most directly responsible for the country's security have been changed and will no longer be known as "departments" in Government terminology.

The proclamation and notice gazetted in Pretoria dealing with the merging of certain departments in the Government's rationalisation programme also noted that "Department of Defence" had been changed to "South African Defence Force" and "Department of the South African Police" to "South African Police".

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Quest.

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163/164

22/2/80

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FRIDAY, 22 FEBRUARY 1980

164

firm Sydney S Baron is to be renewed on expiry on 31 March 1980?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER UTILIZATION (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

No

Defence Force salaries

\*10 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any delays occurred during 1979 in the payment of salaries to members of the Defence Force, if so, (a) how many members were affected, (b) what (i) was the nature of and (ii) were the reasons for the delays and (c) what steps have been taken to obviate such delays in future?

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

Yes Delays with regard to Permanent Force, Citizen Force and Commandos have, however, been minimal In the case of National Servicemen, personal cash allotments with a few exceptions were paid to units regularly and in time There were cases during 1979, however, where the remaining balance of National Servicemen's pay was delayed

(a) Figures are not available

(b) (i) — Delays in implementing the new system of pay introduced in April 1979

— Administrative delays in the documentation of national service intakes

— Delays in the processing of documentation after discharge

— *Ex post facto* documentation for special camp allowance

(b) (ii) — Implementation of a new pay system

— Incorrect documentation of National Servicemen during an intake in respect of for example savings account numbers,

addresses of beneficiaries and date of discharge

— A greater burden on the trained administrative personnel especially in the light of escalated military activities

(c) The following steps have amongst others been taken

— On-strength documents are now sent to National Servicemen with their call-up papers so that they have the opportunity of obtaining all the correct particulars in respect of bank accounts and the addresses of beneficiaries and an immediate reaction automated input system is being developed

— Delays in respect of the date of discharge have been eliminated as National Servicemen are now paid in full up to the end of the month in which their national service terminates irrespective of the day on which they are in fact discharged

— Special camp allowance is now paid monthly one month after initial notification until the member does not qualify for it any longer

— An intensive training programme is being launched for financial service personnel



# Servicemen seconded to KwaZulu schools

20 18 07 06 07 23 12 187

254 ~~256~~ 23/2/80 107 The Natal Mercury

**African Affairs Reporter**  
EIGHT members of the Defence Force have been seconded to teach in KwaZulu schools and have already been posted to various areas  
The soldiers are highly qualified teachers who will specialise in teaching science and mathematics KwaZulu has a serious

shortage of teachers for these subjects  
They reported at the offices of the KwaZulu's Department of Education last week where they were posted to schools One of them was sent to the University of Zululand  
Two are teaching at Amanzimtoti Zulu Training College and the other one is

teaching at Edendale Technical College while another has been posted to Unilazi Technical College  
Two are teaching at Mangwazana Senior School at Ubombo, another has been sent to Mpumelelo Junior School in Mahlabatini and one to Ubombo  
A spokesman for Natal

Command said yesterday the men from the civic action section were badly needed by the KwaZulu schools to make up for the shortage there  
The KwaZulu Cabinet approved of the postings and have indicated that more teachers are still urgently required the spokesman said

IV

	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,02
1-4	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,00	0,00
45-64	0,01	0,01
65+	0,11	0,11
ALL	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	30

V

	M	F
0-1	0,05	0,05
1-4	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,00	0,00
25-44	0,03	0,03
45-64	0,00	0,00
65+	0,18	0,18
ALL	0,05	0,05
NO.	128	128

VII

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,53	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,11	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,76
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65+	42,19	32,13	55,20	47,72	43,12	40,90	12,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	2,21	3,22	2,25	2,71	2,69	1,24	1,20
NO.	9752	7555	1125	854	3114	3110	2090	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	1,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	20,73	1,12	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,23	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	0,45	5,11
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,27	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,34	0,71	0,16	0,52
45-64	1,16	0,92	3,23	1,85	4,88	2,14	0,70	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,21	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,33	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,27	0,79	2,87	4,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	1270	2588	2858	1951

(254) Feb 22/2/80



# Blacks can add beef to the army

The gloomy prospect of large-scale South African intervention in Rhodesia highlights once again the need for a long hard look at SA's defence priorities.

The Chief of the Defence Force, the Prime Minister as well as innumerable generals and politicians hammer home — at every opportunity — their belief that SA is engaged in total war. Given events on our borders and in neighbouring states, most South Africans will be in agreement with these sentiments.

By contrast, criticism has often been directed at official secrecy and — on occasion — propaganda designed to allay public fears through the most transparent deception. Now with military experts predicting that SA might send troops to Rhodesia after next week's elections there, the time has clearly come for a new approach — and perhaps an entirely new strategy with regard to the training and deployment of the Defence Force.

Thus far SA has eluded the raking claws of the Russian bear, coming instead into touch with its surrogates, the Cubans,

and sundry terrorist armies. Nonetheless, the speed with which Russia has shown it can move entire divisions of troops across huge tracts of land would seem to indicate that SA is more vulnerable than is generally admitted.

The advent of a Marxist Rhodesia could give the communists the springboard they have so patiently sought. So the tumble of Russian tanks — or at least of their surrogates — may be heard on this sub-continent in the not so distant future.

In the past SA has responded to unidentified enemy activity by sudden call-ups of Citizen Force soldiers. Within hours of such a call-up, virtually every family affected is aware that some new threat is in the offing. Rumours — often accurate — abound on the destination of the troops.

The results of such call-ups are thus doubly problematical. In the first instance, the economy suffers seriously. The impact of withdrawing 5 000 young men from the Witwatersrand labour force, for example, has had severe effects in the past. Small companies, particularly, have

borne the worst of the burden — but even the large corporations have to bite on the bullet and have had to accept situations which caused them great inconvenience. This inevitably damages the economy.

Secondly, the method of call-up means that virtually everyone knows the SADF is on the offensive — so much so that reports on troop movements appear in foreign newspapers within days. South African newspapers operate in terms of an agreement with the Defence Force, so news of military activity is mostly blacked out locally and carried by word of mouth. But the desirable element of surprise is immediately lost.

Clearly both these scenarios are undesirable — and avoidable.

What SA needs urgently is a substantial regular army, well paid and mobile. The existing Permanent Force is largely an instructors corps designed to train the Citizen Force. It represents a tiny percentage of SA's total military might, and is mostly non-combatant.

The reasons for this are historic. After World War II, seasoned veterans from the army, air force and navy were denied promotion by the Nationalist government — many of whose members had opposed the war — and only a few dedicated soldiers remained in the PF. It was not uncommon for an English-speaking officer to remain unpromoted for 17 or 18 years, and the result was that the cream of the SADF left in disgust. Prime Minister P.W. Botha did his best to end the discriminatory practices of Erasmus, and to a great extent has undone much of the harm.

Meanwhile, however, the Defence Force had to overcome a shocking reputation — and few English-speakers considered a career in the PF. Perceptions of the SADF are unfortunately still not all that attractive.

By contrast, some Western countries have promoted the image of their defence forces with a vigour that has enabled them to do away with conscription almost entirely. Something similar should be the aim of Prime Minister Botha and his generals.

With rumour abounding that the call-up period for CF troops is to be extended by several years, it would seem the official idea is — in any event — to have a semi-permanent CF.



Defence policy radical rethink needed

P. T. O.



Defence chief Magnus Malan has a number of options open to him, namely

- Opening the PF to people of all races This would, to a degree, alleviate the unemployment problem threatening SA.

- Paying the rate for the job to black, white, coloured and Asian soldiers, while opening traditional military institutions to all races

- Retaining the invaluable tradition of CF regiments, but using them only in a situation of full-scale war

- Injecting other races into the PF, creating a combat force of at least one division's strength Such a force could be deployed speedily and silently without involving civilian families in repeated military activities

Malan has gone part of the way in the establishment of the coloured, Asian and black corps But training is still largely separate, and important facilities unequal

Putting the training of other races interested in a PF career on a par with that of whites would seem to be inevitable in the long run And the chances are that the SADF would attract the cream of the other communities if its long-term prospects were made attractive

There are a number of powerful people in the SADF who believe it's only a matter of time before SA opens its exclusive pilot courses to other races, for example Nevertheless, they are worried that this kind of logical progression is too far off for it to have any bearing on current hostilities, and the war building up



**Defence chief Magnus Malan . . .  
options open**

along the Limpopo

More than powerful shows of weaponry, and more than all the warnings in the world, a really integrated PF tuned to a professional combat pitch, will act as a deterrent to communist ambitions

Recent military developments in Rhode-

sia have shown that blacks are willing soldiers in the cause of national stability But did not Rhodesia have to open the doors of its crack regiments to its black soldiers? Why should SA's blacks be different?

The effect would be to bolster SA inside and externally More Silvertons are on the cards But they can be prevented to a degree by real change And a change of defence philosophy would be one real step in the right direction

Moreover, with the vast increase in revenue available to the government from the booming gold price, SA can afford to spend judiciously on defence — even if it pushes the military budget up considerably

Not to move along this path would be a sign of weakness on the part of Prime Minister Botha's administration, not to mention a strategically naive withholding of rights It is, after all, the right of every man to defend his property and his country

Charles Bohlen, a former American ambassador to Moscow has warned that the Russians will continue to extend their sword until they strike steel Those who would disrupt our affairs must realise that we have steel which we will wield

Thus, the signals SA sends out during the coming months and years must be strong enough and clear enough to alert communist sponsors of terrorism against SA to the heavy cost involved A powerful regular army forged from all the peoples of SA is one way of achieving this

# Soldiers' pay speeded up

CAPL TUL 23/2/80

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## Defence Reporter

VARIOUS steps had been taken to ensure that national servicemen's pay was not delayed in the future, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr Botha gave these assurances in a written reply to questions put to him by Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP MP for Yeoville.

Mr Schwarz asked whether any delays occurred during 1979 in the payment of salaries to members of the Defence Force.

If so:

- How many members had been affected?

- What were the nature of and reasons for the delay?

- What steps had been taken to prevent such delays in future?

Mr Botha replied that that figures of those affected were not available, but the nature of the hold-ups were:

- Delays in implementing the new pay system introduced in April 1979.

- Administrative delays in documentation of new national service intakes.

- Delays in the processing of documentation after discharge, and

- *Ex post facto* documentation for special camp allowance.

The reasons for these delays,

Mr Botha said, were:

- Implementation of the new pay system,

- Incorrect documentation of newly inducted national servicemen in such matters as savings account numbers and addresses of beneficiaries, and

- A greater burden on trained administrative personnel, especially in the light of escalated military activities.

Among others, the following steps had been taken to prevent future delays:

- National servicemen now received on-strength documents with their call-up papers so that they could obtain all the correct particulars as regards such things as bank accounts and beneficiaries, and an "immediate reaction automated input system" was being developed.

- National servicemen were now paid in full up to the end of the month in which their national service actually terminated, irrespective of the day on which they were actually discharged, and this had eliminated delays connected with discharge dates.

- Special camp allowances were now paid monthly, from one month after initial notification till the member did not qualify for it any longer, and

- An intensive training programme for financial service personnel was being launched.



(254)  
107  
**Army is  
mum on**

**teachers**

RDM 26/12/50

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Colonel Kobus Bosman, South African Military Liaison Officer, would not comment yesterday on objections by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, to National Servicemen wearing uniforms while seconded to teach in black schools.

Inkatha's central committee has indicated that no more servicemen teachers will be accepted unless they stop wearing their uniforms. Eight are employed at present.

Chief Buthelezi said that if there was a genuine desire to assist with the teacher shortage, "why the uniforms for propaganda purposes?"

Colonel Bosman said the Army did not comment on Press reports. "If we were approached by the body concerned, we would reply."

18 months

DB for

national

service

objector

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297

RDM 26/2/80

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER  
Pretoria Bureau

A teacher was yesterday sentenced to 18 months imprisonment in Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks for refusing to do military service.

He is Mr Richard Steele, a high school teacher, of Bonaero Park, Kempton Park.

Six months of the sentence was suspended by the military tribunal.

If, after his sentence is served, he again refuses military service, an additional recurring sentence of two years may be imposed.

The tribunal refused a plea by defence counsel that the whole sentence be suspended to allow Mr Steele to investigate doing alternative service in the Prisons Department.

Mr Steele said he would be willing to work for the Prisons Department in a rehabilitative post, using his university psychology training.

But he said he had not been told by the military authorities that this was acceptable.

Earlier he told the tribunal that he viewed the Defence Force as major pillar of a fundamentally unjust society.

"It is common knowledge that thousands of young men fail to report for their military service each year and that some flee the country.

"I am a South African and I want to serve my country as a peacemaker.

"I am prepared to work in circumstances similar to those of the national servicemen, in the operational area, if necessary for a longer period and for less pay.

"But I cannot subject myself to military authority or wear a uniform.

The Rev Rae Trew, a Baptist minister in Kempton Park, said he had known Mr Steele since he was a young boy and they had spent hours discussing the problem of military service.

Mr Trew said the Baptists were not a conscientious objection denomination, but allowed adherents to decide for themselves if they should serve.

The sentence will be reviewed by the SADF and Mr Steele said he would also appeal to the Supreme Court.



# Journalist tells of a 'secret war' against SA

Military Correspondent

America's secret war against South Africa was continuing and although more intense was less blatant, Miss Aida Parker of the Citizen newspaper told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Defence and Police Reporting today.

Miss Parker, the first woman to give evidence before the commission, said she became interested in American involvement in South Africa when she learnt of the establishment of a library in Soweto by the United States Information Service about six weeks before the outbreak of rioting in the township in June 1976.

"Of the 600 books in the library, 400 dealt with revolution, mainly the French revolution, with some books on the Chinese revolution and the Russian revolution."

"These books were extensively borrowed by the black consciousness movement and students from the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto," she said.

## APPROACH

Miss Parker approached the United States Information Service about the library and was told to mind her own business and that the Information Service was carrying out American policy.

The Citizen carried a series of reports written by Miss Parker under the headline "America's Secret War against South Africa."

These articles were later published in book form in 1977. The book was handed to the commission as an exhibit.

Answering a question from the commission, she said that as far as she knew the library in Soweto was still in existence and had been expanded.

● See Page 11.

Hausard  
4(205)  
27/2/80

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205

WEDNESDAY, 27

4(205) Military service 29/2/80

\*7 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the  
Minister of Defence

How many citizens of foreign countries  
registered for military service in 1979?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DE-  
FENCE

1 919



CT 28/7/80  
3 killed in skirmishes

PRETORIA — Three members of the SADF had been killed in separate skirmishes with terrorists in the operational area Defence Headquarters announced here yesterday

They were Staff Sergeant Almerindo Mourao da Cousta, 35, who is survived by his wife, Mrs E S da Cousta of 340 Susan Street, Weida Park, Pretoria, Rifleman Leon Grobler, 25, who is survived by his wife, Mrs S E Grobler of Bankpan in the Bethal district, and Rifleman Jacobus Andries Petrus Bosman, 28, who is survived by his wife, Mrs M E Bosman of 5 Hull Street, Primrose Extension 2, Germiston — Sapa

(25A)

# More blacks joining the SADF

*25c Post 2/21/80*

**THE NUMBER of blacks joining the South African Defence Force as soldiers has increased from 11 a year to about 500 in the past six years.**

Black soldiers were first introduced in the South African defence force in 1974.

POST recently visited the biggest Defence Force in Southern Africa where black soldiers are trained.

The base, 21 Battalion, is in Lenz, near Soweto, Johannesburg.

Commandant Hennie Swanepoel, Officer Commander of 21 Battalion told POST how blacks were introduced into military life

"Blacks were introduced into the Defence Force as security guards in 1974. Only 11 were trained as security guards. They were later trained as instructors. This group was trained at the Prisons Department Training Centre — North of Pretoria," Commandant Swanepoel said.

"Clerks, chiefs and storemen were also trained. Later during the same year soldiers were introduced. This was after security guards had proved successful. In 1976, we moved to 21 Battalion. This was when the number of blacks started expanding at the Prisons Department Training Centre in Pretoria," he said.

It takes six months to become a soldier. The highest position so far among black soldiers is that of sergeant.

Three groups of black soldiers have so far been sent to fight on the borders and all stayed a period of three months each.

The first group was sent in March 1978, the

second group in February last year and the last group late last year. Each group comprised of about 150 soldiers.

Commandant Swanepoel said the first group was attacked by Swapo guerillas. "The attack was from afar and our soldiers chased the enemy into Angola. The same group was again attacked by Swapo. But this time a landmine exploded when a truck loaded with soldiers had passed over it. Not even one of our troops was injured or killed," he said.

He said black soldiers sent to the operational area have killed a number of Swapo guerillas. Not a single member of the troops sent to the borders was killed or injured, he said.

The basic training course for black and white soldiers is the same but the salary is not.

They start black soldiers with a minimum school qualification of Standard 6 with R95 a month and one present-

ly with the highest position gets about R240 a month.

Twenty-one Battalion is the only training centre for the South African Defence Force which provides promotion courses for the black soldiers.

Commandant Swanepoel said the chances of promotion for the soldier who has no educational qualifications are very slim, because they will have difficulty in passing promotional courses.

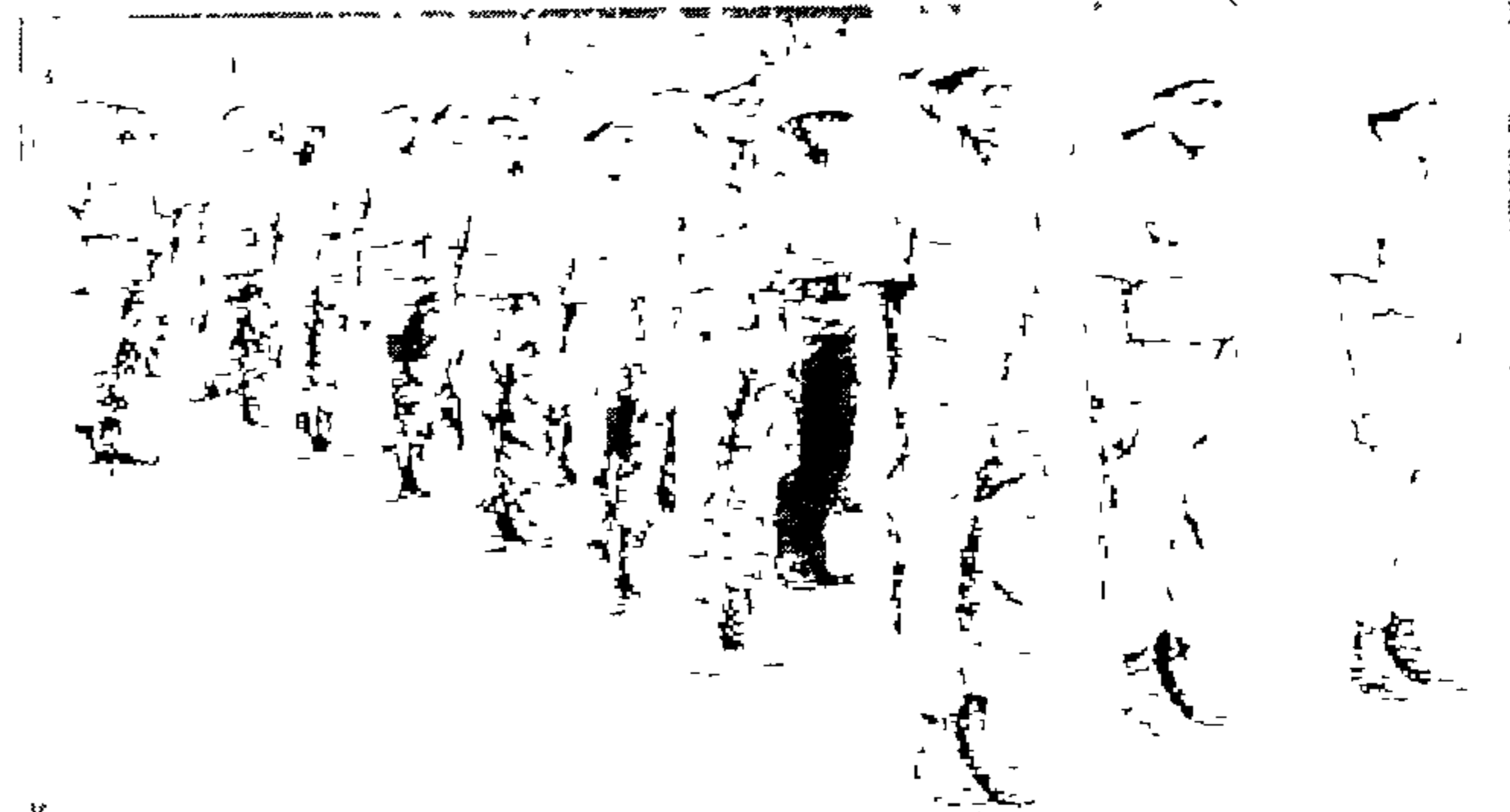
Soldiers and their families receive free medical treatment and are provided with sports facilities.

These soldiers have their own bands, a military brass band and 21 Battalion has a pop band. There is a bank, shop, chemist and a hospital at the base. The hospital has two doctors and one dentist, one black and one white sister. It has 35 beds.

At 21 Battalion single soldiers live in single quarters and there are also 35 families living at the base in married quarters. There are nine white families at the base and about 40 other black families live in Sebokeng. The Government subsidises rent.

Commandant Swanepoel said they are now having accommodation problems for their new recruits, who want to become soldiers. The waiting list so far is about 1500, he said.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM



It is drill time and these recruits look spic and span.



Soldiers have a meal at their mess.

Picture SHADRACK NKOMO

A nursing sister at the hospital.



The band at 21 Battalion.



# I won't fight

By Maureen Griffin

*San Titus 2/3/74*  
THE parents of Richard Steele, the 23-year-old conscientious objector who was this week jailed for a year after a military trial at Voorrekkerhoogte, have declared themselves "one hundred percent behind him in his commitment".

Dorothy and John Steele of Kempton Park this week spoke in an open letter of their schoolteacher son's willingness to work in the operational area under civilian direction as an alternative to taking up a rifle and participating in acts of violence during his national service.

"With his BA degree and teacher's diploma he is qualified to teach and is willing to undertake duties in any area and with any group needing tuition anywhere in the country he was part of a Cape Volunteer Service Corps doing ambulance duties in the Cape while there as a student at the University of Cape Town and he is willing to work under civilian direction in the operational area doing any service in this line or as required."

The letter, which was written shortly before their son's trial, states, "During the past few weeks he has explained his reasons for requesting alternative national service in personal interviews with various senior officers in the Defence Force including the Chaplain General, the Registering Officer in Pretoria and law officers in Pretoria and Johannesburg."

"To date, however, the Government has closed the door to all of these suggestions and Richard has no alternative but to face a military tribunal which may sentence him to either two years (recurring) or three years, in detention barracks, depending on the particular section of the Defence Act under which he is charged."

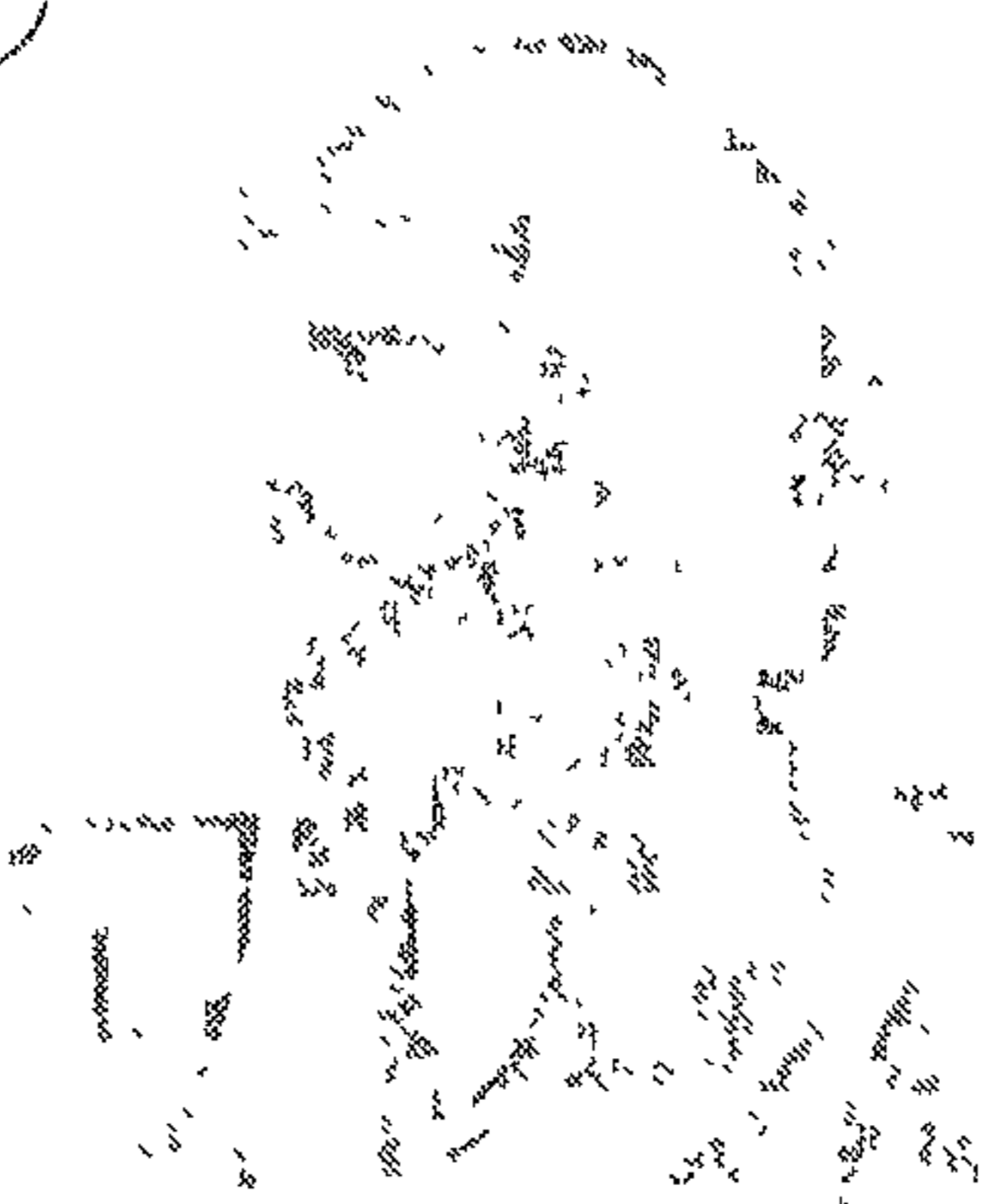
## Committed

As it happened, Richard was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, of which six months were conditionally suspended for three years.

His parents point out that of 3123 people who failed to report when called up for military service last year, the whereabouts of nearly 2000 were unknown, according to a parliamentary statement.

"It is known that there are overseas organisations established to assist South Africans who wish to opt out of national service."

"Richard, however, feels committed to the people and the future of his coun-



Richard Steele: Deep-seated and inviolable convictions

... but I'll  
go into  
operation  
area to  
teach,  
says  
Richard

try and wants to be part of its move towards peace through acting in a peaceable and non-military manner".  
They describe Richard's convictions as being "deep-seated and inviolable".

# SA Citizen Force units are ready

(266) S-Post 2/3/80

THE South African army is preparing to mobilise some of its Citizen Force reserve units, according to a prominent report in The Guardian newspaper in London.

The disclosure is based on a document which came into the possession of the newspaper which it says is a standby order marked "urgent and very confidential."

This, says The Guardian, gives weight to reports in the South African Press of possible military intervention in Rhodesia if civil war breaks out in that country.

The order was sent to a soldier of the 81st Armoured Division which, together with the 7th Infantry Division, comprises the 1st South African Corps — the first reserve of troops called up in an emergency. The brigade, one of

six conventional brigades, is 7,000-strong and heavily armed with tanks, armoured cars, heavy artillery, anti-aircraft, engineers and infantry regiments.

The soldier received the order early in February, according to The Guardian. It was passed to a South African contact of the London-based Committee on South African War Resistance.

The order reads: "Members of (the name of the unit) shall check and pack all military equipment to be on standby, ready to report for duty within a few hours. Members of the unit are warned not to discuss the order."

A Defence Force spokesman, asked for a statement on the Guardian report, emphatically refused to comment on any "nonsensical propaganda as published by an overseas newspaper." — SUN-  
DAY POST Correspondent



# Servicemen killed in collision

254?

Mercury Reporter

AN UMBOGINTWINI army trainee underwent emergency surgery after being taken by helicopter from a road accident that killed his four friends at the weekend

Rfn Neville Wight, 19, of Oppenheimer Road, Umbogintwini, was in a serious condition in Addington Hospital last night. His four friends, who were also doing their military service at Ladysmith, were killed instantly in a head-on collision near Estcourt

They are Rfn John Veker, 21, of Amanzimtoti, Rfn Lawrence Williams, 18, of Amanzimtoti, Rfn P Weidenbruck of Rustenburg Heights, Currie Road, Durban and Rfn G R Cooke-Tonnesen of Durban

The four young men were travelling from Ladysmith to spend their weekend passes at home

The coloured men who were travelling in the other car involved in the collision were killed on impact

A South African Railways emergency unit freed the men and then alerted the Defence Force

R FN Lawrence Williams

R FN John Veker

Chryms 3/13/80

# Freedom of Press 'essential'

243  
254  
327

WHEN the onslaught on a country causes the curtailment of freedom in order to meet such threat, the aggressor has already won the first round, the Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in Cape Town today

Mr Schwarz was giving evidence at the resumed hearing of the Steyn Commission which was appointed to investigate reporting on the SADF and police. Mr Schwarz said freedom would be maintained in a

society under attack — for as long as it was practical and consistent with the ability of the society to continue to survive. Press freedom was fundamental to a free society. The Press, like individuals, did not present an image of perfection.

'Society as a whole is not condemned because individuals transgress, and nor should the Press as a whole be judged by the actions of individuals,' he said.

#### A RIGHT

Press freedom was a 'precious treasure' and a free and courageous Press was a major weapon in the Republic's defence.

The public had the right to be informed as information was necessary to form judgment. This was essential in a democratic society.

To be misinformed or to be uninformed seriously affected the morale of a people.

However, no information which could assist the enemy with regard to the strength, tactics, weaponry, operations and other related matters, should be disclosed.

#### CASUALTIES

Laconic statements in connection with casualties resulted in frustration and lack of appreciation. 'The public needs to know the incidents in which their young men are killed and wounded to give meaning and understanding for the sacrifices made. This could be done without making available information to the enemy,' he said.

It was correct to allow publication of allegations of wrongs committed to national servicemen, such as assaults and extreme exertion.

Mr Schwarz criticised aspects of section 118 of the Defence Act.



STAR 3/3/80  
Army's no  
comment  
on order to  
mobilise

Military Correspondent

The South African Defence Force is not prepared to comment on reports published in the United Kingdom at the weekend that the army is preparing to mobilise some of its Citizen Force units.

According to a report in the British newspaper, The Guardian, published on Saturday, the South African Army is preparing to mobilise some of its Citizen Force reserve units.

The disclosure is based on a document which came into the possession of the newspaper which, it says, is a stand-by order marked "urgent and very confidential".

This, says The Guardian, gives weight to the reports in the South African Press of a possible military intervention in Rhodesia if civil war breaks out in that country after the elections.

The order was sent to a soldier of the 81st Armoured Division.

The order, in the possession of The Guardian, is apparently signed by the commanding officer of the unit and is headed "warning order Warning to be on standby".

A spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said today he was not prepared to comment on any "propaganda-like statements published in foreign newspapers with some or other ulterior motive".

# Soldiering STAR 4/3/80 on against

## the great 254 pay enemy

SA soldiers are still unhappy about their pay despite a special complaints office set up by the Defence Force to assist them

Two of the men who contacted Star Line are owed money for the time they spent on the border — and a third has not received his pay after being exempted from military training

● Mr Andrew Jenkins, who spent six months on the border at the end of last year, did not receive his danger pay. He had been paid R100 on his return, his mother told Star Line

● Mr BD Lucas has still not been paid for December 1978. He was in SWA/Namibia for six months in 1978. While he was away, he arranged for his pay to be sent to his home in Johannesburg, but December's pay is still outstanding

● Mr M Montanari was exempted from military training in August last year. He says the Defence Force still owes him about R84

Their cases were referred to the Complaints Office, and from there to the Chief of Staff, Finance

Mr Jenkins has since received two cheques and is satisfied

At the end of last year, Star Line highlighted the plight of soldiers waiting for pay — one for two years

Soon afterwards, the Complaints Office was set up by the Defence Force and has since handled thousands of queries



# Press curbs spelled out for top official

R.M. 5/3/50

CAPE TOWN — The Commissioner of the South African Railway Police, Lieutenant-General J J Janse van Vuuren, admitted to the Steyn Commission yesterday that he had not studied in detail the Official Secrets Act or the Publications Act.

But he said the Railway Police had insufficient protection in security matters and told the commission he would like protection similar to that afforded to the Defence Force by Article 118 of the Defence Act.

Gen Van Vuuren was giving evidence to the commission,

which is inquiring into reporting of Defence and police matters, on the second day of its hearings in Cape Town.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, asked whether he had studied the Official Secrets Act.

Gen Van Vuuren "I don't think it is applicable."

Sections of the Act were read out.

Asked again whether he had studied the Act in detail, the commissioner said "I must plead guilty — I have not studied it in such detail."

Mr Steyn said there were other Acts which could be con-

sidered sufficient protection, including the Publications Act.

Gen Van Vuuren said he had not made a detailed study of the Publications Act.

He suggested that the Official Secrets Act be amended to specifically include the Railway Police.

Earlier, he said a "healthy balance" had to be struck between individual demands of freedom — including the freedom of the Press — and what he termed "collective security interests of the community."

He did not like to discuss security matters in the Press, he said.

Gen Van Vuuren said he disagreed with evidence before the commission on Monday given by Prof Piet Cillie, a former editor of Die Burger, who warned that additional laws could lead to an abuse of power by officials.

Gen Van Vuuren said "I believe officials are responsible people — otherwise they would not be in positions of authority."

He said he had much respect for the media and described the relationship between the Railway Police and the Press in general as "good" — Sapa.

# 'No editor would jeopardise security'

ARGUS  
6/3/80

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NO editor in South Africa would knowingly jeopardise the security of the country, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Myburgh was giving evidence to the Steyn Commission, which was appointed to probe reporting of South African Defence Force and police issues, and added that

every editor was 'hugely conscious' of the combustible material of his daily work.

A journalist's work was becoming increasingly difficult in a society where 'one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter'.

Editors were hemmed in by security legislation Mr Myburgh said official policy should be to maximise security information to the public.

## BAD FOR MORALE

Banning publication of events such as the Silverton siege was bad for morale. It could lead to rumours which could multiply until matters got out of hand.

Urban terrorism was an emotional issue, Mr Myburgh said, and if a senior police officer was appointed to man an information post during the Silverton issue, no responsible editor would have refused requests he made appertaining to security issues.

Mr Dawid de Villiers, deputy chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, said the Cillie Commission had made it clear that the authorities and the police apparently did not take notice of growing signs of unrest.

The Press was already governed by too many laws, he said. It was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

## ABSOLUTELY

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn 'Would you agree there is already a formidable arsenal of legislation?'

Mr de Villiers: 'Absolutely so.'

Mr de Villiers said the test was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy, and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government, a general or a minister.

He said it would be in the interests of security to keep the public as fully informed as possible.

The decision on whether to publish or not could not be a one-sided one. There should be an exchange of ideas and effective communication.

## GENERAL APPROACH

The general approach should be that as much as possible, not as little as possible, should be published.

Police action covered a wide field of day-to-day events affecting the public. 'It is important that good relations be maintained,' Mr de Villiers said.

Unnecessary secrecy carried the danger of possible abuse of power. This was particularly important as far as the black community was concerned.



243 254 327  
The Cape Times, Thursday, March 6, 1980 3

# Steyn Inquiry

## Reds want black SA — DONNS

THE communist states' objective in South Africa is the destruction of the white political economic and social order and the establishment of a black Marxist-Leninist state.

Mr S Meyer a senior assistant secretary of the Department of National Security, said this yesterday in evidence to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into defence and police reporting.

Mr Meyer is involved in the evaluation and research into subversion by blacks in South Africa.

He said Russian/Cuban aid to the Marxist government in Angola showed that the communists were always ready to exploit an unstable political situation for their own benefit and that Africa played a very important role in Russian strategy.

He said Marxist influence became apparent in South Africa with the establishment of the Communist Party of South Africa in 1921. From the beginning, the CPSA directed its attention to the infiltration and control of black political parties in the field of labour.

This gained momentum when the then president of the African National Congress, Mr J T Gumede, declared he was a communist after he visited Russia in 1928.

Staff Reporter

MOST newspaper reports on the Silverton seige were very objective and factual, according to an analysis done by Military Intelligence.

The analysis was presented yesterday to the Steyn Commission by Brigadier G M C Wasenar of the Directorate of Military Intelligence.

The analysis covers the reports of 11 "most influential newspapers" from January 25 to January 31 this year. The criterion applied was "The continued existence of the state, maintenance of state sovereignty, state security and of law and order within the framework of the state."

## Most siege reports 'very objective'

Of the white daily newspapers, 20 percent of the reports were positive, 73 percent were neutral and 7 percent were negative.

Of the white Sunday newspapers, 24 percent were positive, 73 percent neutral and 3 percent negative while the attitude of a black daily newspaper was 6 percent positive, 74 percent neutral and 20 percent negative.

A black Sunday newspaper's

attitude was 4 percent positive, 46 percent neutral and 50 percent negative.

The general opinion conveyed by the reports was that "skilful handling by the police prevented the seige ending in utter disaster."

However, some of the press attempted to place the police in an "unfavourable light" by questioning their actions.

Attention is purposely brought to the fact that the

police might have missed their targets and shot one of the hostages and that they did not attempt to negotiate at all.

"Quick police action is put down to panic and inability to handle the situation. Excessive emphasis is placed on the violence involved in the relief plan."

The report said it was regrettable that the police allowed their modus-operandi to be reported.

"Knowledge of the police plan of action, their techniques, their use of listening devices, etc., affords the terrorists a golden opportunity for learning from their mistakes, and improving their own techniques."

# Security 'not jeopardised by editors'

STAR 6/3/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No editor in South Africa would knowingly jeopardise the security of the country, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said in Cape Town today.

## Press 'gave indications of unrest'

CAPE TOWN—The authorities should have used the Press as an early warning system before the outbreak of the 1976 riots, the Newspaper Press Union told the Steyn Commission in Cape Town today.

Advocate Dawid de Villiers, deputy chairman of the NPU, said the Cilhe Commission made it clear that the authorities and the police apparently did not take notice of growing signs of unrest.

This was in spite of the fact that it had been written about prior to the trouble, Mr de Villiers said.

Mr de Villiers said the Press was already governed by too many laws. It was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, asked 'Would you agree there is already a formidable arsenal of legislation?'

Mr de Villiers "Absolutely so."

Mr de Villiers said the test was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government a general or a Minister.

Mr Myburgh was giving evidence to the Steyn Commission appointed to probe reporting of South African Defence Force and Police issues.

Mr Myburgh said every editor was 'hugely conscious' of the combustible material his daily work involved.

He said a journalist's work was becoming increasingly more difficult in a society where one man's terrorist was another man's freedom fighter.

Editors were hemmed in by security legislation. He said the official policy should be to maximise security information to the public.

### MORALE

He said more people were able to handle this type of information than was officially thought.

National security was best served by placing as much information as possible in the hands of the public.

Banning publications of events such as the Silverton siege was bad for morale.

It could lead to rumours which could multiply until matters got out of hand.

Urban terrorism was an emotional issue, and if a senior police officer was appointed to man an information post during the Silverton issue, no responsible editor would have refused requests he made pertaining to security issues.



NO editor in South Africa would knowingly jeopardise the security of the country, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said in Cape Town yesterday.

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1067 7/3/80  
254 243

# 'We are just as concerned on security'

National security was best served by placing as much information as possible in the hands of the public. Banning publication of events, such as the Silverton Siege was bad for morale. It could lead to rumours which could multiply until matters got out of hand.

Urban terrorism was an emotional issue, and if a senior police officer was appointed to man an information post during the Silverton issue, no responsible editor would have refused requests he made pertaining to security issues.

Asked what he thought of the creation of the police's Directorate of Public Relations, he said "I see grave dangers in all news being filtered through a central agency in Pretoria."

"He had no strong objection to it, however, as long as it was seen as supplementing the working relationship journalists had with individual police officers. Top police officers should give public relations men their support. The directorate was unprepared and unstaffed during Silverton," he said.

STAR 7/3/80  
254  
300

# Air Force Fund to get legal advice

## Military Correspondent

The ending of the group life assurance scheme for members of the Air Force Fund has led to dissatisfaction among many retired air force members and a committee has been established to raise funds to get legal advice.

At a meeting in Verwoerdburg, attended by about 40 of the 638 retired air force members affected by the closure of the scheme last year, a committee was elected to start the air force pensioners fund to raise funds to take the matter further.

In October last year a circular was sent out informing members of the Air Force Fund that the group life assurance

scheme would be ended on December 31 1979.

The reason given was the establishment of the new defence group life insurance scheme for permanent force, citizen force, commando and national service members.

The old scheme was dependent on the flow of new members into the scheme. With the establishment of the new scheme this flow would dry up.

The new scheme made no provision for people already on pension.

Sergeant Major Creswell Jovnt, a retired member of the air force was elected chairman and three pensioners will be co-opted to serve on the committee with him.



# Bonus Bond

STAR 7/13/80  
sales top

234  
R135-m

Pretoria Bureau

Bonus Bonds have taken a highly respectable position in the list of bonds accepted by the Treasury

And with the recent announcement that Bonus Bond prizes would be increased this form of investment is likely to become even more popular with the public

In the 11 months up to the end of February, Bonus Bonds worth R135 289 975 were accepted by the Treasury

7/3/80 STAR  
NO POLITICS  
in bond  
decision 254

Two of the largest banks in South Africa — Standard and Barclays — will not be selling bonus bonds over the counter

Last week the Minister of Finance announced that three commercial banks in South Africa — Trust, Volkskas, and Nedbank — would sell bonus bonds. But the omission from the list of Standard and Barclays has led to suggestions that these two banks did not want political reaction from overseas shareholders.

However, senior executives of the two banks have said the "political impact" and the "moral aspects" of selling bonus bonds had nothing to do with their decision.

The two banks took the view that because of the wide network that the Post Office had throughout the country, it would make little economic sense for them also to set up special bonus bond counters in their own bank network.



# Steyn inquiry heard 60 witnesses

(Times) 3/3/50  
(2/25)  
(2/21)  
(2/21)

Staff Reporter

**THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into police and defence reporting held its last public sitting yesterday. The commission heard 60 witnesses who presented over 2 000 pages of transcribed evidence.**

The commission which held its first sitting on January 11 must present its report to the State President before April 15.

Mr Michael Morris of the Terrorism Research Centre, one of the last witnesses to give evidence yesterday, urged the establishment of a police liaison committee to improve relations and communication between the police, the press and the public.

This committee should consist of representatives of the press, academics, the public sector and senior police officers.

Its function would be to inform the police of public and press views on certain matters, and to provide an interchange of ideas between the police and the public.

Reporters assigned to cover

defence and police matters should undergo a familiarization course organized by the South African Defence Force or the police.

The defence and the police force should have an equal course applied by the press. They have no comprehension of the public's demands or the pressures under which newspapers operate, he said.

There should be total honesty and openness with the media.

○ The editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Percius Myburg, told the commission on Thursday that national security could best be handled by giving as much information as possible to the person on the street.

He said that in matters of national security the member of the public who lost his head most easily in a crisis was one who does not know what was going on.

The managing editor of Nasionale Pers and deputy chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Dawid de Villiers, told the commission on Thursday there was already enough legislation restricting what could be reported.

# Coloureds, Indians <sup>254</sup> can reach top in <sup>STAR</sup> Navy' 8/3/80

Own Correspondent

Indian and coloured officers can become captains of their own warships and shore-bases, says Navy Chief Vice-admiral Ronny Edwards

In an interview with Paratus, the SADF magazine, Admiral Edwards said: "I can see a coloured or Indian commanding his own warship or shore-base in the future. If he has the required qualities, there is nothing to stop him."

Since coloured and Indian men became eligible for election as officer candidates some years ago, this statement is the first official Navy acknowledgement that their career prospects are limited only by their individual capabilities, according to Paratus.

Admiral Edwards says he is also investigating the possibility of using blacks in the Navy's permanent staff in the future.

He said the general task of the navy was to be a credible part of the Defence Force.

Admiral Edwards also said that the Navy was striving towards self-sufficiency in the production of various equipment.



# 3 SADF

## men die

## lifting

## landmine

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Three South African Army engineers have been killed in an explosion while trying to lift a Swapo landmine in the SWA/Namibian operational area.

Defence Headquarters today confirmed the deaths on Friday of two friends, Sergeant Deon van der Vyfer (21) of Hecate Street, Riebeeckstad near Welkom, and Sapper Willem Johannes Prinsloo (22) of Erasmus Street, Odendaalsrus. Lance-corporal Antonie Oberholzer (22) of Hornbill Avenue, Port Alfred, was the third victim.

The three men will be buried with full military honours.

Sergeant Van der Vyfer was to have become engaged to Miss Estelle Prinsloo of Welkom on his return from border duty. He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs J H van der Vyfer, his three sisters, Hilda (24), Jessie (18) and Alta (16), a half-brother and two step-brothers.

He will be buried from the NG Church in Virginia on Thursday.

Sapper Prinsloo, a Welkom bordermaker, leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs W Prinsloo, his sister Hanlie (20) and brothers, Martiens (16) and Fransie (12). He will be buried from the NG church in Odendaalsrus.

Lance-Corporal Oberholzer, who worked as a Railways engineer's assistant for the last two years, is stationed in Bloemfontein.

● Sapa reports that a Security Force vehicle detonated a terrorist-laid landmine on the tarred road between Oshakati and Ondongwa, Ovamboland, northern SWA/Namibia last night. SWA Command said the vehicle had been badly damaged but no one was killed in the blast.

# 'Release these men from solitary confinement'

ARGUS

11/3/80

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AS concerned persons and fellow Christians we express concern about Peter Moll and Richard Steele. Peter and Richard are both deeply committed Christians who, on the grounds of their faith and thinking, have felt bound in conscience to object to military service. For this, both are at present serving 12-month sentences in detention at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Recently the military authorities placed both Peter and Richard in solitary confinement. This was for refusing to wear the regulation brown army overall.

They refused to wear this because to do so would be to contradict the whole principle of their conscientious objection

against being identified with the SADF.

The authorities permit other conscientious objectors like the Jehovah's Witnesses to wear a non-regulation blue uniform, and Peter and Richard are quite willing to do the same.

The authorities, however, have insisted that they will not treat them in the same way as these other conscientious objectors. They are trying to compel them to wear the regulation uniform as offenders within the military system.

This is in fact the third time that they have placed Peter Moll in solitary confinement for the same offence. After his first period in solitary the authorities permitted him to wear a blue uniform; subsequently, however,

they withdrew this from him and are again trying to compel him to wear the regulation uniform. They placed Richard in solitary for the same offence, for the first time on February 29.

It is unjust to punish these two men, especially by repeated solitary confinement, for an offence for which in principle they are already serving severe sentences.

We call on the military authorities to release these two young men from solitary confinement and to refrain from any further such punishment.

Signed by

Adie Paterson, Kathy Paterson, Dr John de Gruchy, Rev Roy Barker, Rev Rod Botsis, Rev Howard Eybers, Rev John Dixon, Rev Michael Rowe, Rev Norman Mayall, Fr David Profit, Rev Jim Cochrane, Margaret Nash, Francis Wilson, Paul Hare, Tony Saddington, Di Scott-Saddington, Rev Douglas Bax, Sheila Brokenshaw, Renate Cochrane, Sandy Staal, Steve de Gruchy, Mike de Klerk, Liz Fish, Caroline Long, Rommel Roberts, Celeste Santos, J G Foxcroft, E K Mitchell, M G Dale, Anne Palm, D Thornton, D E Bull, Virginia Zwiengenthal, Hilary Rosenthal, Sylvia Collier, Brigid-Rose Tiernan.



# Jail escape: Warden in court

CAPE TOWN 11/3/80 (254) (287)

PRETORIA — Mr Francois Daniel Vermeulen, 57, a warden who is alleged to have helped three terrorists escape from the maximum security cells of the Central Prison here in December last year, appeared briefly again in the Regional Court here yesterday.

Mr Vermeulen's bail of R300 was extended. He was not asked to plead.

It is alleged that on December 12 he assisted with the escape of Steven Lee, Timothy Jenkin and Alexander Mounbaris.

All three were serving long-term sentences after being found guilty on charges under the Terrorism Act.

The case was postponed to April 11. Sapa

# Volunteers turned away in hundreds

Cape Times 11/3/80  
Defence Reporter

(254)

MEN who volunteer for national service in the South African Cape Corps now sign up for two years instead of one — and hundreds of recruits have been turned away for lack of facilities and instructors.

The authorities have maintained a low profile on the fact that in January this year the original 12-month Cape Corps service scheme was doubled in length to bring it up to the same period in uniform as that undergone by conscripted national servicemen.

On Saturday, however, the prime minister, Mr P W Botha, broke the news in his speech in the City Hall.

The Cape Corps's one-year period of service dates from the days when this was also the standard period of compulsory national service for whites. Compulsory service was lengthened to two years in 1977 but the Cape Corps did not follow suit till this year.

From a military point of view 24 months is more cost-efficient, since servicemen trained during the shorter period are discharged just when they have reached their peak of efficiency and fitness.

There was some belief that the longer period of service might have an adverse effect on recruiting for the Cape Corps, which for several years has had more potential recruits than it can handle in spite of a considerable expansion which has given its training base at Faure some of the most modern facilities in the country.

This proved not to be the case, however, and many applicants had to be turned down when this year's intake started its training.



# Protest Over Solitary Confinement

CAPTIVITY 11/3/80  
254  
27

Staff Reporter

A GROUP of "concerned Christians" called on the military authorities yesterday to release two conscientious objectors, Peter Moll and Richard Steele, from solitary confinement.

In a statement signed by 36 people, the group expressed their concern. The statement read:

"Peter and Richard are both deeply committed Christians who, on the grounds of their faith and thinking, have felt bound in conscience to object to military service.

"For this both are at present serving 12 month sentences in detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte.

"Recently the military authorities placed both Peter and Richard in solitary confinement. This was for refusing to wear the regulation brown army overall.

"They refused to wear this because to do so would be to contradict the whole principle of their conscientious objection against being identified with the SADF.

"The authorities permit other conscientious objectors like Jehovah's Witnesses to wear a non-regulation blue uniform, and Peter and Richard are quite willing to do the same.

"The authorities, however, have insisted that they will not treat them in the same way as these other conscientious objectors. They are trying to compel them to wear the regulation uniform as offenders within the military system.

"This is in fact the third time that they have placed Peter Moll in solitary confinement for the same offence. After his first period in solitary the authorities permitted him to wear a blue uniform, subsequently, however, they withdrew this from him and are again trying to compel him to wear the regulation uniform.

"They placed Richard in solitary for the same offence, for the first time on February 19.

"It is unjust to punish these two men, especially by repeated solitary confinement, for an offence for which in principle they are already serving severe sentences.

"We call on the military authorities to release these two young

men from solitary confinement and to refrain from any further such punishment.

A Defence Force spokesman, when asked to comment, said "We decline to discuss the actions or activities of any soldier under detention with any outside person since this is a personal matter concerning only himself or his relatives, should the person in question choose to have them involved."

The statement was signed by Adie Paterson, Kathy Paterson, Dr John de Gruchy, the Rev Roy Barker, the Rev Rod Botis, the Rev Howard Eybers, the Rev John Dixon, the Rev Michael Rowe, the Rev Norman Mayall, Fr David Profit, the Rev Jim Cochrane, Margaret Nash, Francis Wilson, Paul Hare, Tony Saddington, Di Scott-Saddington, the Rev Douglas Bax, Sheila Brokenshaw, Renate Cochran, Sandy Staal, Steve de Gruchy, Mike de Klerk, Liz Fish, Caroline Long, Rommel Roberts, Celeste Santos, J G Foxcroft, E K Mitchell, M G Dale, Anne Palm, D Thornton, D E Bull, Virginia Zweigenenthal, Hilary Rosenthal, Sylvia Collier and Brigid-Rose Tierman.

# 3 army engineers killed in mine blast

(254)  
CAPE TIMES 12/3/80

PRETORIA Defence Headquarters yesterday confirmed the death of three South African Army engineers in an explosion on Friday while they were trying to lift a Swapo landmine in the SWA Namibia operational area.

They were sergeant Deon van der Vyver 21 of Van Riebeeckstad near Welkom, Sapper Willem Johannes Prinsloo 22 of Odendaarsrus and Lance Corporal Anthony Oberholzer 22 of Port Alfred. The three men will be buried with full military honours.

Eight civilians were killed in Ovambo northern SWA Namibia yesterday when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a Swapo landmine, an official of the Ovambo government said at Oshakati yesterday.

Two other passengers in the van were injured and were being treated at the State Hospital Oshakati.

The incident occurred 25 km north of Oshakati on the gravel road to Oshikango near the Angolan border about 3.30 pm — Sapa



10 Russian (27)

tanks seized

Cape Times 12/3/80  
by Armscor

Own Correspondent (327)

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor, South Africa's premier military production company, confirmed yesterday that it had confiscated a shipload of Russian arms allegedly sent in support of Idi Amin's Ugandan regime in April last year.

Commenting on behalf of Armscor, a South African Defence Force spokesman said that information had been received that the arms were destined for Angola to aid the Swapo movement.

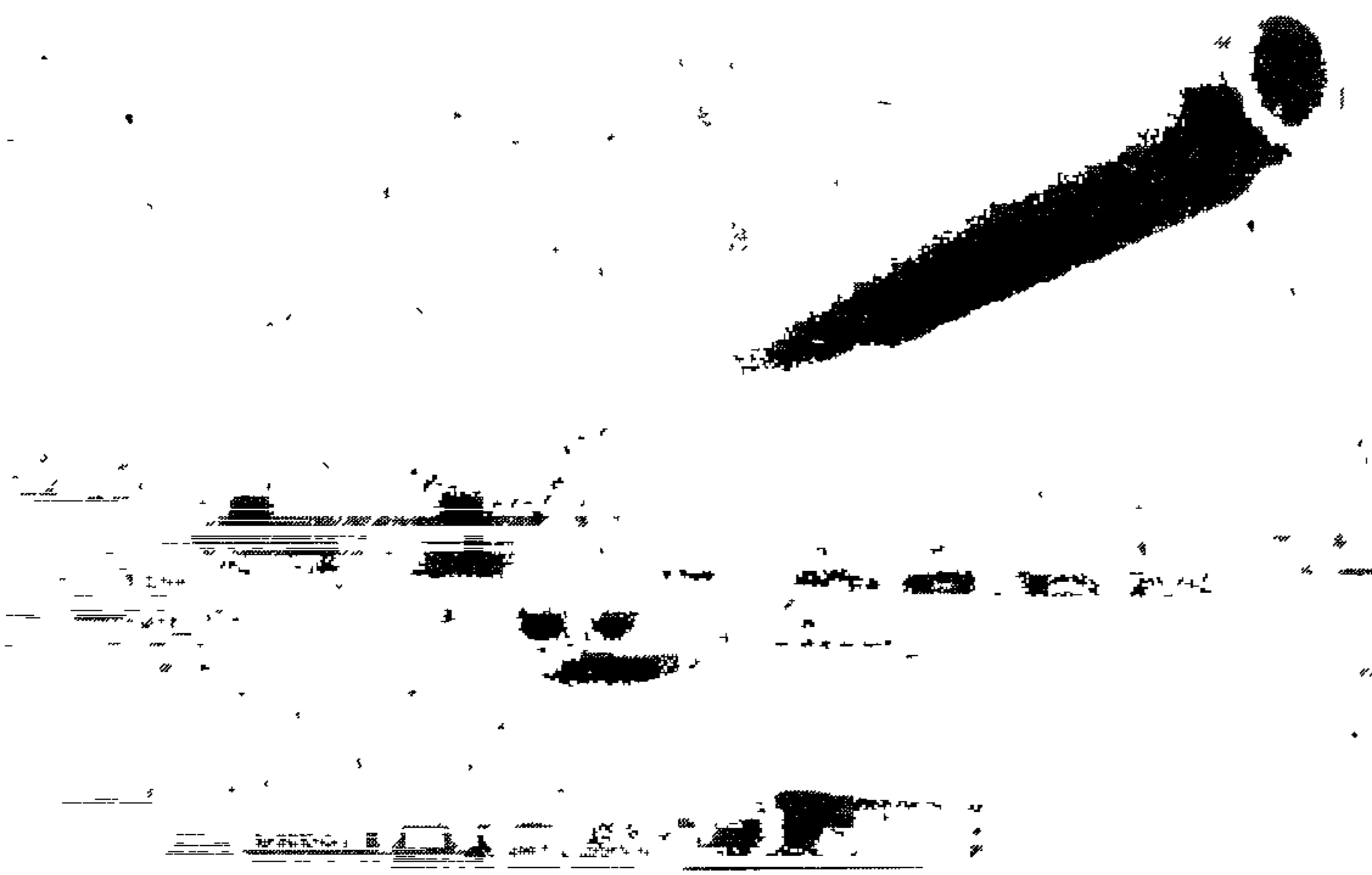
The armaments were off-loaded after arrangements with the captain of the ship, he said. The steps were not extraordinary in view of the prevailing situation and terrorist threat in northern South West Africa.

However, the Times of London has reported that the arms were in fact headed for Mombasa, ordered from Libya by Amin. The Marseilles Fret Company, a French firm, was chartered to ship the cargo to Mombasa. The report said that 10 Russian tanks and 150 tons of ammunition were loaded aboard the vessel, the Astor. The Astor arrived in Mombasa on April 11, the day that Tanzanian artillery was shelling Kampala and Amin was on the run.

The Kenyan authorities refused to allow the arms to be taken across their territory to Uganda. The Astor then left for Libya but stopped for fuel in Durban. Armscor confiscated the cargo and made out a receipt, undertaking to pay for the arms.

The incident has sparked off an international wrangle. Another of Marseilles Fret's ships, Le Rove, was seized when it arrived in Benghazi and is being held till South Africa agrees to pay more for the arms. The Libyan Government said that Armscor was refusing to pay as much for the tanks as they were worth, according to the Times.

The Times said Le Rove and the five officers on board were stranded in Tripoli, while Marseilles Fret begins the task of persuading the South Africans to pay more to the Libyans for their fuel.



A Russian T55 tank photographed in Bloemfontein yesterday

# Russian tanks: Move on Armscor

13/3/80  
CAPE TIMES

74 254

Own Correspondent

PARIS. — A French maritime firm has clamped a legal injunction on the Paris bank account of Armscor blocking five million francs (about R800 000) claimed over the Astor arms affair.

## Unused T55s assessed at SA bases

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Ten Russian T55 tanks confiscated by Armscor in Durban harbour last year are being evaluated at a number of bases throughout South Africa

The tanks and 150 tons of Russian ammunition were seized by the South African arms producers last April after the consignment, failed to reach its original destination — the Ugandan regime of Idi Amin

Yesterday, Colonel Reg. Otto, officer commanding the School of Armour in Tempe, Bloemfontein, said he was overjoyed last year when he took delivery of one unused Russian T55 tank

The 1600-ton Astor went into Durban for fuel last October and its cargo of 10 modern Soviet tanks, spare parts and 150 tons of ammunition for the guns of the tanks, was seized by the authorities

The cargo had been sent by Libya in the Astor for Idi Amin of Uganda, but by the time the ship reached Mombasa to off-load the tanks, Amin had been overthrown

The seizure incident is leading to friction between France, Libya and South Africa

The managing director of the maritime freight company Marseilles-Fret, Claude Vidil, said yesterday "South Africa owes us a lot of money, but is not paying up, although we consider it is guilty of theft"

### Lerove

Mr Vidil said his company suffered loss of the use of the Astor while it was in Durban, and its Mediterranean ferry boat Lerove is being held in Benghazi by the Libyans, who claim his company is responsible for loss of the tanks and ammunition which they claim is worth \$4.5 m (about R4 m)

He is seeking compensation from South Africa on both these counts

Mr Vidil is "furious" over the behaviour of the South African authorities, whom he refers to as "thieves" He said the Astor, after some weeks in Durban, was boarded at night by soldiers Their action was "theft"

The Astor — at present in Singapore waters — is owned by a German shipping company and was hired by his company, which in turn sub-leased it to Libya He had personally never seen the cargo, but understood the tanks were modern

### Estimated

"Surely, the price of a modern Soviet tank is known and can be estimated, and a total reached for 10 tanks with spare parts and ammunition I am sure that if the South African Government made a serious and honest offer to Libya for the cargo, it would be accepted But \$1 m is not enough"

It is presumed here that a French court permitted Mr Vidil to clamp an injunction on the Armscor bank account in Paris as the South African company has said in writing that it would pay this sum to him for the seized cargo

### Relations

Mr Vidil faces the further problem that relations between France and Libya are at an all-time low after the sacking and burning of the French Embassy in Tripoli recently The crew of the Lerove are still on board the ship

Mr Vidil said his firm was not big enough to stand a long drawn-out law case

"We are crushed between two states, South Africa and Libya, and I am helpless to do anything South Africa must make the first move"

• The South African Embassy in Paris refused to comment, but Mr M Jordaan is the most junior of the 26 diplomats listed with the embassy by the French foreign minister His title is councillor for technical affairs He refused to accept any telephone calls

Mr Vidil said "Armscor wrote to me last year agreeing that my firm was the innocent victim of the Astor's cargo The letter explained that South Africa was in a situation where it was endangered by developments in neighbouring countries and needed arms The letter said these would be paid for"

### Prejudice

Mr Vidil understood that the South African Government was prepared to pay \$1 million (R800 000)

"The only payment I received was a cheque for \$410 000 last year from a South African Embassy official, a Mr Jordaan, in Paris

"But the money was solely for prejudice caused to the firm by loss of the Astor's services," Mr Vidil said

"Of course, I am very pleased It's always good to learn about the enemy's weaponry," he said

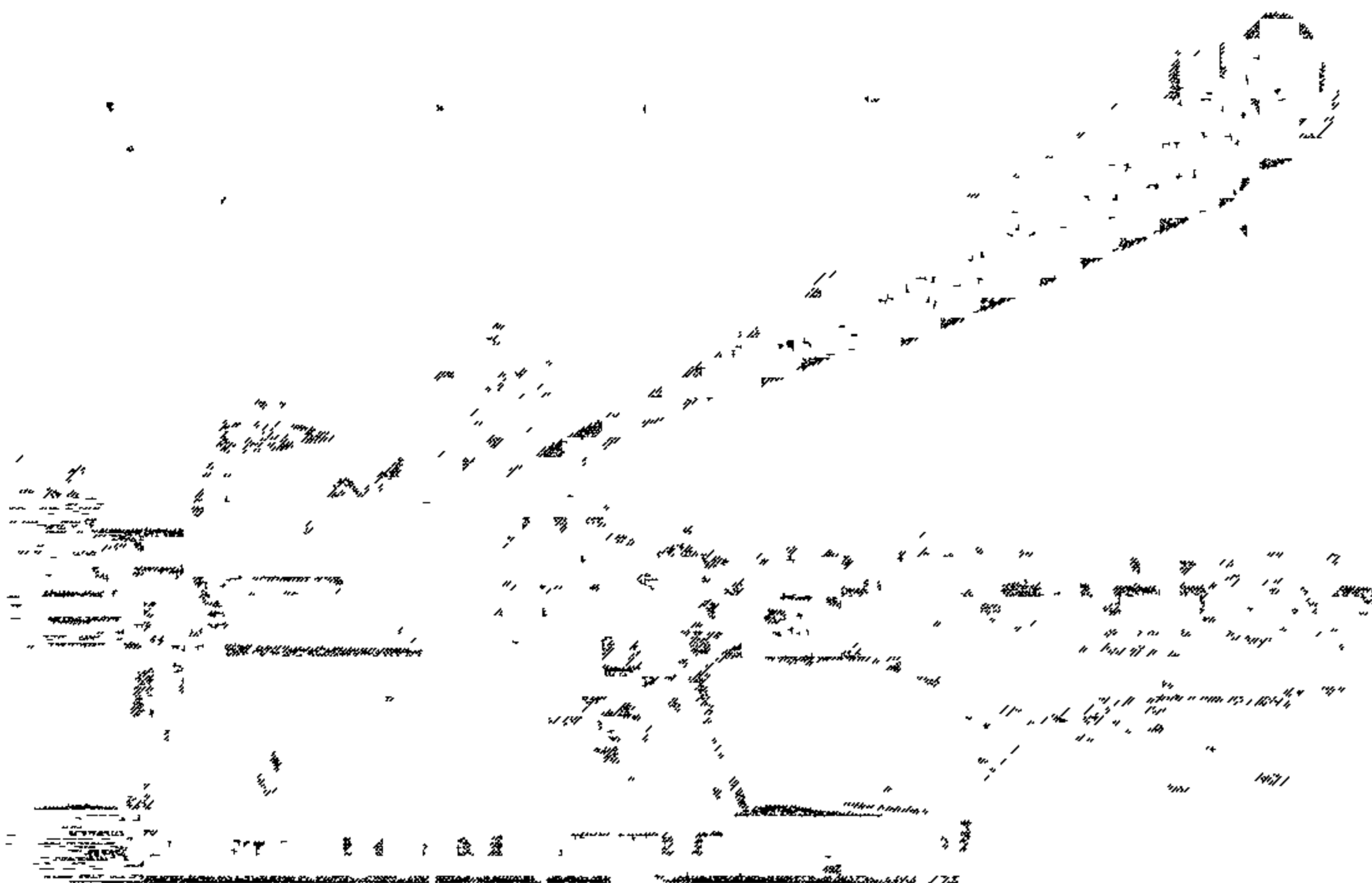
The colonel's task was to have the tank fully evaluated, and it wasn't long before one of the troopers painted the legend "Carter's confusion" on its camouflaged side

Colonel Otto said he was not at liberty to disclose the results of the evaluation so far.

### Earlier version

The T55, which was used by Egypt against Israel in the Yom Kippur War in 1973, is an earlier version of the latest Russian model, the T72. Idi Amin ordered a consignment of ten T55s from Libya last year, but they arrived in Mombasa on the same day Kampala fell





A Russian T55 tank photographed in Bloemfontein yesterday



# Russian

## tanks:

13/3/80

CAPE TIMES

## Move

274 254 377

# Arm Scor

Own Correspondent

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**JOHANNESBURG** — Ten Russian T55 tanks confiscated by Arm Scor in Durban harbour last year are being evaluated at a number of bases throughout South Africa.

The tanks and 150 tons of Russian ammunition were seized by the South African arms producers last April after the consignment failed to reach its original destination — the Ugandan regime of Idi Amin.

Yesterday, Colonel Reg Otto, officer commanding the School of Armour in Femepe, Bloemfontein, said he was overjoyed last year when he took delivery of one unused Russian T55 tank.

"Of course, I am very pleased. It's always good to learn about the enemy's weaponry," he said.

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The cargo had been sent by Libya in the Astor for Idi Amin of Uganda but by the time the ship reached Mombasa to offload the tanks, Amin had been overthrown.

The seizure incident is leading to friction between France, Libya and South Africa.

The managing director of the maritime freight company Marseilles-Bret, Claude Vidal, said yesterday: "South Africa owes us a lot of money, but is not paying up, although we consider it is guilty of theft."

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He is seeking compensation from South Africa on both these counts.

Mr Vidal said Arm Scor wrote to me last year agreeing that my firm was the innocent victim of the Astor's cargo. The letter explained that South Africa was in a situation where it was endangered by developments in neighbouring countries and needed arms. The letter said these would be paid for.

### Prejudice

Mr Vidal understood that the South African Government was prepared to pay \$1 million (R800 000).

The only payment I received was a cheque for \$110 000 last year from a South African Embassy official, a Mr Jordan, in Paris.

But the money was solely for prejudice caused to the firm by loss of the Astor's services, Mr Vidal said.

Mr Vidal is furious over the behaviour of the South African authorities whom he refers to as thieves. He said the Astor, after some weeks in Durban, was boarded at night by soldiers. Their action was theft.

The Astor — at present in Singapore waters — is owned by a German shipping company and was hired by his company, which in turn sub-leased it to Libya. He had personally never seen the cargo but understood the tanks were modern.

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Seized tanks:  
STAR 1443/80  
SA account  
(254) (200) (79)  
is blocked

The Star Bureau

PARIS — South Africa's "Armcorp" bank account in Paris has been blocked to the tune of nearly R1-million in the legal wrangle involving Pretoria's seizure of Russian tanks and 150 tons of ammunition aboard a French ship in Durban last year.

The marine cargo company Marseilles-Fret said it had a legal injunction on the Armcorp account after South Africa had promised the firm it would pay for the seized tanks and shells but had not.

The international wrangle involves the German-owned 1 600-ton vessel Astor, which Marseilles-Fret had hired and leased to Libya, which used it to send tanks to support the crumbling regime of Uganda's Idi Amin.

But when the vessel reached the Kenyan port of Mombasa, Amin was in retreat and Nairobi refused to let the tanks be unloaded.

The vessel went on to Durban for refuelling and, according to the French company, South African soldiers boarded it during the night and seized the cargo.



# Plea to keep girls out of fighting units

STAR 15/3/80

254

## Own Correspondent

Two of South Africa's top army women are against having women in fighting units.

"It is the task of women to give life and to preserve it. Killing goes against that basic instinct," Colonel Hilda Botha said in an interview with Uniform, the newspaper of the South African Army.

"Women could provide invaluable assistance in the support service, but generally the female has no place on the battle front," she said.

It was significant that the women in the Israeli army, one of the most motivated armies in the world, were not expected to fight, she said.

The director of Welfare Services in the SADF, Brigadier A. M. Kok, told Uniform "Battlefield experience would destroy the qualities necessary to

be a mother.

"The closest a woman should come to combat situation is with a field hospital," she said.

## EFFICIENCY

A counselling psychologist for the University of South Africa, Mrs Susan Minnaar, said women could not operate with the same efficiency as men in combat.

"A woman's self-respect is at stake. Her self-image would be distorted living in such intimacy with a group of men," she said.

A Pretoria psychologist said women were naturally more aggressive than men, but that women in combat were seen as a threat to the men's manhood.

The debate is not unique to South Africa. Feminists in West Germany have set up a citizens' campaign committee to fight against female military service.



Notaat 2/3/80  
254

# Swart SA soldate

## se droom word waar

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

**IN die hut van die klein Noord-Sotho-klonkie wat bokke oppas in die heuwels om Tzaneen hang 'n portret van sy oom in uniform tydens die Tweede Wêreldoorlog. Elke aand staar die swart seuntjie blinkoog daarna en droom . . .**

*In die lokasie van Kroonstad kry 'n opgeskote Xhosa-seun 'n pakkie klerre present waarop die rangtekens van 'n kaptein geborduur is. Hy begin blinkoog na militêre parades kyk en droom . . .*

Albei se drome — om fier en trots soldaat te wees — word waar in die nuwe Suid-Afrika. By 21 Bataljon buite Johannesburg waar swart soldate opgelei word, dra albei vandag trots die bruin gevegsuniform van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag — en op albei se boerms pryk bres sersantstrepe.

SERS DAVID MODIBA en sers Joshua Gqozo — hul vingers jouk, want 'n terrorist se velkleur tel nie.



**VERLEDE week is twee swart terroriste, kort ná die ontdekking van 'n klomp terroriste-wapens gearresteer. Daar is ook ander swart vingers op snellers van gewere in Suid-Afrika en hulle jouk om die terroriste in alle bloedige munt terug te betaal.**

**Die verhaal van twee sulke swart mame — soldate by 21 Bataljon — begin jare gelede by 'n vergaende foto in 'n hut naby Tzaneen en 'n pakkie klerre in die lokasie van Kroonstad.**

albei vandag manne wat al leiding gegee het in 'n koelreën deur terroriste op die grens, maar ook wanneer hulle op die tuifront as „sell-outs“ beskuldig word.

Hul vingers jouk, want 'n terrorist se velkleur tel nie. Wat tel, is die beset dat wit en swart in Suid-Afrika mekaar nodig het. Sers. Modiba kry vierkant in jou oë as hy sê: „As ons in die land vlioorlee, moet ons saamstaan. As ons almal saam dra aan die groot verantwoordelijkheid om ons land met die geweer te verdedig, sal die ander dinge vanself regkom. Wit en swart het mekaar nodig.“

Vir hom was dit die verwesenliking van 'n kindertroom toe hy hom in 1974 by die Leer aansluit en vandag lei hy trots by 21 Bataljon, wat al sy merk op die grens maak het.

Hy was opsigter by 'n

### Wit hulle land en volk



**DIE twee swart sersante van 21 Bataljon salueer 'n offisier — „As ons almal saam dra aan die groot verantwoordelijkheid om ons land te verdedig, sal die ander dinge vanself regkom.“**

sukerfabriek naby Nelspruit met 'n st. g. sertifikaat in sy sak. Vandag is hy sersant en 'n butemurse student in sy tweede jaar by Unisa.

Op die grens het hy sy vuurdoop — kontak met 'n terroriste-groep — deur gemaak. Op die tuifront beleef hy dikwels 'n ander soort skermutseling wat insiden selfs meer van 'n man verag.

„Ek is al baie gekritiseer deur ander swartmense. Hulle sê hoekom verdedig jy die land as jy nie in die ekonomiese deel nie, as jy onderdruk word deur die witmense?“

„Ek antwoord dat dit binnelandse probleme is wat sal regkom. Hulle moet onthou die aanslag van buite is nie net teen die witman nie, maar teen ons almal. Almal gaan verloor as die Kommuniste oorvat.“

„Ek het al by baie swartes aanbeveel: sluit julle aan, doen iets positiefs vir jou land en kyk wat gebeur. Ek het al baie jongmense genooi om hulle aan te sluit en die noodsaaklikheid verduidelik om die land te verdedig, ongeag wat jou kleur is.“

Sers. Joshua Gqozo sê baie mense dink nog hulle word gedwing om hulle by die Leer aan te sluit.

„Wanneer hulle hoor ons het ons vrywillig aangesluit en ons is gelukkig, is hulle verras.“

„Bate wil ons kritiseer, maar hulle het nie regtig 'n rede nie. Ons argumenteer hulle uit die hele ding uit.“

Sers. Gqozo sê hy begin nooit eerste oor die onderwerp praat nie. Hy word altyd daarvoor uitgegra en hy mors nie sy asem nie. Net as hy sien

Hy het hom eers by die Gevangelisdiens op Kroonstad aangestuit, maar dit kon nie sy avontuurus bevredig nie. By 21 Bataljon het hy gekry waarna hy gesoek het.

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SOLDIERS from Lenz driving trucks and operating a forklift in a clean-up campaign in Orlando East. A similar was held in Pimville to remove accumulated refuse from street corners

**Soldiers begin with clean-up of Soweto**

Staff Reporter

NATIONAL servicemen from Lenz yesterday began a clean-up operation in parts of Soweto. The operation, done voluntarily in Orlando East and Pimville, will last about a week.

Yesterday Defence Force trucks and forklifts operated by soldiers removed heaps of rubble, which had accumulated over months in the two townships, from street corners.

"The Army was very keen to give a hand cleaning up Soweto and volunteered to help," Mr G. Briscoe, senior officer of the parks and recreation department of the West Rand Administration Board said.

"The offer was initially made to the board, which liaised with the Soweto Council.

"We agreed that work should begin in Orlando East and Pimville where refuse had accumulated tremendously.

"When the army made the offer we were delighted — more so because they had even offered to bring their own trucks and forklifts."

Seven trucks and two forklifts from the base were used. Mr Briscoe added "Right now we have a shortage of

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		PAGE	
115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F (47)	1	4	155148P
106105	ECONOMICS IA	F (44)	1		1564260
115101	FRENCH I	UP (62)	1		160764U
114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	ABS	7		162323N
114101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	ABS			
114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP (54)	1		1570694
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (58)	1		157519R
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			
110101	HISTORY I	UP (57)	1		160448A
102103	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS I	F	1		157025E
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX (48)	1		160168W
115101	FRENCH I	F			
104202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP (50)	1		137450L
908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS	1		159478W
102105	AFRIKAANS FN NEDERLANDS I	UP (50)	1		156804P
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	F (43)			
105104	LATIN I	F (46)			
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS			
102101	AFRIKAANS GEOGRAPHY I	ABS			
908101	GEOGRAPHY I	ABS			
105103	GREEK & ROMAN LIT & PHIL	ABS			
106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS			
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (52)			
103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP (50)			
001101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	ABS (45)			
115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F (45)			
106103	ECONOMICS IA	ABS			
102101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX			

transport and loaders because our trucks are busy with work in Alexandra Township. "The Army has done a good job for the people for virtually nothing and we are thrilled by the gesture." He said the offer had saved the council hundreds of rands which could be used for other projects.

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 4

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80

Picture F



# Queenstown letter box blast: trainee fined

QUEENSTOWN — A national serviceman, Lt Francis Vernon Cloete, 20, who threw a thunderflash into a letter box, was fined R500 (or 125 days' imprisonment) when he appeared in the Regional Court here yesterday.

He was found guilty of igniting and putting a device into post office property which was likely to cause damage.

Part of the sentence, R200 (or 50 days), was suspended conditionally for three years.

His appearance arose out of an incident on November 16, last year, when the thunder flash, an explosive device used for military training, exploded in a letter box in the corner of Frost and Bachelor Streets, blowing the door off and damaging some mail.

Lt Cloete, who is attached to SSB Battalion at Tempe, Bloemfontein, told the court he was on leave at the time.

He was watching television and had a few beers that evening. At about 10.15 pm he decided to visit a friend and on his way to the friend, he

decided to throw the thunder flash in the street.

"I ignited the flash but then realised it would cause too much disturbance and commotion," he said. The letter box was about ten metres away from me and I decided to throw it in the letter box to deafen the sound."

He denied having had any intention of damaging the letter box and said he did not realise the flash would damage it. He knew it would damage the mail inside, but did not think there was any mail inside the box.

"I did it on the spur of the moment. My judgment was impaired."

Lt F Venter, of the Queenstown Security Police, described how the 31 kg steel door of the letter box was blown four metres away by the force of the explosion. Some of the mail was damaged.

Passing judgment, the magistrate, Mr S van Zyl, described Lt Cloete's actions as totally and utterly irresponsible and said it was a serious offence.

"Such action is viewed in a serious light in the

days we are living in," he said.

He said the court could not accept Lt Cloete's evidence that he did not know the flash would cause damage or that there was mail inside the letter box.

He said there were mitigating factors.

Lt Cloete had no previous record and was regarded as responsible person by his superiors. He was going to do border duty soon and acted contrary to his normal self that evening — DDC.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
154230R	ARR	HANS-ERIK	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (59)
157795R	BAKKEIT	MICHAEL COURAN	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)
153562D	BUCHEWITSKY	GLEAN RUSCH	102101	AFRIKAANS	UP (50)
156581X	COFFEY	PETER DAVID	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (57)
155002F	COOPER	INDRA	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (50)
		RODNEY JAMES	105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (56)
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (59)
			102101	AFRIKAANS	F (59)
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (56)
			105104	LATIN I	F (51)
			105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	UP (50)
			107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2- (64)
			105105	LATIN ELEMENTARY	ABS (55)
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (55)
			117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	F (47)
				ELEMENTARY	ABS (51)
				ELEMENTARY	ABS (51)
				ELEMENTARY	F (50)
				ELEMENTARY	UP (50)
				ELEMENTARY	F (49)
				ELEMENTARY	F (34)
				ELEMENTARY	UP (50)
				ELEMENTARY	UP (50)
				ELEMENTARY	UP (50)

154230R  
157795R  
153562D  
156581X  
155002F  
154395W  
157855G  
154395W  
155823Y  
154196G  
156514F  
156503E  
038176A  
15449A  
159727R  
162529A  
1610804  
157638W  
155155X  
156503Z  
153752X  
156357F  
154745U  
156056E  
154272M  
154943E

# Red tank shipload <sup>(254)</sup> confiscated by SA

By CHRIS MARAIS

ARMSCOR, South Africa's premier military production company, yesterday admitted confiscating a shipload of Russian arms - allegedly being sent to support the Amin regime in Uganda - at Durban last April. Commenting on behalf of Armiscor, a Defence Force spokesman yesterday said that information had been received that the arms were destined for Angola to aid Swapo.

"The armaments were off-loaded after arrangements with the captain of the ship," he

said **ROM 12/3/80**.

"The steps were not extraordinary in view of the prevailing situation and terrorist threat in northern South West Africa."

However, The Times of London reported that the arms were in fact headed for Mombasa, ordered from Libya by President Amin.

Marseilles-Fret, a French firm that specialises in Libyan trade, was chartered to ship the cargo to Mombasa.

The report says 10 Russian tanks and 150 tons of ammunition were loaded aboard the

vessel, the Astor.

The Astor arrived in Mombasa on April 11, on the same day the Tanzanian artillery was slamming shells into Kampala and Amin was on the run.

The Kenyan authorities then said that since they were strictly neutral they would not allow the arms to be taken across their territory to Uganda.

The Astor left for Libya, but had to stop in Durban for fuel. According to The Times, Armiscor confiscated the cargo and made out a receipt, undertaking to pay for the arms.

The incident has allegedly sparked off an international legal wrangle, as another of Marseilles-Fret's ships, Le Rove, was seized when it arrived in Benghazi. The Libyan Government said Armiscor were refusing to pay the full worth of the tanks, the report states.

The Times said Le Rove, with five officers on board, is stranded at Tripoli while Marseilles-Fret "begins the task of persuading the South Africans to pay more to the Libyans for their Russian tanks."

## EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

AS AT 29 02  
YEAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
1620048	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	196103	ECONOMICS IA
158955C	CARD	SALLY-ANN	107101 116120 114101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) DRAMA I CULTURAL HISTORY OF W
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	102101	AFRIKAANS
153965D	CLARKE	PENELOPE-JILL	103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	104101 110101	ARCHAEOLOGY I HISTORY I
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103	MATHEMATICS I M102 ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF
153999D	COLLINS	BEVERLEY ROYMON	116120	DRAMA I
153621E	COUCHEN	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
138572X	COURTIENAY	COLETTE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESE	903101	GEOGRAPHY I
162364E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I
155931D	DU PLESSIS	MARCIA ELIZABETH	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	901101 910108	COMMERCIAL LAW A STATISTICS IC (HALF)
1623107	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)
153863T	FARGUHAR	GILLIAN DEBORAH	115101	FR-FRENCH I
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I
157359T	FIJLAY	PAMELA JUAN	106104 115102 115103	ECONOMICS I6 FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	914102	PHYSICS I4



# Another S A 'first'

NM 254

YOU'VE got to hand it to the White House brains trust They don't give up easily They're determined to get to the bottom of that phantom N-blast in the southern hemisphere last September, when somebody made a proverbial monkey of their satellite Vela Hopefully little Vela will be looking the right way if ever Russia detonates the Doomsday bomb

Of course South Africa might beat the Russians to it After all we are very good at that sort of thing. Ask anybody at the White House The boffins there have been pondering the mystery September blast for

months and now they are reported to have come up with another chilling explanation — South Africa could have exploded the world's first neutron bomb

Yet we know the real truth All this talk about South African N-power is part of a gigantic American cover-up It was the CIA who exploded that bomb last September Unfortunately we have no positive proof as South Africa's own secret multi-million-rand satellite Vrystaat wasn't working too well at the time either

AS AT 29 02 80  
 EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS  
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## DEPARTEMENT VAN VERDEDIGING

No R 493

14 Maart 1980

## AFKONDIGING VAN ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE

Die Staatspresident het kragtens artikel 87 (1) (rA) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), die Algemene Regulasies vir die Suid Afrikaanse Weermag en die Reserwe, soos in die Bylae hiertoe vervat, gemaak

BYLAE  
HOOFSTUK VIII

## VERPLIGTE VERSEKERING VIR MILITÊRE DIENS IN DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

## Woordomsrywings

1 In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“afhanklike”—

(a) die wetlik erkende vrou van 'n lid en 'n afhanklike kind (insluitende 'n wettige aangenome of stiefkind) wat permanent by hom inwoon,

(b) die man van 'n lid en 'n afhanklike kind (insluitende 'n wettige aangenome of stiefkind) wat permanent by haar inwoon en wat na die oordeel van Hoof van Staf Personeel ten volle van haar afhanklik is;

(c) 'n familielid van 'n lid wat permanent by die lid inwoon en noodsaaklikerwys van die lid afhanklik is en wie se inkomste, uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die bedrag van die basiese maatskaplike pensioen voorgeskryf by die regulasies uitgevaardig kragtens—

(i) die Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene, 1973 (Wet 37 van 1973), deur—

(aa) die Minister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene ten opsigte van Blankes,

(bb) die Minister van Indiersake ten opsigte van Indiers, en

(cc) die Minister van Samewerking en Ontwikkeling of die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding ten opsigte van Swartes; of

(ii) Die Wet op Maatskaplike Pensioene vir Kleurlinge, 1974 (Wet 1 van 1974), deur die Verteenwoordigende Kleurlingraad ten opsigte van Kleurlinge

Met dien verstande dat waar twee familieledes aldus by hom inwoon en van hom afhanklik is en die een familielid normaalweg 'n afhanklike van die ander familielid sou wees, by 'n vader en moeder, albei sodanige familieledes geag kan word lede van die huishouding te wees slegs as die helfte van hulle gesamentlike inkomste, uit enige bron, nie meer is nie as die bedrag van die toepaslike maksimum basiese maatskaplike pensioen hierbo bedoel;

“die Reserwe” die Reserwe soos bedoel in artikel 6 van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), uitgesonderd die Staandemagreserwe,

“die Skema” 'n Groepslebensversekeringskema, met ongeskiktheidsvoordele, vir dekking vir militêre diens in die SA Weermag,

“effektiewe datum” die datum waarop die Skema in werking tree,

“kalendermaand” 'n tydperk wat strek vanaf 'n bepaalde dag in enige maand tot en met die dag wat die dag voorafgaan wat numeriek ooreenstem met daardie dag in die volgende maand,

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

No R 493

14 March 1980

## PROMULGATION OF GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The State President has in terms of section 87 (1) (rA) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), made the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve as contained in the Annexure hereto

## ANNEXURE

## CHAPTER VIII

## COMPULSORY INSURANCE FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

## Definitions

1 In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“calendar month” means a period extending from a particular day in any month up to and including the day which precedes the day in the following month which corresponds numerically to that day,

“dependant” means—

(a) the lawful recognised wife of a member and a dependent child (including a legally adopted child or a stepchild) who is permanently resident with him;

(b) the husband of a member and a dependent child (including a legally adopted child or a stepchild) who is permanently resident with her and who is in the opinion of Chief of Staff Personnel fully dependent on her,

(c) a relative of a member who is permanently resident with and necessarily dependent on the member and whose income, from any source, does not exceed the appropriate maximum basic social pension as prescribed by regulations promulgated in terms of—

(i) the Social Pensions Act, 1973 (Act 37 of 1973), by—

(aa) the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions in respect of Whites; or

(bb) the Minister of Indian Affairs in respect of Indians; or

(cc) the Minister of Co-operation and Development or the Minister of Education and Training in respect of Blacks; or

(ii) the Social Pensions Act for Coloureds, 1974 (Act 1 of 1974), by the Coloured Persons Representative Council in respect of Coloureds

Provided that where two relatives reside with him and are dependent on him in this manner, and where the one relative would normally have been dependent on the other relative, for instance a father and a mother, both such relatives may be deemed members of his household only if half of their joint income, from any source, does not exceed the amount of the appropriate maximum basic social pension as contemplated above;

“effective date” means the date on which the Scheme comes into operation,

“member” means a member who is rendering military service and who participates in the Scheme,

“military service” means full-time or continuous service or training in the SA Defence Force undertaken or to be undertaken in terms of the Defence Act, 1957



*Eise*

8 (1) Enige eis wat onder die Skema ontstaan, word ingedien op die vorms en ooreenkomstig die voorskrifte wat van tyd tot tyd deur Hoof van Staf, Personeel bepaal word

(2) Hoof van Staf Personeel is gemagtig om 'n sertifikaat ter bevestiging van 'n eis onder die Skema uit te reik.

*Wysigingsblaadje 33]*

No. R 494

14 Maart 1980

**WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES, VIR DIE SA WEERMAG EN DIE RESERWE**

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikel 87 (1) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), die aanhef tot Hoofstuk IX van die Algemene Regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserwe, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 276 van 25 Februarie 1966 te vervang met die aanhef in die Bylae vervat

**BYLAE**

"Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens artikel 87 (1) (dA) en 87 (1) (S) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), die volgende algemene regulasies vir die SA Weermag en die Reserwe af te kondig"

*Wysigingsblaadje 34]*

**DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER**

No. R 475

14, Maart 1980

**VIERDE WYSIGING VAN DIE VLEGREELS-, LUGVERKEERSDIENSTE-, SOEK-EN-REDDING- EN OORVLUGREGULASIES, 1975**

Die Minister van Vervoerwese het kragtens artikel 22 van die Lugvaartwet, 1962 (Wet 74 van 1962), die Regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig

**BYLAE**

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken "die Regulasies" die Vliegrees-, Lugverkeersdienste-, Soek-en-Redding- en Oorvlugregulasies, 1975, soos afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1753 van 19 September 1975, en soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 829 van 13 Mei 1977, R. 2202 van 3 November 1978 en R. 1921 van 31 Augustus 1979

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in regulasie 1.2—

(a) voor die definisie van "eindleidinggebied" die volgende definisies in te voeg

"adviesgebied" 'n aangewese gebied binne 'n vluginligtingstreek waar lugverkeersleidingsadviesdienste beskikbaar is (advisory area),

"adviesroete" 'n aangewese roete waarlangs lugverkeersleidingsadvies en -dienste beskikbaar is (advisory route)",

(b) voor die definisie van "kunsvlug" die volgende definisie in te voeg

"kommunikasie-onderbrekingsprosedure" 'n prosedure voorgeskryf deur die Organisasie vir Internasionale Burgerlugvaart en waarvan volle besonderhede in die AIP bekend gemaak word (radio failure procedure),

*Claims*

8 (1) Any claim arising under the Scheme, shall be submitted on the forms and according to the directives determined from time to time by Chief of Staff Personnel.

(2) Chief of Staff Personnel is authorised to issue a certificate in verification of a claim under the Scheme.

*Amendment Slip 33]*

No R 494

14 March 1980

**AMENDMENT OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SA DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE**

The State President has been pleased in terms of section 87 (1) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), to substitute the preamble contained in the schedule for the preamble of Chapter IX of the General Regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated under Government Notice R 276 of 25 February 1966

**SCHEDULE**

"The State President has been pleased in terms of sections 87 (1) (dA) and 87 (1) (S) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), to promulgate the following general regulations for the SA Defence Force and the Reserve"

*Amendment Slip 34]*

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**

No. R. 475

14 March 1980

**FOURTH AMENDMENT TO THE RULES OF THE AIR, AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES, SEARCH AND RESCUE AND OVERFLIGHT REGULATIONS, 1975**

The Minister of Transport Affairs has, under and by virtue of section 22 of the Aviation Act, 1962 (Act 74 of 1962), made the Regulations in the Schedule hereto

**SCHEDULE**

1 In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, "the Regulations" means the Rules of the Air, Air Traffic Services, Search and Rescue and Overflight Regulations, 1975, promulgated under Government Notice R. 1753 of 19 September 1975, as amended by Government Notices R. 829 of 13 May 1977, R. 2202 of 3 November 1978 and R. 1921 of 31 August 1979.

2 The Regulations are hereby amended by the addition in regulation 1.2—

(a) after the definition of "acrobatic flight" of the following definitions

"advisory area" means a designated area within a flight information region where air traffic advisory services are available (adviesgebied);

"advisory route" means a designated route along which air traffic advisory services are available (adviesroete),

(b) after the definition of "airway" of the following definition

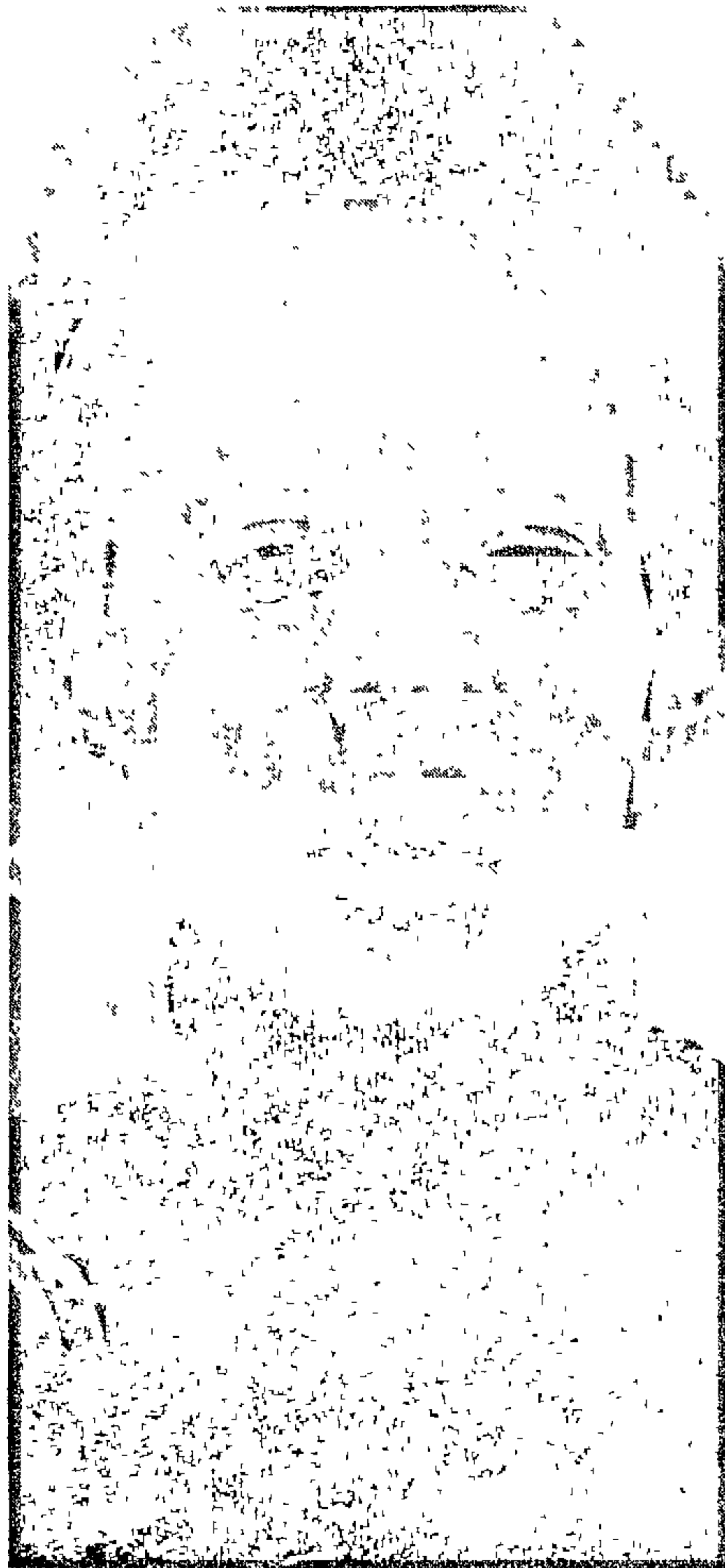
"alerting action" means a service provided to notify, the appropriate organisations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid (waakdiens),



# Liz's model answer to the soldiers on the border

16.3.80 3 lost

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~~114~~



Model Liz Shai . . . it's indefensible

By DERRICK LUTHAYI

MODEL Liz Shai has withdrawn from a fashion show to raise funds for soldiers at Eastgate tomorrow night

The show, which marks the first anniversary of the shopping centre, is in aid of the Southern Cross Fund which raises money for soldiers on the border and their dependants

Ms Shai, of Dube, has been employed as a typesetter on a magazine for eight years. She has been modelling on a part-time basis for four years.

This week she withdrew immediately after she discovered the Southern Cross Fund aids soldiers on the border

**'Sensitive'**

"It did not ring a bell that tomorrow night's show was to raise money for the soldiers on the borders. The moment I realised this I opted out

"I am prepared to do the other shows from Tuesday for a week because no money is taken from the public. We are doing the shows solely for the owners of the centre.

"However if my agents cancel my contract because of my withdrawal, I will have no option but to bow out. Black people are sensitive when it comes to aiding defence and I do not want to be seen as willing to help in this regard," she said.

A spokesman for her modelling agency said they

were contracted by the centre to do the show and were not aware that proceeds from tomorrow night would go to the servicemen's kitty

Even if we did know the show would have gone on because we are not concerned with politics but fashion. It would be a pity for Liz to pull out

"If she does we have no alternative but to replace her for the rest of the shows. It would be a pity because she is one of our favourite models and have worked with her for a long time," she said.

Ms Shai added she was surprised during the week when some models posed for pictures with a soldier in uniform. She did not realise the significance.

"If that's what the agency feels then I would rather stay out of the whole show than lose face with the black community," she said.

A representative of the Southern Cross Fund said her organisation did not look at the colour of the person but dealt equally with all those at the border.

She said they supported anybody guarding the borders of South Africa and their dependants. "We buy them recreational equipment and gifts. These includes sporting items, swimming pools, dart boards, films and projectors, books, extra rations at Christmas and farewell gifts when they go to the border, including a Bible," she said.

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# Call for embargo on oil to S.A.

MM

254

7

17/3/80

## Co-operate to stamp out apartheid, says 29-country seminar

STERDAM — An international seminar yesterday called for an oil embargo against South Africa as part of international action to break apartheid.

The unanimous declaration, issued at a three-day seminar of governments, organisations and individuals to work to secure a mandatory oil embargo decision by the UN Security Council.

The declaration encouraged countries to enact effective legislation and other measures to implement an oil embargo and called for a stop to the continued collaboration by multinational companies with the racist regime in South Africa in obtaining crude oil and refined oil products.

Africa with the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, was attended by delegates from 29 countries.

Its final declaration noted that oil sanctions against South Africa were impractical because of the country's growing threat to international peace and security.

An oil embargo was a key element of international sanctions against

South Africa and would reinforce the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the UN Security Council in 1977, it said.

Mr B A Clark, the Nigerian Ambassador to the UN and chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid said 'If we achieved an effective embargo for just a month the economy of South Africa would collapse

## Blacks will block P.W. against Verkrampptes

Mercury Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was assured of solid black and Indian support in any confrontation with the Verkramppte Nationalists, Mr Y S Chinsamy, leader of the Reform Party, told more than 2 500 Indians and blacks at a party rally in Chatsworth yesterday.

Unlike his predecessor, Mr B J Vorster, Mr Botha had shown that he was prepared to move away from racial discrimination and blacks would back him as they wanted him to succeed.

In Zimbabwe the former Premier, Mr Ian Smith, had declared that black majority rule would only come over his dead body, yet in his time the country was getting a black prime minister who was backed by a landslide victory.

This should be a lesson to South Africa, he said.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of the Black Alliance, who was the guest speaker, warned that if whites continued in the political direction they had pursued for decades, they would be the authors of that very future which Mr Vorster described as "too ghastly to contemplate".

He said 'At all costs we must avoid a conflagration which will make the Zimbabwe experience child's play

Chief Buthelezi said that whites in South Africa, particularly Afrikaners, were quite prepared to defend white elitism with their lives and hard-core Nationalists were prepared to go into an armed struggle with a scorched-earth mentality.

The seminar's declaration supported the UN General Assembly resolution of December 12 calling for an oil embargo against South Africa, but condemned those countries — naming the United States, France and Britain — which it said continued to prevent the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo.

There was a need 'for coordinated and active efforts to persuade these governments to co-operate in international action', it said — (Sapa-AP)

# Whites-only army call-up complaint

254 ADM 18/3/80

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

SENIOR labour advisers are expected to urge the Government to order an investigation into "dissatisfaction" over the restriction of compulsory military service to whites

It is understood that advisers on Government labour policy will recommend that such a probe be conducted jointly by the Defence Manpower Board and the National Manpower Commission

They are also likely to recommend that the two bodies examine ways of allowing Citizen Force trainees to do skilled "civilian" work during their training

At the same time, trade union sources claim that the extension of compulsory military service to other races in some form has been discussed in official circles

Pressure for a probe into this

issue stems from the fact that white trade unions have cited the military service issue as a major obstacle to the training of black apprentices

The unions say there is widespread "dissatisfaction" among their members because white apprentices are compelled to spend two years in the Defence Force while other races are not.

They argue that this means that employers prefer to train other races for skilled work if they are legally permitted to

Last year, the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions submitted a memorandum to the Wiehahn Commission suggesting that blacks, coloureds and Asians be allowed to become apprentices only if they undertook to undergo military training "if called upon to do so"

At the time, other unionists suggested that the problem

could be met by allowing white military trainees to do work which would count towards their apprenticeships

A probe aimed at investigating this issue need not recommend compulsory military service for other races. Observers point out that it could suggest certain forms of exemption for white apprentices who are called up

It is known that senior officials have considered various forms of exemption to meet the objections of white workers

But one source claims that unionists were told at a recent apprenticeship committee meeting that compulsory military service for other races was "likely"

Another claims that officials have discussed the suggestion that apprenticeship and military training "should go hand in hand"

A senior Defence Force man

said yesterday that "the problems of apprenticeship and military training have been discussed by both the Manpower Board and the National Manpower Commission"

He added, however, that "the discussions have not reached a stage where we can say anything about them"

"All I can point out at this stage is that anyone who enrolls in a Technicon can have his military training deferred," he said

The deputy chairman of the National Manpower Commission, Dr P J van der Merwe, said "different aspects of this problem have been looked at, but the issue really requires the attention of the Defence Manpower Board"

He added that "the effect of military service on the training of apprentices is still being investigated by the Manpower Board"

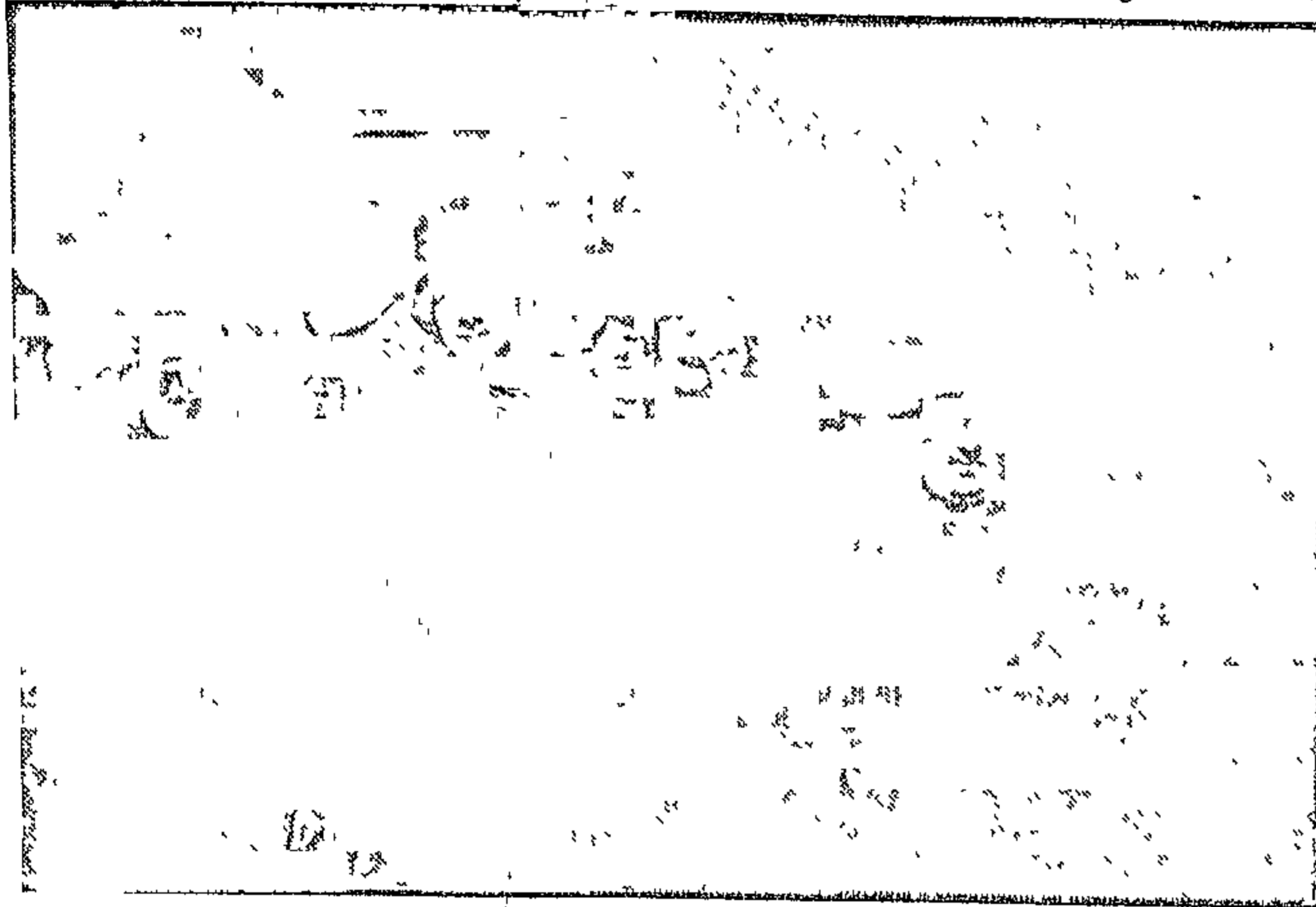
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REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)				

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Pictures courtesy Paratus



Can we  
put girls  
in the 254  
RDM 18/3/80.  
firing  
line?

LTER

no has been trained from birth for  
ing, creating and preserving life,  
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Uniform, Col Hilda Botha Senior  
Women, said it goes against a  
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k of women to give life and to  
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support services I know there  
p could cope but, generally, the  
place on the battle front "

psychologist Alma Hannon what  
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s Hannon believes, women are

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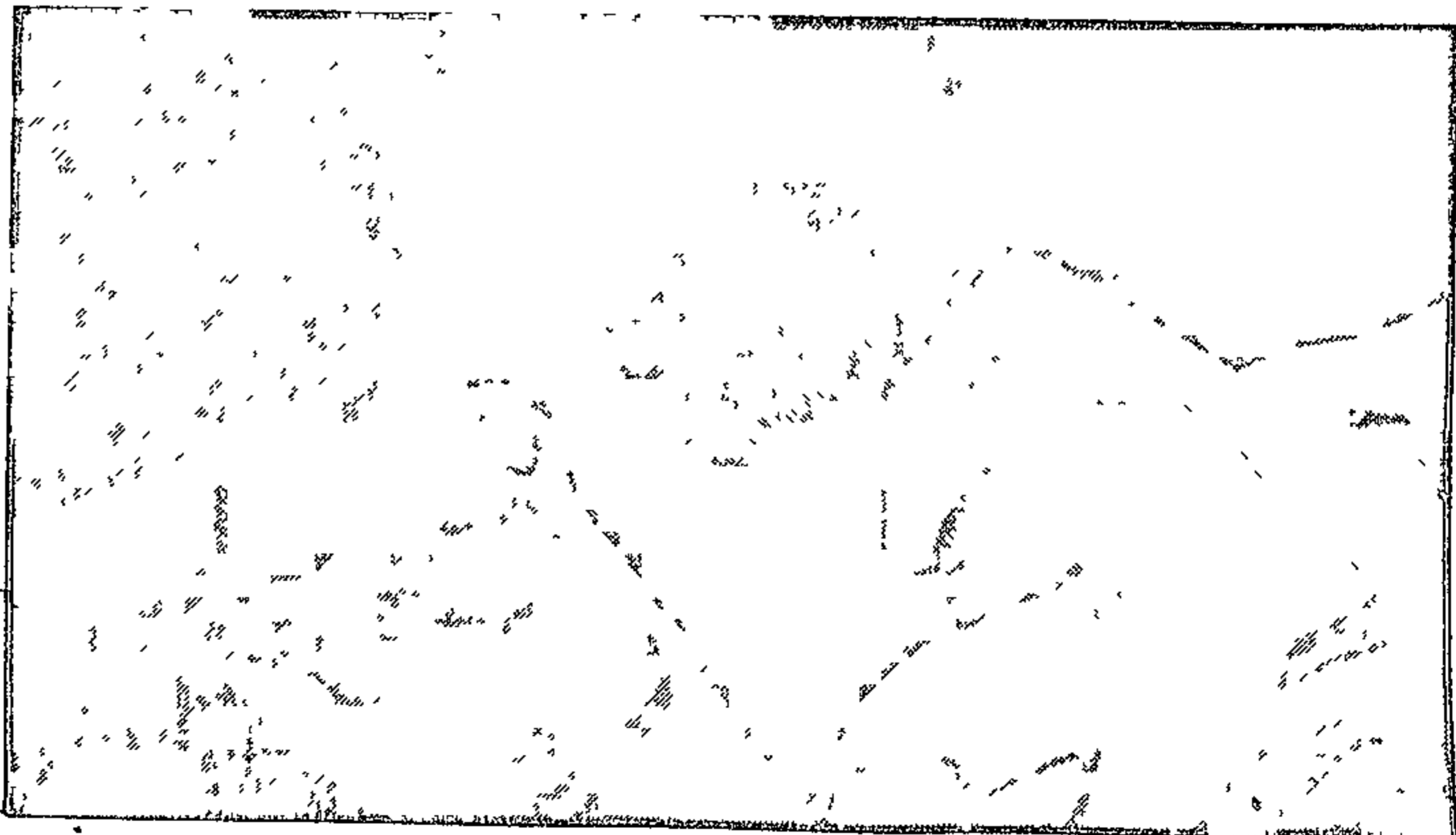
"The woman's role would be completely con-  
taminated She would be in continuous conflict  
with her traditional function but, as a mother,  
she would probably have a few more coping  
skills than she has now "

Long term effects would be the dying out of a  
lot of women's attributes like softness and  
concern

"A lot of sensitivity would be lost "

A senior consultant in gynaecology at the  
Johannesburg Hospital saw menstruation as a  
possible obstacle

"Some women suffer from premenstrual ten-  
sion and, at this time, they may be less mental-  
ly agile and well coordinated than at other  
times A percentage are also more accident  
prone during this time



"If this sort of thing were not checked at the  
outset it could put certain women at a definite  
disadvantage on the front lines "

Cmdt Jurie Bosch, commanding officer of the  
South African Irish Regiment, subscribes to the  
present policy of training women in an adminis-  
trative capacity

"It would be very difficult to use women in an  
operational task The physical implications like  
toilet and sleeping facilities would create end-  
less difficulties "

Men would find it difficult to prevent them-  
selves saying things like "after you" or "I'll  
take that it's too heavy for you"

So it looks like our daughters and grand-  
daughters will be safe from the firing line for a  
long, long time

# Doctor may have the answer to heatstroke

**Staff Reporter**  
PREVENTION of heatstroke is better than cure — and Dr Ivan Cohen, of the University of the Witwatersrand's Campus Health Service, believes he may have the answer.

For the past three years, Dr Cohen has been developing a solution which could prevent heat exhaustion.

Most of his work has been done on marathon runners, but it could have a military application. Dr Cohen was awarded the

annual Snarr Viljoen Scholarship for Research in Sports Medicine for the third time last week.

The R1000 scholarship will be used to assist with equipment and laboratory expenses for his research programme.

In the programme, athletes run on a treadmill for two hours, then drink solutions of different nutrients.

"Any nutrient has an effect on the ability of the body to absorb water. It is vital that sweat loss be replaced in anyone undergoing

strenuous exercise

"I am trying to find an optimal nutrient that least impairs water absorption," said Dr Cohen

In October last year the Rand Daily Mail organised a physical work capacity test at the Chamber of Mines Industrial Hygiene Centre for 28 Standard Nine and matric students

The test was arranged after the Defence Force announced that it would be used to screen new intakes of national servicemen for potential heat stroke victims. It was failed by 11% of

the students. Susceptibility to heatstroke does not necessarily bear any relation to a person's physical fitness

However, Dr Cohen said anyone doing strenuous exercise could lessen his chances of getting heatstroke if he became used to heat during training.

It is difficult to recognise the early symptoms of heatstroke. "Cold shivers, headache and dizziness are normal experiences for any runner," Dr Cohen said.

Later symptoms include excitement, convulsions, delirium and eventually coma.

Heatstroke results from dehydration during exercise. Dr Cohen suggests that those taking part in any strenuous exercise, have at least 300ml water before they begin, "so that they start with a positive balance."

He also suggests that those with a mass of more than 70kg drink up to 250ml water every 15 minutes and those who weigh less should drink up to 200ml every 15 minutes during exercise.

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1559310 OULPFE  
1516891 DUNCAN  
156415R ERASML  
162310Z EVANS  
161480X FAFAK  
153863I FARRAJ  
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COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYM
106103	ECONOMICS IA	L
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	L
116120	DRAMA I	L
116101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	L
102101	AFRIKAANS	UP
103202	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY I (PRE-1980)	UP
104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	L
110101	HISTORY I	L
911101	MATHEMATICS I M102	UP
916103	ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	UP
116120	DRAMA I	L
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3N
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3N
908101	GEOGRAPHY I	AB
106102	ECONOMIC HISTORY I	L
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3N
003101	SOCIOLOGY I	L
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	L
601101	COMMERCIAL LAW A	L
910108	STATISTICS IC (HALF CRSE)	L
101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (X106A)	3
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3N
115101	FRENCH I	3S
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP
105104	ECONOMICS IB	3S
115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	3S
115103	ITALIAN INTENSIVE	3S
914102	PHYSICS IB	3S



RAND  
Daily Mail

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# How can you draft a Non-Citizen Force? <sup>RDM 19/3/80</sup> 254

**S**TRANGE how the realities of life in this convoluted country of ours keep turning its philosophies upside down.

Officially this is supposed to be the white man's country. Blacks belong in the Bantustans, and even the millions who live in so-called "white" South Africa are supposedly not really part of it. They are "guest workers" from other national homelands. They can't have civil rights here. They are not citizens of South Africa.

The whites, meanwhile, are supposed to be the patriotic citizens of "white" South Africa, eager to make sacrifices and to serve in its defence. Among them there is no such thing as conscientious or any other kind of objection.

But what is the reality? Now that apprenticeships are at last being opened to blacks (because there are not enough skilled whites to run the economy), white trade unionists are getting anxious because young white apprentices have to spend two years in the Defence Force while young black apprentices do not.

Unfair, they claim — obviously fearing that the young blacks are going to forge ahead of the young whites careerwise.

In other words while the young whites are away defending "white" South Africa militarily, the young blacks will be quietly taking it over economically.

The answer, these trade unionists suggest, is for military service to be compulsory for blacks too — and this idea is now to be examined by the Defence Manpower Board and the National Manpower Commission.

It is an intriguing proposition that blacks should be conscripted to defend a country that isn't theirs; to fight for a system that denies them citizenship rights. Can a man be called upon to die for a country if he is not considered sufficiently part of it to vote for the government that declares its wars?

In the case of young white immigrants, whether apprentices or not, the Government accepts the principle that they cannot be called up for military service until they qualify for automatic citizenship — which is after two years.

Are young blacks to qualify for this automatic citizenship, too, if they are called up? Or are indigenous blacks more foreign than foreign whites?