

Public Sector - Govt. - Defence

6 Feb. 1981 - 29 Dec. 1981

FEBRUARY 1981

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257

9/2/81

Ansari 3 Cols 931-

Defence Special Account
Amendment Bill

2nd Reading:

~~Committee~~

Committee Stage

3

Defence Force: equal pay
Hans. 3 June 61/102 (25) 11/2/81

*15 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

What is the estimated cost of the introduction of equal pay for all races in the South African Defence Force for the first year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

RM 8,23

FRIDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1981

Permanent Force employees

134

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

How many persons who are not South African nationals are employed in the Permanent Force?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS (for the Minister of Defence)

It is not in the public interest to divulge this figure

254

Handwritten BQC 133

FEBRUARY 1981

200

Defence Force personnel died/seriously injured

254

261 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Items 5 *Ques At DOD*
(1) How many South African Defence Force personnel members died as a result of accidents during 1980,

23/2/81
(2) how many such members (a) died and (b) were seriously injured from other causes excluding enemy action, in that year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) 238
- (2) (a) 76
- (b) 288

South African Defence Force detention centres

311 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

How many were in (2/14)
2/12/81

FEBRUARY 1981		240	241	WEDNESDAY, 25
(1) (a)	How many persons were in detention in each detention centre of the South African Defence Force at the latest date for which figures are available and (b) for what offence was each of them detained at that date		(b) Description of Offence	Number of members detained
(2)	in respect of what date are the figures given?		Conduct of prejudicial to military discipline and fraud (2 charges)	1
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE			Theft	2
(1) (a)	Voortrekkerhoogte	108	Absent without leave disobeying orders and common assault (3 charges)	1
	Wynberg	88		289
	Groenfontein	15		
	Bloemfontein	65		
	Simonstown	13		
		289		
			(2) 20 February 1981	
(b)	Description of Offence	Number of members detained		
	Absent without leave	114		
	Drunkenness	2		
	Escape from custody	7		
	Neglect of duty—not reporting for training	1		
	Refusal to do duty in Citizen Force or Commando	137		
	Desertion	2		
	Theft of Government Property	7		
	Wilful damage to Government Property	1		
	Behaviour prejudicial to Military discipline	3		
	Common assault	4		
	Pointing a weapon	1		
	Disobeying orders	3		
	Dereliction of duty by sentry	1		
	Dereliction of duty by sentry, disobeying orders, drunkenness and crimen injuria (4 charges)	1		

Permanent Force pay scales

262 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

What are the present pay scales for all ranks in respect of each race group in the Permanent Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Except for the salary of the Chief of the S A Defence Force which has since been fixed at R35 700 the pay scales for members of the S A Defence Force are the same as those furnished in reply to the hon member's question no 581 on Tuesday 22 April 1980

Items 5 Coloured men national service
216 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence (254)

(a) How many Coloured men have volunteered for the two-year period of national service from 1 January 1981 to date and (b) how many of them could be accommodated?

5 FEBRUARY 1981

236

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) 1 714

(b) 1 547

Period of basic military training

11/10/55
6 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

756

25/2/55
(1) Whether the Government intends to increase the period of basic military training, if so,

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No

(2) Falls away

~~Members of President's Council
parliamentary pensions~~

~~7 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Health Welfare and Pensions~~

~~Whether members of the President's Council who were (a) Cabinet Ministers and (b) Members of Parliament are paid parliamentary pensions in addition to their salaries as members of the President's Council, if so, (a) how many such members are recipients and (b) what is the total amount paid to them?~~

~~The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS~~

~~(a) No.~~

~~(b) yes.~~

~~(c) and (d) there is a long established practice whereby particulars pertaining to the pension of any pensioner are not divulged to any other person without the permission of the pen-~~

Hans S Solitary confinement
325 Mi P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

- 26/1/51*
- (1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusal to do military service are being held in solitary confinement if so (a) how many (b) for what reasons in each case and (c) for what period has each of them been sentenced to such confinement
 - (2) whether any of them have served previous sentences of solitary confinement, if so (a) how many and (b) for what (i) reason and (ii) period in each case?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No

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

(2) Falls away

The chances of admission to hospital were found to be similarly dependent on distance from hospital, those living more than 25 miles from a hospital had a chance of admission 10% of that of someone living less than 10 miles from a hospital. It seems probable that this type of situation prevails throughout southern Africa.

The service cost per outpatient attendance is lower in day hospitals than at hospitals in the Cape. (See Table 9). In rural areas the cost per attendance appears to be higher in mobile clinics than at hospital and higher still in permanent clinics. If the inclusion of more hospital overheads in the cost of treating outpatients would alter this, it is still true that the marginal costs (that is, cost of increasing numbers

of patients seen)

Maputo 254
 to send
 body back

By JOSÉ CAETANO

THE Mozambican Government has agreed to return the body of the South African soldier killed on March 18 in an incident at Ponta do Ouro, near the Mozambican border with Northern Natal.

According to a communique released by the Foreign Ministry in Maputo yesterday, the body of Corporal Petrus Jacobus Viljoen will be handed over to representatives of the International Red Cross to be returned to South Africa.

The communique said the "South African Government, in a telex message dated March 20, requested the return of the body of Corporal J. Viljoen - acknowledging that he had been killed inside the territory of the Popular Republic of Mozambique."

"The Mozambique Government, in accordance with its policy of peace, peaceful co-existence, good neighbourliness and the high humanitarian principles that it has always valued, has decided to hand over the body of Corporal Viljoen to the International Committee of the Red Cross to be returned."

treatment requires follow-up, is far higher in permanent than mobile facilities. The cost per likely-effective-contact for permanent clinics is therefore more favourable than for mobile services.

This finding takes for granted, of course that there is no supplementary community care or follow-up. The lower cost of mobile clinics and greater effectiveness of fixed services might prove an incentive to develop new techniques of health

care delivery, involving local as well as professional workers, as, for example in CAPBA's and Care Groups, which might combine the advantages of each.

The relative costs of mobile and fixed clinics depend largely on the terrain. The less easy is transport, either, as in Botswana through sheer distance, or as in Pondoland, due to topography as well as lack of infrastructure, the greater the advantages of having permanent contact points within easy reach of the population. The more dispersed the population, the greater the need for mobile services as a fixed service may not be fully utilized. It is in a village that a permanent clinic comes into its own. In areas of scattered settlement a small dispensary with an itinerant primary health care worker (as for example in several Latin American countries) would have greater advantages.

The type of data presented here is far from adequate to assess the advantages of different types of facilities, or even different methods of providing similar services (doctors visiting mobile clinics for example). Cost information cannot be considered alone. The complementary data on the clinical effectiveness of different services is also required, and it is only in relation to this that cost data has any meaning for planning purposes.

6. Ibid. p. 53		Cost per likely-effective patient contact (R)
7. Ibid. p. 118:	Cost per contact	
Fixed clinics	1,02	1,15
Mobile - air	2,09	15,96
Land	0,95	8,81

*Criskel Anti-TB Associations

TABLE - STATISTICS (WEYER) cont'd.)

Institution Information available P.O. Survey Costs

Dr. H. Gorman Memorial Hospital, IS M-A WILLIS

Webster wants equal pensions for all ex-servicemen

350
254
NM 4/4/81

CAPE TOWN—Maj-Gen Neil Webster a member of the President's Council and chairman of the South African Council for Military Veterans, indicated yesterday that he had asked the council for its support in getting pensions for coloured Indian and black ex-servicemen on the same scale as that for whites.

He told the annual congress of the South African Legion in Green Point that SA had about 400 000 ex-servicemen while a further 25 000 — most of them national servicemen who had completed their training — had joined the SA Legion annually over the past few years.

A major part of the discussions during the four-day congress will probably be devoted to pensions.

The legion has expressed its concern that of the 80 000 black South Africans who joined the Defence Force during World War II, 30 000 were entitled to war veterans pensions, but only 846 were receiving pensions.

There was close liaison with the Department of Cooperation and Development, but there were major administrative problems, especially in the rural areas.

Of concern too was the position of ex-servicemen

in Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda, where there were problems with the payment of pensions, particularly due to administrative problems.

The legion's national president, Mr Norman Clothier, said yesterday that the 60-year-old organisation was fading.

A lack of interest among today's ex-servicemen had left the organisation with a membership of 13 000 out of a possible 500 000.

The average age of the 13 000 members was 60-plus and unless something was done by 1985 to revitalise the legion its benevolent work would be lost forever — (Sapa)

See also 10.12 Fine Impact of War Hospitals on the lives of ex-servicemen, G. Rainey.

CASE A.D. 1111... OF COM... PUBLISHED BY... VICES

There is little data on the comparative costs of individual institutions in Southern Africa with services such that the most advantageous way of providing a given service can be found. A study to provide such data would include a preliminary survey to determine the various types of health facilities in the various provinces having to suffer the consequences from health services and with different services, as well as costs.

In the absence of such studies, it is difficult to health service data to present to the various institutions in the various provinces and to do so of comparative facilities.

The data also carried on the various studies and others of the total cost of the various institutions in the various provinces on 97-100. The requirements and institutions covered are as in Table 1.

Institution	Information available	Researched by
	O.I. Survey Costs	
McGowan Hospital	✓	Mr A. Potts
St. Mary's Hospital	✓	Mr C. Potts & Mr. C. J. M. Mkh
St. John's Hospital	✓	Mr J. Mkh
St. George's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Andrew's Hospital	✓	Mr. L. Mkh
St. David's Hospital	✓	Mr J. Mkh
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	✓	Ms A. Potts
St. James' Hospital	✓	Mr Neil White
St. Michael's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Peter's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Paul's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Vincent's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Ann's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Clare's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Francis' Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Ignace's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Joseph's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Luke's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Mark's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Martin's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Matthew's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Nicholas' Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Oswald's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Patrick's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Raphael's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Rose's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Theresa's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Ursula's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Vincent's Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Wenceslaus' Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh
St. Zenobius' Hospital	✓	Ms M. Mkh

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Malan suggests outright war is possible

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, says large numbers of personnel from Cuba and other East Bloc countries deployed in Angola and Mozambique may one day pose a conventional threat to South Africa.

Gen Malan said in Edenvale at the weekend that South Africa was today confronted by an 'enemy both on her borders and within her borders

"The war on our borders is also not a conventional war any more. Because of the Republic's military strength our enemy is concentrating on terrorist attacks, ambushes, abductions of members of the local population and the laying of landmines."

In this war South Africa had no option but to defend that which belonged to her — which included freedom of religion and speech, from communism

"In their efforts to overthrow the present government they make use of various methods, of which military means form only part

"Their efforts to weaken our political, our economic and our psychological power bases are directed at us, the ordinary people

"By trying to demoralise us, they are aiming at sapping our will to resist the forces unleashed against us. In this struggle we, as South Africans, will have to stand united"

This onslaught, Gen Malan said, was directed at every citizen regardless of creed, colour, gender or age

"You are, therefore, still part and parcel of this war, although you do not carry arms or wear a uniform. We cannot afford to succumb to this onslaught. To do this would mean the end of civilised life in South Africa"

"You, the inhabitants of this country, can contribute towards our eventual victory by doing whatever is within your power to do. No contribution is too small," Gen Malan said.

There were encouraging signs that the West — the United States in particular — was beginning to realise that terrorism was an international danger to be eliminated

He said he was convinced that this change in attitude would be strengthened by the attack on President Ronald Reagan — an act deplored throughout the civilised world

Appendix 2: Company Market Shares and Ranks, 1970 and 1975. (South African Market)

Appendix 3: Prices of Certain Medicines in Different Countries.

Appendix 4: Analysis of the Cost Structure of Ethical Drug Firms in South Africa, 1974 and 1975.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

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"I can only hope that the new understanding of the dangers of terrorism and its unpredictable nature will lead to a lessening of the double standards which are applied to South Africa," he said

"Let us all hope that it will also lead to an acceptance of the fact that the Republic's ultimate destiny is intimately linked to that of the Western democracies" — Sapa

(Report by C le Roux 512 Barclays Bank Building Church Square Pretoria)

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Envoy unaware meeting would offend blacks

FROM JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON — The United States' ambassador to the United Nations, Dr Jeane Kirkpatrick, maintained her reputation for stirring controversy by asserting on national television yesterday that "it never occurred to me" that her meeting with South Africa's military intelligence chief would offend black Africans and black Americans

The meeting, in violation of long-standing US policy not to allow South African military officers into the United States, sparked a demand for her dismissal by a unanimous decision of the Black Congressional Caucus. It has caused anger and tension at the UN between her and other delegates. She also put the State Department in a spot by declaring that she had informed department officials of the meeting.

After the South African military officers hastily left the US, a State Department spokesman said that they had not met any members of the cabinet and that their meetings with admin-

istration officials had been with a staff member of the National Security Council, one with an official of Defence Intelligence and one proposed meeting with a State Department official which was cancelled when their identities were established.

Some days later they had to



Dr Jeane Kirkpatrick

correct the statement when it was disclosed that Dr Kirkpatrick, a cabinet officer and a member of the State Department, did meet General Van der Westhuizen, South Africa's head of military intelligence.

Asked about the warning by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister,

Mr Robert Mugabe, that America would have to choose between white and black Africa, Dr Kirkpatrick referred to the recent Reagan administration decision to grant Zimbabwe \$75 million (R59 million). In a veiled warning to Mr Mugabe not to bite the hand that feeds him, Dr Kirkpatrick said Mr Mugabe had "personal grounds to feel grateful for the evolution of policy under the Reagan administration."

She denied that the administration wanted to establish ties with South Africa, saying instead that they would be normal. She expected them to be better than those of the Carter administration, which had alienated too many countries.

No questions are likely to be raised at the daily State Department briefing or at today's confirmation hearing for Assistant Secretary of State-designate for Africa, about why the department issued a statement saying no cabinet officers met the South Africans when Dr Kirkpatrick says she informed them of her meeting.

ICEBERG MEET OJIBWA 'Military Threat'

NM 7/4/81
(254)
~~118~~

Mercury Correspondent

MBABANE—Southern African leaders held a summit in Swaziland yesterday to discuss 'the military threat posed by South Africa'.

The talks centred on the possibility of South African aggression against countries harbouring ANC exiles.

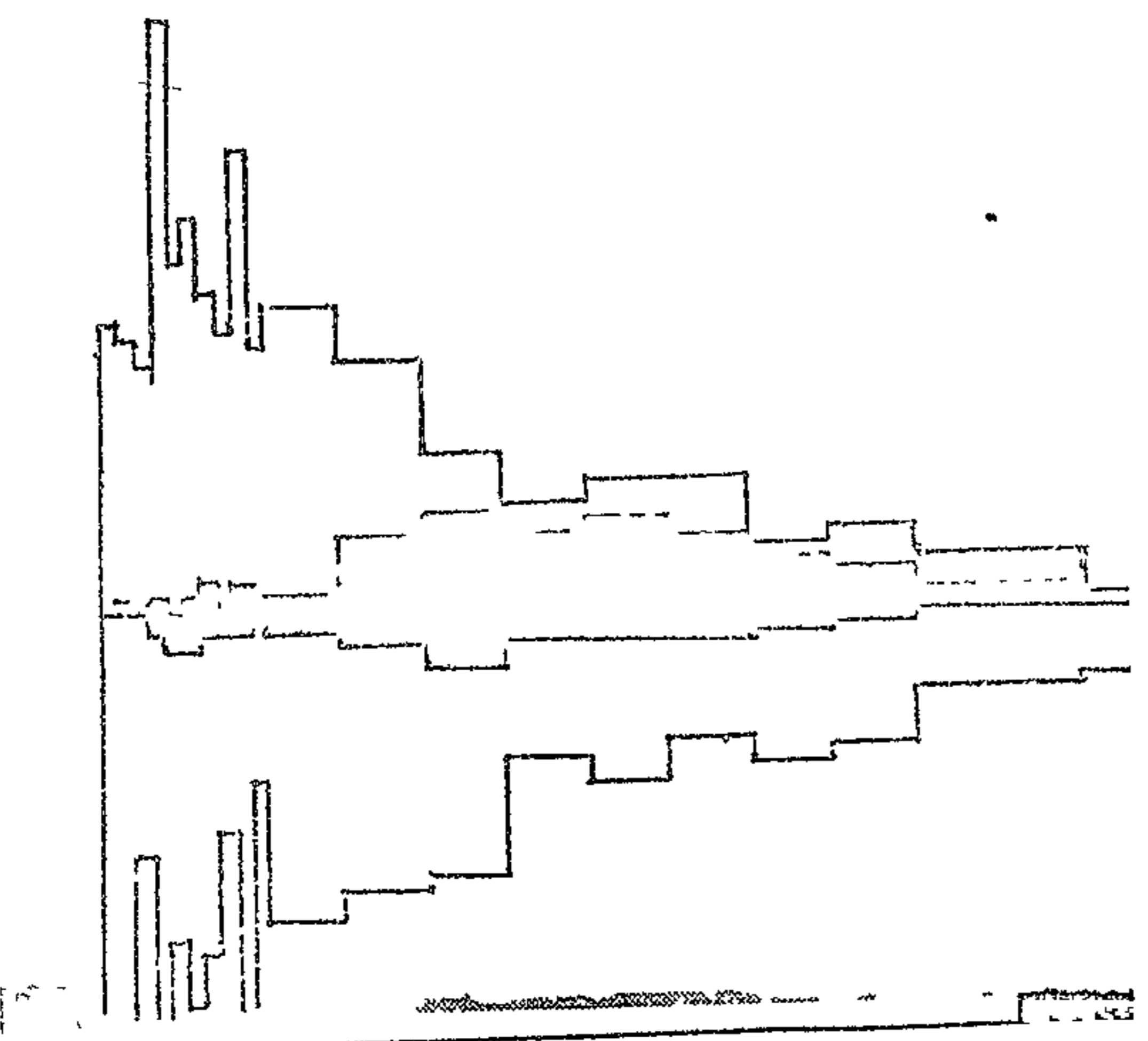
Mozambique Radio reported last night that a communique issued at the end of the summit said: 'The delegations analysed in particular the attempts of the Pretoria regime to discredit neighbouring countries through military attacks and other forms of subversion'.

The unheralded meeting was attended by the Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Quett Masire of Botswana.

Invited

The leaders arrived in Mbabane yesterday and were met by Prince Mabandla. They had an audience with King Sobhuza before starting talks with Swazi Government officials at the royal palace.

The leaders of Zimbabwe, Angola and Zambia were also invited but were unable to attend the summit, according to sources in Mbabane and Salisbury.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE OF DESTRUCTION FOR CITTAF I BRITR
10 YEARS AND (1) 01E FOPIA (ION)

NM

7-4-81

254

according to sources in Mbabane and Salisbury.

It was significant that the leaders who managed to attend the meeting were those whose countries had become the foremost havens for people fleeing South Africa and subsequently ran the greatest risk of retribution.

Tight security measures were in force yesterday in the Swazi capital. Government officials denied all knowledge of the summit even though it was widely known that foreign leaders had arrived in the country.

Only when the talks ended after lunch and the delegates were preparing to return home was it officially announced that the meeting had taken place.

However, the summit had been confirmed earlier in the day by Government spokesmen in Botswana and Zimbabwe and by the Portuguese news agency Anop which reported that President Machel's delegation had included his Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano and the commander of Mozambique's border forces, Maj-Gen Tome Eduardo.

The summit is thought to have been a revival of a similar meeting planned for February but cancelled at the last minute.

It is understood that leaders at the February meeting would have attempted to persuade King Sobhuza to take a harder line against South Africa following the raid in January on an ANC base near Maputo.

The meeting followed Swazi television reports on Saturday that the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had visited Swaziland secretly for talks with Government officials.

This was denied last night by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie, who also said that as far as he was aware, no official representative of the South African Government had been to Swaziland at the weekend.

However, our Johannesburg correspondent reports that the Botswana Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, M. Lebang Mpotokwane, claimed yesterday that Mr Botha 'was in Swaziland on Sunday'.

He could give no further information.

Troops in

SWA help

SA-Malan

Aug 9/4/81

~~254~~ 254

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The presence of the South African Defence Force in South West Africa did not only protect the territory but specifically provided protection for South Africa itself, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said at the Bloemspruit air base today.

General Malan was officiating at a wings presentation parade.

He said the latest propaganda gimmick by South Africa's enemies was aimed at undermining

those who had to perform border duty.

'Grant me the opportunity to explain this very clearly; The presence of the South African Defence Force in SWA is not solely in the interest of the people of that territory,' General Malan said. 'But it also serves — and in a very special way — South Africa's security and material interests.'

He added 'Although the psychological bombardment is directed against the entire population, members of the SADF, in whichever capacity, are a special target.'

INVASION

Swapo, with the aid of the Soviet Union and its proxy forces in Africa, would invade South West Africa, should the territory be left to its own devices.

South Africa would, in these circumstances, have to cope with another Marxist state and the presence there of Cubans and possibly North Korean forces.

Such a state would provide launching pads for communist-inspired terrorist organisations to act against South Africa. — Sapa

(Report by S. Crous and J. R. Roux, 514 Barclays Bank Bldg. Church Square, Pretoria)

Army in SWA vital, says Malan

Start
9/12/81
254

BLOEMFONTEIN — The presence of the South African Defence Force in SWA/Namibia did not only protect the territory but provided protection for South Africa itself, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said at the Bloemspruit

Air Force base today. General Malan was officiating at a presentation parade.

He said the latest propaganda gimmick by South Africa's enemies was aimed at demotivating those who had to perform border duty.

"The presence of the South African Defence Force in SWA is not solely in the interest of the people of that territory. It also serves — and in a very special way — South Africa's security and material interests."

The psychological onslaught against South Africa was the most subtle and potentially the most effective weapon used by her enemies.

"Members of the SA Defence Force are a special target. One of the enemy's favourite methods these days is to question the presence of the Defence Force in SWA."

"The question is continually asked why our sons have to offer their lives for a territory to which South Africa could lay no claim at all and which is not part and parcel of the Republic."

Swapo, with the aid of the Soviet Union and its proxy forces in Africa, would invade SWA/Namibia, should the territory be left to its own devices.

Such a state would provide launching pads for communist inspired terrorist organisations to act against South Africa.

South Africa might then be forced to fight within its own borders, General Malan said — Sapa.

● It is reported from Windhoek that security forces today continued the pursuit of groups of Swapo insurgents which have infiltrated the so-called "white" farming area north of Tsumeb.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said no contact had yet been made with the insurgents who had split into three small groups.

Security Forces are trying to track down a group of 14 in the Mangetti block, a group of seven in the Tsumeb district, and two further pockets of three and four insurgents in the same area.

● Page 29: In the triangle of terror.

Argus Correspondent

P R E T O R I A — The

Minister of Defence,

General Magnus Malan,

will move into a R225 000

house which the State has

bought as a ministerial

residence in Pretoria's

plush Waterkloof Ridge

suburb.

The house is being re-

furnished at what could be

considerable additional

expense.

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1981

R225 000 house bought for Malan

Argus
10/4/81
254

A spokesman for the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services said it was not possible at this stage to give the final cost.

General Malan should be able to move in by June, shortly before going

to Cape Town for the parliamentary session.

The spokesman said the department had looked at about 40 houses in the area for a place suitable for a minister of State.

The residence had to be bought after the Pyram

Minister Mr P W Botha extended his Cabinet by two to 20.

Another house has been obtained in the govern- mental residential area of Brylinton.

Although State pro-

perty, the spokesman said it was an old house which

also had to be extensively

furnished.

It is expected that the

Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism,

Dr David de Villiers will

move in

by June.

(The Argus, 10/4/81, p. 1)

(The Argus, 10/4/81, p. 1)

(The Argus, 10/4/81, p. 1)

(The Argus, 10/4/81, p. 1)

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(The Argus, 10/4/81, p. 1)

They also scribe ^{NM}

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, produced some telling figures this week which should dispel any idea that the war against Swapo is exclusively the business of white South Africans. Some 28 percent of the border contingent was black, he said, while 38 percent of the total force pitted against Swapo was drawn from South West Africa itself.

This rather makes nonsense of the popular UN contention that Swapo's 'liberation' struggle is purely a conflict between the 'true representatives of the people of Namibia' and the 'colonialists' and 'racists' of Pretoria. It also helps to put matters in perspective for certain political elements at home, notably the stalwarts of the HNP, who seem to think that the blood and thunder of the battlefield is the only medium in which a solution to the South West Africa dispute will be found.

Certainly it was the significant complement of blacks wearing South African uniforms that prompted the Prime Minister to ask a short while ago whether South Africa could afford 'division and political opportunism' behind the backs of white, coloured and black soldiers and policemen who were standing on South Africa's

borders.

(257) 10/4/87
And it was in the knowledge that South Africa must enlist the resources of all its peoples if it is to win the fight against communism that Gen Malan, when Chief of the Defence Force, spoke so earnestly about gaining and keeping the faith and trust of the different population groups. In that context he quoted the words of a French soldier that 'a revolutionary war is 20 percent military action and 80 percent political'.

The dangerous philosophy of the HNP and certain Right-wingers in the National Party seems to be that guns alone can win the day in South West Africa. This completely overlooks the lesson of Rhodesia, where the forces of terrorism succeeded only because the government of the day dithered too long over seeking a political solution.

Whatever Mr Jaap Marais and his followers might say, the conference table still offers the best hope of peace in South West Africa. And that means a meeting of minds involving different population groups — a prospect that might well seem distasteful to Verwoerdian hardliners, but the only formula with any expectation of solving South Africa's vexed problems.

The frontier farmers maintained very tenuous links with the "urban civilization" of Cape Town, and retained virtually none with Holland. After a few generations, these settlers of European descent came to regard southern Africa as their permanent homeland. They were particularly nomadic and gradually lost the refinements of both urban and European culture as they penetrated deeper into the African interior. In de Kiewiet's words, the trekboers "took the frontier along with them," dragging a reluctant Company administration after them.²⁴ The relations between the European settlers and the indigenous inhabitants were settled in the manner of the frontier with little or no reference to the pious wishes of Company

Plush new residence for Malan

Political Staff

The Minister of Defence, General Malan, will move into a R225 000 house which the State has bought as a new ministerial residence in Pretoria's plush Waterkloof Ridge suburb.

The house is being refurbished at considerable extra cost. A spokesman for the Department of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services said it was not possible at this stage to give the final cost.

General Malan should be able to move into the house by June.

The new ministerial residence had to be bought after the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, extended his Cabinet

Another house has been bought in the governmental residential area of Bryntirion. The spokesman said it was an old house which also had to be extensively refurbished.

It is expected that the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr de Villiers, will move into this house.

(Report by L. H. Marshall, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

eventually lost the Khoikhoi their land, their stock, and their trading role. Twice defeated in battle in the seventeenth century, and decimated by smallpox in 1713 and 1755, they ultimately lost their identity as a distinct cultural group and intermarried with slaves and others to form the Cape Coloured people. Most were driven into the white man's service as herdsmen, labourers, or militiamen in the Colonial forces, or gained admission to one of the mission stations set up by the Europeans from the late eighteenth century onwards. Some, like the Griqua, withdrew from the western Cape to the region of the middle Orange.²⁵

²⁴ C. M. de Kiewiet, A History of South Africa. Social and Economic (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1941), p. 333.

²⁵ Davenport, op. cit., p. 5,

From the beginning of European settlement, the Khoikhoi vigorously resisted the foreign theft of their lands. The heroic figure of the original Dutch settlement, Jan van Riebeeck, stated clearly that the Europeans claimed the land by right of conquest.²⁶ While the African chiefs interpreted the numerous "treaties" reluctantly negotiated between themselves and the European intruders as temporary extension of quasi-usufructuary rights to land, the European colonizers acted fully in accordance with the capitalist concept of private property.²⁷

The combination of intermittent warfare, disease, trade and religion served as the main instruments of dispossession. The fragile structure of Khoikhoi social

Writing about his negotiations with the Cape Khoikhoi after the first war of dispossession (1659-1660), Jan van Riebeeck states, inter alia.

"They strongly insisted that we had been appropriating more and more of their land, which had been theirs all these centuries and on which they had been accustomed to let their cattle graze, etc. They asked if they would be allowed to do such a thing supposing they want to Holland and they added, 'It would be of little consequence if you people stayed here at the fort, but you come right into the interior and select the best land for yourselves, without even asking whether we mind or whether it will cause us any inconvenience.' They therefore strongly urged that they should again be given free access to this land for that purpose. At first we argued against this, saying that there was not enough grass for their cattle as well as ours, to which they replied, 'Have we then no reason to prevent you from getting cattle, since, if you have a large number, you will take up all our grazing grounds with them?' As far as your claim that the land is not big enough for us both, who should rather in justice give way, the rightful owner or the foreign intruder?" (Journal of Jan van Riebeeck, op. cit., Volume 3, pp 195-196).

"In the early Cape records several instances are noted of land having been 'sold' to the colonists by the Hottentot chiefs. It is more than probable that such 'sales' were looked upon by the natives themselves not as alienation but as the granting of usufruct, and the 'purchase money' as analogous to tribute paid for this use. Even in more recent times, when the concepts of sale and purchase had become generally familiar to the Hottentots, the alienation of land to other tribes and peoples was extremely rare" (I. Scapera, The Khoisan Peoples of South Africa, op. cit., p. 290).

rational industrialism and 'colour blind' capitalism.

This perspective has predominated, and continues to do so, and as the root cause, I would argue, of the inadequacy of much accepted and attempted explanation. This study proceeds in terms of an alternative approach, a Marxist structuralist approach, which sees and explains the system of racial domination as a product of the system of production of which it formed a part, and as determined in its specific forms, functions and nature by this system.

This work is an in-depth sociological and historical study of social relations, racial discrimination and historical developments in a core sector of South Africa - the gold mining industry, during a very important historical period - the early twentieth century, notably during and following the First World War.

The gold mining industry stood at the centre of the structure and evolution of the modern South African social formation. Its rise and consolidation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries transformed South

Compulsory call-up for women still likely—PW

By Charlene Beltramo

GEORGE — The Government is still actively interested in introducing compulsory national service for women, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today.

In a speech at the 10th anniversary celebrations of the South African Army Women's College, Mr Botha said he hoped to see the day when national service for women was introduced.

He emphasised this would be in a non-combat role to boost essential services.

In an interview with The Star he would not elaborate other than to say there were no definite plans for compulsory national service for women yet.

But senior Defence Force officers have confirmed that it was being strongly advocated in many quarters.

"It would leave more men available for border duty and relieve the load on those continually being called up for camps," one officer said.

The call-up would initially be selective and limited as the Defence Force does not yet have sufficient facilities to accommodate and train a full intake of women.

It would initially be restricted to white women.

A senior Defence Force officer said the women at present being trained at the college would ultimately form the cadre of future instructors of national servicewomen.

Mr Botha said women contributed an important share to the running and management of essential Defence Force units.

He said the Women's Army College was a symbol of "positive use" He criticised "those pathetic souls who live like parasites continually airing grievances."

"Youth without idealism is worth nothing," he said.

class of owners of means of production (notably in the form of financial and industrial capital) and a class of workers who, not owning means of production, were thereby compelled to subsist through selling their labour power to the owners in exchange for wages. And these two classes were concentrated and engaged together in a capitalist system of production: a form of production in which the capitalist class used its privately-owned means of production as an instrument for its self-enrichment by appropriating for itself as profit the surplus part of the value of the output produced by workers but not returned to or secured by them for their own subsistence and reproduction (the worker's wage not being equal to the value of his output; were it so, the capitalist would hardly be inclined to invest his capital). Politically, the industry was further characterised by a divided working

class, with a small group of politically free workers and a large group of politically unfree workers, all working together in the same industry but subject to fundamentally different and unequal political relations with the capitalist class employing them.

The gold mining industry is also of great sociological significance because it was here that occurred the first and most extensive industrial institutionalisation of racial discrimination in South Africa. The industry was made up of members not just of two classes but also of two different pigmentation or 'racial' groups (light and dark, and referred to in the situation as 'whites' and 'non-whites'), related together in a domineering system of racial differentiation, operated by the 'whites' over the 'non-whites'. (1) The 'whites' comprised the employers and one group of workers, the politically free workers, and the rest of the workers, the politically unfree workers, were 'non-white'. It is with the understanding and explanation of this racial system, and specifically with the elucidation of its relationship to the economic system, that this study is chiefly concerned.

one large group of workers in South Africa. Yet this was only the tip of the iceberg, merely one of many significant developments of class relations and class conflict within the white group and between whites and non-whites at this time. The fact that this and other tensions and events were centred on the gold mines is symptomatic of the extent to which the industry was at the heart of the general socio-economic developments which were changing the face of South Africa. It was around the time of the First World War, notably during and following the war, that these developments came to a head in a critical conjuncture, and it is with this period in particular that this study is concerned. Such, then, are the book's specific subject and scope. Its main purpose is to develop a valid account and explanation of the system of racial discrimination in the

She subsequently died in hospital ; post-mortem examination revealed a haemorrhage of a pontine artery as the cause of death.* The other patient admitted was a man who was discovered to have taken an overdose of chlorpromazine - apparently prescribed elsewhere for treatment of his paranoid schizophrenia. After resuscitation he was transferred to the mental hospital.

The third patient with severe clouding was a man who only responded to painful stimuli in an unco-ordinated way. He was admitted directly to the mental hospital as there was a clear history of violent behaviour following a bout of heavy drinking.

c) Mental hospital

2 were treated up but the objective

Women may do national service

CT 13/4/81

Staff Reporter

COMPULSORY national service for women - almost unknown in the world outside some of the communist countries, Israel and the Republic of China - may be instituted in South Africa... but it is not likely to happen immediately.

This was indicated by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in his speech at a passing-out parade of the South African Army Women's College at George on Saturday.

Mr Botha, who founded the college while still Minister of Defence, was one of the guests, gathered to celebrate its 10th birthday.

He said he hoped to see the day when national service for women was established so that they could play a still greater role in the country's preparedness.

When the college had been founded 10 years ago, he said, some people had been optimistic, but others were sceptical about whether it would succeed in its aim. Today, however, it looked as though it had been a complete success.

● The Cape Times Defence Reporter comments. Large numbers of women are already doing duty in all three services of the SADF - almost all of them as Permanent Force members - and have proved their worth in a wide variety of tasks. They are everything from welfare officers to air traffic controllers and radar observers.

Servicewomen are trained to use arms, but the SADF follows the policy of other armed forces by restricting them from overtly combatant duties.

All these servicewomen are volunteers, and because their numbers are still relatively small, they can easily be housed and trained by the SADF. Conscripting on a large scale, however, would be difficult at present because the SADF's training and accommodation facilities are strained to the limit to deal with the influx of male national servicemen.

e) Psychomotor Retardation.

There were 3 patients in this category ; one with evidence of mild thought disorder was admitted whilst the other two were treated as out-patients. Unfortunately both defaulted.

ii) Causative factors

The putative causes of the acute disturbances were classified as follows:-

- Alcohol, 11 patients; Cannabis (dagga), one patient; a combination of alcohol and dagga, 2 patients; post-traumatic (fractured skull), 1 patient; postoperative (exploration of maxillary antrum), 1 patient; a combination of dagga, benzene and thinners, 1 patient; unknown, 4 patients.

*Post-mortem findings:-

- 1. Thrombosis of the R. middle cerebral artery
- 2. Pontine haemorrhage
- 3. R. upper middle lobe lung abscess

/...8

/...9

iii) Outcome.

Altogether 11 patients were sent for admission to the mental hospital but one never arrived. Two other patients were subsequently classified as schizophrenic and one epileptic, whilst two patients originally classified as schizophrenic were subsequently classified as suffering from an acute brain syndrome, resulting in a net loss of 2 and leaving 9 in hospital. One of these 9 patients died from pulmonary oedema after 11 days in hospital.

Clearly the differentiation between schizophrenia and acute brain syndrome is not always easy and mistakes can be made in either direction. However the separation after a period of observation in hospital was thought to be fairly reliable. On 2nd of June (ie after 4 months follow-up) two of

patients admitted were still in hospital after 136 and

significant ($X = 10.4, P < 0.01, I.D.F.$). This suggests with differing natural histories were separated.

2. Depression.

A factor analytical study of depression in Africans and European cultures suggested that the illness in African cultures is characterized by the presence of depressed mood, somatic symptoms and motor retardation (Bantle 1975)(24). Consequently the diagnosis of depression in the present study, as in a previous survey (Bucnan 1969)(25) rested upon the finding of subjective and/or objective evidence of depressed mood.

and deficiencies in the specific environmentalist approaches which have predominated. When we try to identify these approaches, when we elucidate the theoretical roots or 'deep structures' of much of this inquiry, what we find, above all, are two major philosophical tendencies, that of idealism and that of empiricism. This is not altogether surprising, since these underlie so much past and present social science.

Idealism refers to a tendency of seeing and explaining social realities solely or essentially in terms of mental and psychological factors, such as attitudes, ideas, beliefs, values and ideology. Empiricism refers to a tendency to proceed in inquiry on an 'ad hoc' basis, of attempting to understand and explain things merely by 'describing what is', of equating reality with its specific form, with the picture of reality immediately apparent to the investigator.

investigation, and derivative factors

How do these deep idealist tendencies occupation with attitude (justice), and with it tively and for purpose tendency is evident and in much unprincipality The two tendencies since 'apparent reality' as it is in the situation of

These approaches the degree to which approach is clearly that the specific not always clearly and its elucidation dynamic theoretical distinctive feature the idealist tendency is its neglect, or determination of social

with which it is concluded be important causal determinants in which it is what may be questioned is the relative importance it invariably attributes to such factors. It is certainly necessary to try to show, in specific cases, such as this study, the inadequacy of the tendency to explain racial discrimination solely or essentially in terms of prejudice and racism.

The basic issue is not whether conventional inquiry, in its idealism and empiricism, has yielded anything of value. Quite obviously it has. And let us at all costs avoid vulgar, mechanistic materialism, and always recognize

ni sc fa va ot tc kj ar v e c b

SIR — As a parent of one of our National Servicemen, I would like to voice my opinion on a few matters regarding the present system evolved by the authorities in this respect.

Firstly, it seems very odd that men from Natal, the Cape etc, should be sent to places like Phalaborwa for training. It is no wonder that these men are frequently involved in accidents whilst proceeding to and from camp on leave

The leave periods are too frequent and too short No allowance is made regarding the distance the trainee must travel to reach his home Also, notwithstanding what we were shown on TV, transport facilities, even for short distances, are not provided by the Defence Force

Secondly, it would appear that no attempt is made to match the pro-

spective trainee to his usual background My son, for example is a veritable waterbaby, always has been Yet, in spite of serious attempts to have himself posted to the Navy for training, the computer decided he should be an infantryman

Latterly his camp commander decided he should be a signaller and he is now employed as a telephone operator Surely this type of work could be more efficiently done by females?

Thirdly, as there appears to be more than sufficient men in training (judging by the leave frequency), it would seem that the intake exceeds the demand I contend, therefore, that there is an excellent case for the reduction of the training and service period to one year

Furthermore, the interruption of these young men's careers with additional camps etc, is most undesirable and I know that many employers require the men to do these camps as part of their annual leave This may be illegal, but who wants to jeopardise his job by making an issue of the matter?

Come on, Mr Minister of Defence, it is high time you revised the programme If a war does break out a-la 1939-45, we are more prepared now than we were then, and we still won, didn't we?

As I do not want to pinpoint my son for target practice, I must sign myself,

A880 NMR
The Director of Public Relations, SADF, replies
National servicemen are trained in various branches

of the SADF to provide balanced Citizen Force formations in the various regions As the only National Service training unit in Natal is an infantry unit, other National Servicemen must be sent elsewhere Gunners, for example, go to Potchefstroom, sappers to Kroonstad or Bethlehem, signallers to Heidelberg, sailors to Saldanha Bay and airmen to Pretoria, etc

Furthermore the infantry unit at Ladysmith can only accommodate limited numbers Surplus infantrymen from Natal must therefore be allotted to other infantry units elsewhere

It is appreciated that all NSM cannot reach their homes during weekend passes. For this reason it was decided to grant all NSM seven days vacation leave during their first year of service and 14 days during their second This enables them to spend at least some time with their relatives (travelling time is excluded)

The Navy can accommodate only a very limited number of NSM annually It is therefore just not possible to allot all National Servicemen who wish to do their National Service in the Navy to that branch of the Service The fact that the writer's son is a 'veritable waterbaby' does not necessarily qualify him for allotment to the Navy

The Infantry Corps trains its own regimental signallers, a most important mustering, as any old infantryman will agree

Contrary to the views of many parents, the SADF has an acute manpower shortage The chances of the duration of the periods of National Service being shortened are therefore remote

substantial explanation of social inequality). What it means, above all, is the systematic elucidation of the differential relationships of individuals and social groups to means of production in historically and structurally specific systems of production and social formations, and the elucidation of the various ramifications of

Rayna Liebrandt (22) is a second-lieutenant at North West command in Potchefstroom. Her father was Robey Liebrandt who was arrested by the Smuts government in the 1930's for committing acts of sabotage in conjunction with militants in the Ossewabrandwag. He was also a Nazi spy. He died in 1966 in Bloemfontein when Rayna was seven years old. Rayna insists her father was not traitorous but instead patriotic. As children she and her brothers were told they had been born for "volk and vaderland" she said. Rayna trained at the women's army college in George five years ago. Two of her brothers are also in the permanent force, while a third who has political ambitions, is studying international politics.

The army college in George.

Commandant Monica Moolman, second-in-command of the army women's college takes a right turn away from marchers to receive the freedom of the college from the town mayor this weekend.

SA's women march on to acceptance in a man's world

THE TALENT OF CHARLENE BELTRAMO

By Charlene Beltramo
 Women have had a long fight for recognition and equal status in armies the world over. Military men seem to think women, who hold their own in the urban jungle, will not be able to cope in the controlled dis-

ciplined environment of army, air force or navy. Last year the tables were turned in the United States, when the US army court-martialled, demoted and jailed a woman trooper for sexually harassing a male GI.

Air Commodore Joy Tambling, director of Britain's WRAF told a

Nato conference four years ago the biggest obstacle to a larger role for women in the forces was men. She said women were as capable of fighting or commanding a warship as men.

In 1967 the British army introduced a special bonus for women if they avoided marriage during the first two years of

their military service. At the time they calculated a husband's value at R2,50 a week.

The US Pentagon and Defence Department have been asking congress since 1978 for women to be allowed to have roles in all areas including combat.

In Libya all male and female students aged

between 15 and 19 are required to spend two to three weeks each summer in military training camps.

Women are conscripted for two years into the Israeli army — a year less than men. However, only half ever get into uniform as most are let off on health, marital or religious grounds.

Ten years ago the first women to wear uniform since the second world war began civil defence training in the beautiful Cape town of George. Seven years later they began wearing the badge of the SA Army Women's Corps. At the weekend it became clear these women will probably form the nucleus of any future compulsory national service call-up for women. CHARLENE BELTRAMO visited the college . . .

The United States Supreme Court is currently hearing a case, initiated by men, that insists the all-male draft discriminates against them.

The feminist lobby now supports the position. Congress is the only stumbling block in the way of conscription for women.

In 1979, the US Defence Department and the Pentagon told Congress, after a lengthy study, that women "when properly trained and selected, had the physical and mental ability to serve in the entire range of military classifications".

In addition there appears to be evidence that the supportive role women play can be more harmful to them than sending them to the front line.

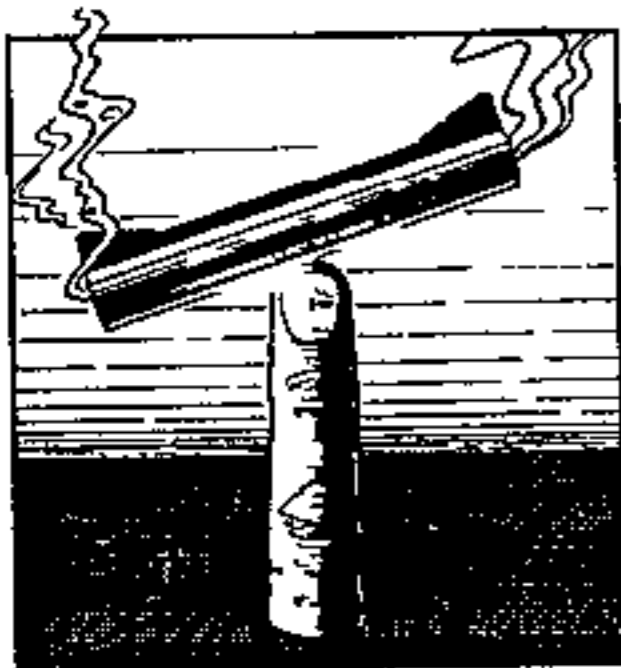
Pentagon studies have shown that servicewomen in Vietnam suffered emotional and psychological damage by dealing with an endless stream of mutilated bodies.

Continues on inside briefing

254 STONE 16/8/81

SA stands strong

FM Mk/LSI
254



Is the Defence Force capable of fulfilling its primary mission of deterring, and if necessary defeating, any conceivable armed attack from whatever source? Short of a

highly unlikely assault by a major power, meaning Russia or one of its East European surrogates, the answer seems to be "yes". But there are some potential threats that must worry the planners at Defence headquarters.

The Defence Act and arms procurement secrecy prevent most South Africans from obtaining more than a vague idea of the potential of their armed forces. And most have little knowledge of the hostile and potentially hostile forces neighbouring states can muster.

Internationally, however, the billions of rands worth of arms that have poured into southern Africa over the last 10 years, and the accelerating tempo of military activity, have attracted considerable attention and analysis.

Primary international sources of information on the military build-up in southern Africa are the annual publication *The Military Balance*, issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies and various specialist publications — particularly Jane's *Fighting Ships* and Jane's *All the World's Aircraft*.

Defence headquarters allows information from these sources to be published in South Africa although it refuses to confirm the accuracy of the information or to comment in any way. Where in this article the FM refers to South African forces, the information is drawn from *The Military Balance* and the various Jane's publications.

Militarily speaking, the southern African position is complicated by the involve-

ment of the Soviet Union and its international satellites, particularly Cuba and East Germany, which makes it impossible to simply compare forces on the ground when analysing the regional military balance.

Despite the UN arms embargo, SA has been remarkably successful in obtaining sophisticated weapons. However, the embargo seems to have caused areas of weakness, particularly in tanks where the number possessed by Mozambique alone (some 350) is greater than the number *The Military Balance* says SA can deploy.

The SADF's task requires preparing for the possibility of conventional attack, for meeting Swapo's terrorist

raids into SWA/Namibia and preparing for any similar campaign black nationalist forces might launch in SA itself.

Even allowing for a possible weakness in armour, the SADF appears overwhelmingly stronger than the combined conventional forces of neighbouring states — including the Cuban and East German forces in Angola.

The naval sphere comes close to being a South African monopoly and, in the event of hostilities, neighbouring states would have to obtain the protection of a major power or see their harbours, shipping and coastlines devastated.

No nearby state owns vessels able to encounter even SA's ageing President class frigates. In addition SA has its 12 missile strike craft plus the six that are reported to be on order.

According to *The Military Balance* the missile strike force consists of six Israeli-designed Reshef craft (designated Minister in SA), which is a sea-going craft with a range in excess of 2 000 km, plus six smaller Dvora boats — also Israeli-designed and reported to be the smallest missile craft in the world. Six more Reshefs are said to be on order.

Jane's estimates that the Reshefs each carry six single-cell missile launchers while the Dvoras have two

NAVAL COMBAT VESSELS

South Africa

- Six Israeli-designed Reshef missile-armed fast attack craft (FACM) designated Minister in SA
- Six Israeli-designed Dvora missile-armed fast attack craft
- Three French-built Daphne submarines
- Three President class frigates (ex Royal Navy)
- 10 British-built Ton class minesweepers (Some converted for patrol and some for mine-hunting as opposed to sweeping)
- Five Ford large patrol boats
- On order Six Reshef (Minister) (FACM)
- One or more Israeli (new design) missile-armed corvettes may have been ordered

Angola

- Five Argos patrol craft
- Two Shershen fast attack craft (torpedo armed)
- Seven coastal patrol craft
- 10 landing craft (two for tanks)

Mozambique

- Nine coastal patrol craft

ARMoured FIGHTING VEHICLES

South Africa

- 250 Centurion tanks
- 40 Sherman tanks
- 20 Comet tanks
- 1 600 AML Eland (French Panhard-design) armoured cars
- 230 scout cars (some Ferret)
- 1 000 Ratel armoured personnel carriers (APC)
- 280 Saracen APC
- 500 light APC (Kudu Rhino Hippo, etc)

Angola

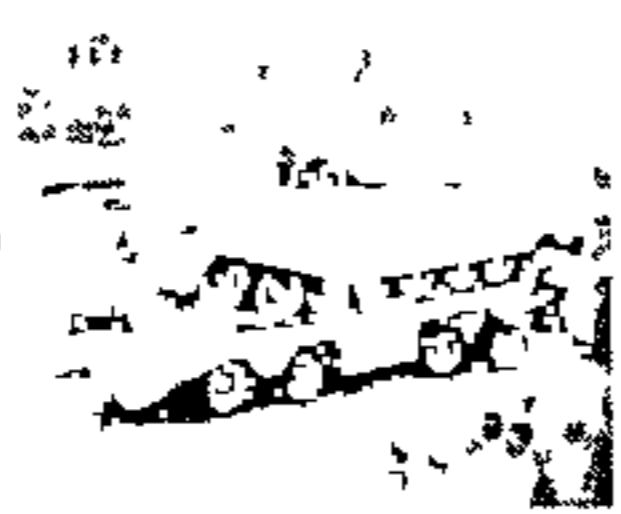
- 85 T34 tanks
- 150 T54 tanks
- 50 PT76 light tanks
- 200 BRDM2 armoured cars
- 150 BTR APC
- Some M3 APC

Zimbabwe

- 40 T54 & T55 tanks
- 6 T34 tanks
- 45 AML Eland armoured cars
- 250 BTR APC
- 15 Ferret scout cars

Mozambique

- 350 T34 T54 & T55 tanks
- 50 PT76 light tanks
- 150 BRDM2 armoured cars
- 250 BTR APC



each. The missiles are designated Scorpion in SA but the international references say they are Israeli-designed Gabriel ship-to-ship missiles (SSMs) of the type employed with great success in the last Arab/Israeli war — probably the improved Gabriel 11 with a range of about 35km.

In addition, Jane's reports that SA may have ordered "one or more" of the new Israeli corvettes — potent 850 ton craft armed with four (or more) Gabriel launchers and capable of about 40 knots.

These corvettes have a range, at economical speeds, in excess of 7 000 km and, if the reported order is accurate they, considered in conjunction with the sea-going ability of the Reshefs, indicate that SA's new naval strategy goes well beyond harbour protection and mine-sweeping.

SA also has its three Daphne class submarines plus its minesweepers, large patrol and various smaller craft.

To meet this array Angola could only deploy two torpedo attack craft and 12 patrol boats, while Mozambique's entire naval force seems to consist of nine coastal patrol boats. Neither country seems to deploy any ship-to-ship missiles though, presumably, they could gain access to Russia's excellent Styx SSMs. Even then they would probably be dependent on the Cubans or the East Germans for maintenance and technological back-up.

In the air it is also no contest although Angola does own some MiG 21MFs that, properly handled, are capable of meeting SA's Mirage F1s on equal terms. Mozambique, on the other hand, has only about 36 MiG 17s (suitable only for ground support in modern war) of which, military observers say, only 12 have been assembled and

GOLD

Between overs

"I hate to pan my business. But the party's over" was how *The Wall Street Journal* quoted gold bug James Sinclair a week or so ago. And, again according to the *Journal*, Sinclair is joined in his disenchantment with gold by James Dines, Howard Ruff and Harry Browne — other investment advisers who had earlier, with warnings of financial and economic doom, caajoled hundreds of Americans into the arcane world of precious metals.

To say the least, their move in search of other havens seems to have been premature. The game is not ended, though we may be between overs. Gold is like every other commodity, it goes through market cycles. And either way there is always money to be made in the market if you get the rules right.

Now, with gold tumbling well below \$500, is the time to take a dispassionate view of gold rather than be swayed by pronouncements of some of the "pundits" who leaped on the bandwagon and made themselves fortunes selling advice to investors.

As the *FM* has said before, the near-term future for gold depends largely on what happens to the US economy. Political tears, such as those over Poland, may result in periodic price flurries, but for the time being gold is marching to the economic tune. And for the next month or so, that may not be music to the ears of investors counting on some sharp upward movements.

Despite all the warnings, the US has just recorded its third quarter of vigorous economic growth. During the first quarter of this year, the annual rate of growth in real gnp was over 5%, while inflation rates have continued to fall. Americans have regained confidence in their own country and investors are turning their attentions away from gold towards Wall Street. That has been helped along by declining US inflation rates and high interest rates which meant real returns being available in money markets. Last week's prime rate increase to 17.5% underscored that.

Looking further ahead, the factors affecting gold seem to carry the seeds of the destruction of confidence. Interest rates were increased to help slow the US's apparently uncontrollable money supply growth. But high interest rates relative to those in the EEC countries induce a shift of funds westwards across the Atlantic. This tends to counteract the Federal Reserve's supply controls in the US.

If this continues for the rest of the year, US inflation rates could end 1981 on a rising trend and increase speculative demand for gold. And

the demand would not come only from Americans. A return to higher US inflation rates would almost certainly deflect investment flows from Opec surplus countries into gold rather than US paper investments.

High interest rates have, in addition, resulted in a heavy premium for forward gold in US futures markets. Prices of more than \$600 are being quoted for December delivery. That encourages speculators to be continually bearish on spot gold, because a forward sale at a premium price can only be profitable if spot prices at the time of delivery remain low. Conversely, lower interest rates mean that speculators with forward sales contracts can live with higher spot prices. (Essentially, a forward sale is a short sale.)

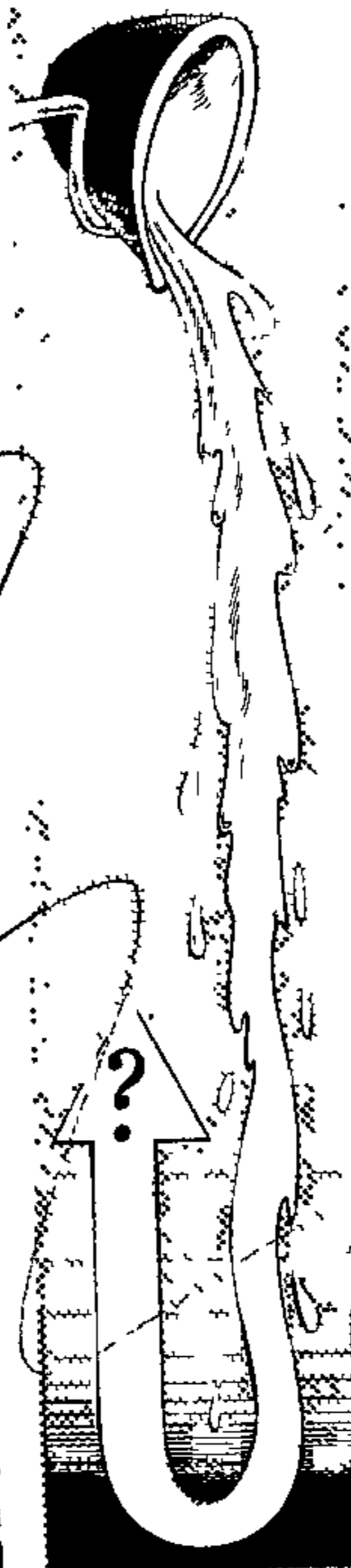
That is all very well, but if the current recovery in industrial demand sets prices moving upwards once the present normal period of seasonal weakness is over, the bears could be scampering to cover their positions.

The US may, however, find it difficult to maintain high interest rates for very long. It is under pressure from European finance ministers to bring rates in line with those of the EEC to lessen the debilitating effect on Eurocurrencies. And lower rates are needed to help debt-ridden LDCs off the hook of crippling interest payments. If LDCs are to escape debt repayment problems, they need greater access to US markets.

No one is apparently worried at the moment, but projections put unemployment in the OECD countries at 25m by the year's end. Pressures on governments to reflate and cut unemployment are rising strongly. Last weekend's riots in Brixton may well fuel fears about the alleged short-term risks of pursuing Thatcherite economic policies. Again it could imply lower interest rates and reflation, even if that stokes inflationary fires. Short-term pressures could force a change in policies needed to bring inflation permanently down.

The past few months have seen a return to gold of industrial users who were earlier scared away by high prices. This, coupled with prospects of higher world new metal production, offset to an extent by less dishoarding, seems to put a price "floor" in the \$400s under bullion. All other things being equal, then, gold should be set for some months of stability or even weakening prices. But that is insufficient reason for investors to ignore the possibility of upward price pressures as the year progresses.

The game goes on.



six have flown Those that have flown have been used against the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM)

The Zimbabwe Air Force is known to be efficient but (in the combat field) deploys only aged British Hunters (8), Canberras (5) and Vampires (5) — all good ground attack craft but unable to command the air in a modern war environment

By way of contrast, according to the international references, the SA Air Force's combat aircraft are a judicious blend of modern interceptors and planes capable of devastating ground strikes

The greater number of the Air Force's most modern planes, the Mirage F1s, are designated FIAZ according to *The Military Balance* Jane's identifies the FIA designation as a ground attack (fighter bomber) version of the Mirage with some of the complex electronic air combat equipment removed to give the plane greater range and a higher arms payload

However the Air Force also deploys the Mirage F1CZ which is the true interceptor/air superiority version of the F1 plus

MILITARY MANPOWER			
	Army	Air Force	Navy
South Africa*			
Normal	86 050		
Mobilised	404 500	71 000	10 300
			4 750
Angola†	30 000	1 500	1 000
Mozambique‡	22 800	800	700
Zimbabwe◆	25 000 (approx)	1 500	—

* In addition 35 000 police (capable of para-military action) and 110 000 commandos are readily available
† Plus 19 000 to 29 000 Cubans 2 500 East Germans 200 Russians
‡ Some Soviet East German and Cuban advisers and technicians
◆ Army is being built up to 50 000 using ex-guerrillas, 7 500 police capable of para-military role

some older (but still potent) Mirage 111CZ interceptors and various Mirage 111s in reconnaissance (RZ) and intruder/fighter-bomber (EZ) configurations According to international references, SA's strike aircraft carry modern Matra R550 Magic and R530 air-to-air missiles (AAMs) and Martel AS 20 and AS 30 air-to-surface missiles (ASMs) Angola is believed to have some AA2 Atoll AAMs

SA's main bomber planes are British Canberras and Buccaneers which although nearly obsolete by international standards are likely to be extremely effective when protected from enemy air interference, while the SA-made Impala trainers (particularly the single-seater Impala 11) are capable of ground attack and counter-insurgency (COIN) roles

SA also deploys substantial helicopter forces (about 180, mainly Super Frelons, Pumas and Alouettes according to *The Military Balance*) compared to around 100 helicopters for Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe combined The SA transport and maritime patrol aircraft are far more numerous than those of neighbouring states — despite a worrying shortage of modern maritime patrol planes

On the ground however SA is more closely matched in terms of numbers and equipment, if not training, technological back-up and morale

This is probably what worries defence planners most as states such as Cuba and East Germany (or even Russia) have the potential to quickly supply air and naval support provided ground forces are on the spot to hold their own

"Mozambique alone has up to 350 tanks," a military observer told the *FM*. "and these seem to be being extremely well maintained by Cuban technicians It would even be possible for a hostile power to fly in tank crews and modern electronics (such as anti-tank guided weapons) in short order and immediately have a formidable tank force ready for action

The worrying thing about this scenario is that SA's lead-time for acquisition of new equipment to meet such a threat is extremely long thanks to the arms embargo and it might not be possible to obtain necessary equipment before a great deal

of damage was done

Not that observers expect a sudden massed tank attack across the Mozambique border — but it is speculated that hostile planners have the idea in mind as a contingency in the event of SA being hotly engaged elsewhere or facing widespread internal disruption

According to *The Military Balance*, all SA has to meet such a threat are some 250 elderly Centurion tanks, 40 even more elderly Shermans and 20 Comets However, the Israelis have shown that both the Centurion and the Sherman can still be extremely effective in modern battle

SA does, according to *The Military Balance*, dispose of Entac anti-tank-guided-weapons (ATGW) but similar weapons are in the hands of Mozambique and Angolan forces (Russian Sagger, man-portable, missiles in both cases) while the Cubans and East Germans may also have Russian Snapper ATGW

Angola also disposes of substantial tank forces some 150 T54s and 85 older T34s and even Zimbabwe has about 46 tanks — mainly T54s

In light armoured forces, however, SA considerably outnumbers her neighbours and some armoured cars can destroy tanks in the right circumstances — provided they carry heavy-enough guns — at least 90mm calibre

SA is also better-equipped than her neighbours with artillery and especially with the new G5 150 mm towed gun, reputed to be devastating According to *The Military Balance*, she also has what seems to be ample supplies of other heavy towed and self-propelled artillery

Material, of course, is only one aspect of military effectiveness — particularly if we are to believe Napoleon's dictum that "the moral is to the physical as three is to one"

And it is in morale that SA seems to enjoy its greatest advantage Cuban morale in Angola is said to be poor (so much so that Cuban troops are reported to have been pulled back into the larger population centres or into static defensive positions wherever possible)

The MPLA is thought to be in an even worse state and Angolan military signals

GUIDED WEAPONS

ARMY

South Africa

- Entac anti-tank guided weapons (ATGW)
- Cactus (Crotale) surface-to-air missiles (SAM)
- Tigercat SAM

Angola

- Sagger ATGW
- SAM 7 SAM
- SAM 2, 3 & 6 SAM

Mozambique

- Sagger TGW
- SAM 7 SAM

AIR FORCE

South Africa

- Matra R550 Magic air-to-air (AAM) missiles
- Matra R530 AAM
- AS/20 and AS/30 Matrel air-to-surface (ASM) missiles

Angola

- AA-2 Atoll AAM

NAVAL

South Africa

- Israeli-designed Gabriel ship-to-ship missiles (SSM) designated "Scorpion" in SA (Missile is probably the improved Gabriel 2)

Angola/Mozambique

- Angola and Mozambique do not seem to have SSM but could have access to Soviet Styx SSM

Sources for SA equipment and manpower: *The Military Balance*, *Jane's Fighting Ships*, *Jane's All The World's Aircraft*

Both groups are means whereby values can be systematically brought to bear on policy decisions.

3. Choice of Techniques : Efficiency Decisions

The choice of means of approaching a given health problem is dealt with first because it is here that economists are most precise in their contributions, not because it is logically prior.

To discuss the relative efficiency of alternative approaches, three types of data must already be known :

- 1) the precise objective (e.g. provision of a primary health care facility to cope with a given number of patients annually);
- 2) the technical details of the processes considered; what inputs and manpower are used and what

"This early exposure to the lives and experiences of black people, as well as to the activities of service organisations, were formative to his thinking."

"Throughout his years in South African boarding schools and universities, Charles retained an appreciation for the importance of the black experience in South Africa, and an awareness that that experience related to him as well."

After university training, Mr Yeats made clear his intention not to do military service. His proposal to undergo a non-military form of national service was refused.

He went to England, where he worked as an accountant until, according to Ms Lind, he "discovered that he could no longer avoid the issue by remaining abroad".

A spokesman for the Defence Force said last night that the SADF had no arrangement with the Anglican Church - to which Mr Yeats belongs - for the treatment of objectors.

"As such, his case will be dealt with under the Defence Act and his future will be decided on an individual basis."

of alternative methods; most health programmes achieve slightly different combinations of objectives; the benefit programme to methods which uses this never besides different definition

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 rand spent on research on serum albumin levels in the malnourished produces less effect on overall health status than an additional rand

^{RUM}
^{22/4/81}
²⁵⁴
Top scholar refuses military service

By CHRIS MARAIS

A FORMER Hilton College head boy and ex-Natal Schools rugby captain has refused to do any form of military service because he believes war in South Africa can be averted by involving black leaders in a political settlement.

Mr Charles Yeats, 25, who now faces charges under the Defence Act, has asked to be placed in "alternative service".

Mr Yeats won a scholarship to the elite British school, Harrow. He now holds a B Comm and an MBA.

In a statement, Mr Yeats made a distinction between wars "which appear to be avoidable by means of a negotiated settlement" and wars in which a settlement was not possible.

"In wars where a settlement is clearly not possible, I would be prepared to serve as a non-combatant in the medical corps," he said.

"In this capacity, and in such a war, it would be possible to identify with Christ's healing ministry without fear that



MR CHARLES YEATS ... "alternative service"

one was directly contributing to the suffering of war

"In South Africa it appears possible to avert war by involving representative black leaders in a political settlement. My pledge to renounce all preparation to wage war must, in this instance, cause me to refuse a non-combatant posting in the Defence Force

"This refusal is, in my view, consistent with working towards the construction of Christian peace in South Africa.

"Rather than languish idly in detention barracks, which is the penalty for refusal, conscientious objectors should be employed in alternative service. I therefore request non-military national service."

A friend, Ms Susanne Lind, wrote about Mr Yeats.

"Charles grew up in a multiracial rural community in Lesotho, where there was a noticeable Peace Corps

that it requires not only the best technical standards but also that the lowest ratio of inputs to outputs is used, but also that this ratio is at a minimum in value terms; it entails using the least cost method, or obtaining the maximum output for minimum resources.

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

strict comparison is impossible. In these circumstances an alternative method of determining cost effectiveness would be to compare the outcome of spending an equivalent amount of money on each alternative. For example it is said that while the cost of employing a number of diagnostically trained nurses is roughly equivalent to that of a doctor to see the same number of patients, the quality of care is superior because an interpreter is unnecessary and consultations are longer (6).

STAN 22/4/81
STAK

Servicemen given huge pay rises

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Own Correspondent
National servicemen are to get pay increases of up to 65 percent. At the same time, pay scales for coloured and Indian trainees in the SADF have also been increased, narrowing the wage gap, it has been announced in Pretoria. In some cases, such as the pay scales for sergeants and second lieutenants — married or with dependants — white, coloured and Indian trainees will now earn the same. Coloured and Indian privates, in this category,

which includes those with dependants, will get a 54,3 percent increase. In the case of national servicemen the increase will be 65,8 percent, or nearly R4 extra a day. The pay increases for other national service ranks, up to and including second lieutenants (non-professional) range from 10,4 percent to 12,4 percent. These increases are in line with those granted to the rest of the public sector, but the SADF undertook special negotiations with the Commission

To Page 3, Col 8

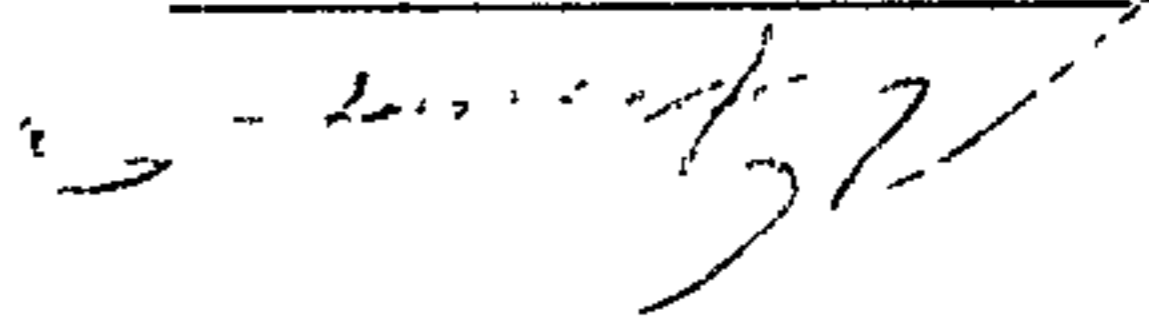
Substantial pay rise for troops

STAN 22/4/81
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▶▶ From page 1
for Administration, to introduce an additional increase for privates of all races with dependants. The Commission for Administration granted the extra increases and the SADF was advised yesterday of the move, according to a spokesman for the SADF. The new scales for

national servicemen, with their existing rates in brackets are unmarried privates R4,02 (R3,64), married privates R8,04 (R4,85), unmarried lance-corporals R6,47 (R5,76), married lance-corporals R8,63 (R7,68), unmarried corporals R8,69 (R7,77), married corporals R11,59 (R10,36), unmarried candidate officers R7,81 (R6,97) and married candidate officers R10,41 (R9,29).

PROF. Z.S.A. GURZYNSKI
DIRECTOR : SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS



Yours sincerely,

I trust that this will be found advantageous to students and to the University. Examinations will be held within the framework of Honours and C.T.A. examinations. The degree will be awarded in the Faculty of Commerce.

	A) From the Honours course in Economics:
1	1) South African Economic Problems (compulsory)
1	2) "Mind theists" (Long essay) compulsory
3) 2½ options	
1	(a) Urban and Regional Economics
1	(b) Income Distribution
1	(c) Monetary Economics or Capital Theory Debates
3½	Total
1½	B) From the C.T.A. courses:
1	1) The full final year of C.T.A. courses
5	Total for the degree

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Court-martial for Anglican official?

154
23
gla

Religion Reporter

An Anglican Church official who has refused to do military service on religious grounds faces a court-martial at Voortrekkerhoogte next month.

Mr Charles Yeats (25), financial secretary for the Anglican Church in SWA/Namibia failed to report for military training last July and was arrested in February this year. He now faces a Defence Act charge on May 11.

Mr Yeats, a former head boy of Hilton College Natal, and now an accountant, asked the Defence Force to be allowed to do civilian national service before being called up last year.

In statements prepared last year, he said that he was a conscientious objector to all war. International meetings of Anglican bishops had revealed a "growing uneasiness about Christian participation" in war, he added.

SWAZILAND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY HEALTH

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Swazi law and custom and connected with Swazi tradition and culture. The country is divided into four districts and each is administered by a District Commissioner. The two main towns, Mbabane and Manzini, both have Town Councils. All district administration falls directly under the Minister for Local Administration.

Population

Swaziland is unusual among African countries in that the vast majority of its population shares a common language, tradition and history. The last population census, taken in 1976, enumerated a resident population of about 493,728 of which 477,023 are Africans, 10,695 Europeans and 6,010 other non-Africans, excluding Swazis in other countries.

The population is growing very rapidly as a result of health improvements which have brought about declining mortality rates especially among the under fives. The growth rate is about 3% per

The Kingdom of Swaziland is a small country covering an area of 17,363 square kilometres. It is landlocked, being situated between Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa.

Within its borders there is a great variety of physical features and climate. Swaziland is divided into four well-marked topographical regions, each of which runs from North to South across the country. They are, from west to east, the Highveld, the Middleveld, the Lowveld, and the Lubombo plateau.

The Highveld, a mountainous region of great scenic beauty, is split by many river valleys and gorges. The average altitude is 1200 metres and the highest summit is Emlembe mountain (1863 metres). Large parts of the Highveld are covered by pine forests. The

annual rainfall is high and Mbabane, the capital of Swaziland, is a tropical. Large sugar estates have been established here and a game conservation area is in the course of development.

The Lubombo is an impressive plateau about 600 metres high and runs along the eastern length of the Lowveld. It is slightly hotter and drier than the Middleveld.

Swaziland is fortunate in possessing a number of rivers which flow perennially across the country.

Swaziland gained Independence on September 6, 1968. Prior to that date, it was a protectorate administered by the British Government, The King (Ngwenyama) is the Head of State. The Prime Minister leads the Government. Side by side with the system of elective government, there is the customary government of the Swazi Nation, whose council advises the Ngwenyama on all matters regulated by

Government

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Anglican faces court martial

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An Anglican Church official who has refused to do military service on religious grounds faces a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte next month.

Mr Charles Yeats, 25, financial secretary for the Anglican Church in South West Africa, failed to report for military training last July and was arrested in February. He now faces a Defence Act charge on May 11.

Mr Yeats, a former head boy of Hilton College, Natal, and now an accountant, asked to be allowed to do civilian national service before being called up.

In statements prepared last year he said he was a conscientious objector to all war.

International meetings of Anglican bishops had revealed a growing uneasiness about Christian participation in war.

COMMITMENT

After becoming convinced that Christians ought not to take part in violent revolution, he had concluded that if he expected black Christians to adopt non-violent ways of bringing about change, he had to make a similar commitment.

In wars where a negotiated settlement is clearly not possible he would be prepared to serve as a non-combatant in the medical corps, he wrote.

In South Africa it appears possible to avert war by involving representative black leaders in a political settlement.

in making the transition from subsistence activity to semi-commercial and commercial farming. The fulfillment of this aim will involve the continued promotion and expansion of the programme for consolidation of land holdings, resettlement and the creation of basic infrastructure in rural areas. The Government is concentrating its development efforts in a number of Rural Development Areas (R.D.A.), where it promotes resettlement schemes and provides soil conservation, infrastructure and dams for irrigation purposes. There are 4 RDAs at present. The estimated number is 7 for the country.

The Home Economics section in the Ministry of Agriculture has extension workers who are based in rural areas and work with women's organizations and other community members. There are 150-160 active Zenzele Associations which are regularly visited by home economics field staff. The registered membership was 2200-2500 during the year

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CT 23/4/81 (254)
More money for SA servicemen

PRETORIA. — National servicemen will receive pay increases of as much as 65 percent, according to a spokesman at Defence Headquarters here

He said yesterday married privates of all races would receive the biggest increases

He said pay scales for white national servicemen would also apply to women trainees

Married coloured and Indian trainee privates, including those with dependants, would receive a 54,3 percent increase, he said

National servicemen would receive a 65,8 percent increase — nearly R4 extra a day. From April 1, married privates doing national service will earn R8,04 a day, compared to the existing rate of R4,85 a day.

Pay increases for other national service ranks, up to and including second lieutenants (non-professional) would range from 10,4 percent to 12,4 percent

The new scales for national servicemen, with existing remuneration in brackets are: unmarried privates R4,02

(R3,64), married privates R8,04 (R4,85), unmarried lance-corporals R6,47 (R5,76), married lance-corporals R8,63 (R7,68), unmarried corporals R8,69 (R7,77), married corporals R11,59 (R10,36), unmarried candidate officers R7,81 (R6,97) and married candidate officers R10,41 (R9,29)

coloured and Indian unmarried privates would now earn R3,43 a day — 59c a day less than their white counterparts. But the percentage difference in pay scales between coloureds and Indians and whites had now closed to less than 20 percent, and in some cases had been removed all together

The South African Defence Force spokesman said similar increases would apply to members of the commandos and citizen force.

It was not SADF policy to release the pay scales of senior officers or permanent force members because this was regarded as a private matter — Sapa

The spokesman said that

	MALE										FEMALE									
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL						
1	1.24	2.07	1.92	5.35	6.60	5.23	3.39	1.11	1.86	3.11	5.38	3.37	4.07	3.46						
2	18.76	6.10	0.74	1.15	1.71	1.92	2.36	18.95	6.10	0.78	0.71	1.00	1.65	2.23						
3	45.94	8.34	0.17	0.11	0.25	1.85	2.99	40.76	8.50	0.15	0.10	0.25	1.43	2.87						
4	59.18	11.80	0.89	1.22	3.78	15.56	5.39	54.74	12.66	1.14	0.98	1.86	12.80	5.13						
5	0.00	0.02	0.29	1.18	6.64	28.61	2.14	0.00	0.02	0.29	1.27	7.44	36.52	2.36						
6	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.31	2.18	6.36	0.55	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.47	2.65	5.80	0.61						
7	0.94	0.85	0.12	0.36	1.13	3.31	0.53	0.07	0.07	0.30	1.33	2.79	0.47	0.08						
8	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.36	0.58	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.60	0.08						

1941 COLOURED

	MALE										FEMALE									
	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL	0	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ALL						
1	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.32	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.02						
2	0.64	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.31	0.07	0.31	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.06						
3	1.74	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.30	0.08	1.48	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.31	0.07						
4	2.15	0.18	0.05	0.17	1.72	12.64	1.14	1.67	0.18	0.04	0.20	0.86	7.15	0.83						
5	0.23	0.05	0.07	1.14	10.65	48.58	4.96	0.19	0.02	0.04	0.55	4.71	37.49	3.92						
6	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.31	3.40	13.64	1.49	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.34	2.55	8.55	1.25						
7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.87	2.21	0.32	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.51	1.81	0.27	0.01						
8	0.18	0.21	0.66	0.74	0.73	0.33	0.66	0.10	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.42	0.24						
9	0.48	0.31	0.37	0.77	0.85	1.59	0.63	0.38	0.19	0.07	0.17	0.25	1.01	0.22						
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.00						
11	14.73	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	11.14	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00						
12	4.85	0.30	0.07	0.21	1.05	5.70	0.73	4.40	0.21	0.08	0.18	0.77	4.59	0.69						
ALL	25.06	1.32	1.33	3.53	19.48	86.11	10.45	19.76	1.05	0.55	1.87	10.05	61.67	7.82						

1970 WHITES

Defence Force to get pay rises up to 65 percent

NM 23/4/81

25A

Biggest increases for married privates

PRETORIA—National Servicemen were to receive pay increases of as much as 65 percent, a spokesman at Defence Headquarters here said yesterday.

It was not Defence Force policy to release the pay scales of senior officers or Permanent Force members because this was regarded as a private matter, he added.

Asked to comment on a newspaper report in Pretoria, he said a feature of the increases was that the pay-scales for coloured and Indian trainees had also been increased and the wage gap had been narrowed.

Pay scales for white national servicemen would also apply to women trainees. Married privates of all races would receive the biggest increases.

Coloured and Indian trainee privates in this category, including those with dependants, would receive a 54,3 percent increase, he said.

National Servicemen would receive a 65,8 percent increase which meant nearly R4 extra a day.

From April 1, married privates on national service would earn R8,04 a day compared with the existing rate of R4,85 a day.

Pay increases for other

national service ranks, up to and including second lieutenants (non-professional) would range from 10,4 percent to 12,4 percent.

The new scales for national servicemen with existing pay in brackets are: Unmarried privates R4,02 (R3,64), married privates R8,04 (R4,85), unmarried lance-corporals R6,47 (R5,76), married lance-corporals R8,63 (R7,68), unmarried corporals R8,69 (R7,77), married corporals R11,59 (R10,36), unmarried candidate officers R7,81 (R6,97) and married candidate officers R10,41 (R9,29) — (Sapa)

DD 23/4/81
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Soldiers get pay increases

PRETORIA — Thousands of national servicemen have received pay increases of between 10 and 65 per cent, Defence Headquarters said here yesterday.

The increases, which came into effect at the beginning of this month, will also apply to coloureds and Indians who serve on a voluntary basis in the SADF.

A Defence Force spokesman said a serious attempt had been made to eliminate the wage gap between black and white SADF members. In certain senior ranks, white, coloured and Indian trainees are now receiving equal pay.

The biggest surprise in the latest round of annual pay increases was the massive 65,8 per cent increase for married privates.

The spokesman said the increases applied only to national servicemen in non-professional ranks. Servicemen who were doing their national service in their professional capacities, such as doctors or dentists, were on different pay scales.

He said similar in-

creases would apply to members of the commandos and citizen force.

He declined to release details of the new pay scales for Permanent Force members, saying this was a domestic matter.

The new scales for national servicemen with existing remuneration in brackets are unmarried privates R4,02 (R3,64); married privates R8,04 (R4,85), unmarried lance-corporals R6,47 (R5,76), married lance-corporals R8,63 (R7,68), unmarried corporals R8,69 (R7,77), married corporals R11,59 (R10,36); unmarried candidate officers R7,81 (R6,97) and married candidate officers R10,41 (R9,29).

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence matters, said last night the announcement of the pay increases a week before the general election was the height of political cynicism.

He added that the PFP had been asking for pay rises for national servicemen for a long time and, as such, it welcomed the move.

rrert DC

rrert DC

ed.

And I can't inform.

DC 188

DC 187
22 October
1980

Source	Item	Action Taken
DC 186	6. Prospectus	In PC 385
		Entries
	7. Doctoral degree	See item 6, current DC
	8. M.Phil	Approved in principle. GPC has asked faculties to draft rules. Dean to appoint sub-committee.
	9. Broadening the	In PC 394
		B.Com. curriculum
	11. Examiners	See item 9 of DC 187
	12. Acting Deanship	UG 395
	13. Deputy Dean	He is now a Senate member
	16. Annual Report	See item 1 of present DC
DC 187	1. M.Com. in BDP	In PC 397

There is a tendency in this situation for small local co-operatives to amalgamate into regional ones (this is the only way to collect enough capital to be able to buy in bulk). In Kwa-Zulu, the Farmers' Associations have joined to form District Farmers' Associations.

A new co-operative is being planned in Idolophu at the moment. It is envisaged that it will sell agricultural goods and buy produce. Local extension officers from different regions have said that if this co-operative is established the few keen people involved in the largely dormant regional co-operatives will leave to join the Idolophu one and the regional ones will die.

Sport in the SADF is mixed — general

Pretoria Bureau
SPORT in the South African Defence Force is integrated from club level and team selections are strictly on merit

This was said yesterday in Pretoria by Major-General P Pretorius, vice-chairman of the sport council of the SADF, at a Press conference on the role of sport in the Defence Force.

The inclusion of blacks in Defence Force teams depended on soldiers serving in a particular unit, he said. He added that the recent Defence Force boxing championships were fully integrated. The selection of the club teams which took part in the championships was done on merit only.

Gen Pretorius said the inclusion of blacks in Defence sport teams was done according to the country's broad sports policy.

All white South African men had to do national service. He added that professional sportsmen, such as golfers or tennis players, could not be exempted from this.

There were some instances, however, where the Exemption Board, which was not controlled by the Defence Force, allowed certain professional sportsmen to postpone military training so that they could take part in overseas tournaments.

... which credit can be obtained. Liquid especially cash, constitute the working capital needed to purchase commercialised inputs. Liquidity enables a farmer more easily to take advantage. Finally, literacy gives an advantage. Literacy gives access to further knowledge... There is a process all over the world that it is the most prosperous farmers who innovate and middle-sized farmers who imitate. In some cases the smallest and very poor farmers subsequently introduce the new seeds and adopt a commercial pattern of production and marketing but in many cases they do not. 36 Griffin goes on to cite detailed studies of small areas in India which demonstrate this trend.

6.2.2 Class Factors 6.2.2.1 Projects benefitting richer people

(a) The rich have resources

We have seen how the dairy projects tend to benefit the people with more security and capital. There is a great deal of literature on the Green Revolution which shows this is a general trend.

"The growth in inequality in rural areas stems in large part from the fact that small, poor peasants who have restricted access to credit, technical knowledge and the material means of production are unable to innovate as easily or as quickly as those who are landed, liquid and literate. Ownership of land, or even a secure tenancy, provides an outlet for savings, an incentive for investment and an

(b) Projects are designed to benefit richer "more progressive" farmers

In all the homelands the policy is to help the

(16)

(See table 3).

Of the 40 468 Africans who have medical benefit coverage, 30 274 are in the clothing and knitting trade.

Generally medical benefit schemes are predominately in industries where industrial unions (rather than craft unions) operate.

All medical benefit schemes operate on the basis of contracting doctors on a panel basis.

Medical benefit societies on the whole cater for lower paid workers (hence the low contribution rates) and have less extensive benefits than medical aid societies. There are circumstances in which the member can consult a non-panel doctor. These circumstances include when a worker is away from the centre in which he usually receives treatment from the panel doctors and takes ill. In some small centres where few workers began schemes, and the panel of doctors is not appointed, this is also waived.

Industrial Council medical benefit schemes operate in the following industries: Baking and Confectionery (P.E. and Uitenhage); Bespoke tailoring (Witwatersrand); Bedding Manufacturing (TVL); Canvas Goods (Witwatersrand and Pretoria); Chemicals (Witwatersrand and Pretoria); Clothing (Cape, George, N. Cape and O.F.S., TVL, E. Province, Natal); Cotton Textile, Retail Meat (Witwatersrand); Millin

Worsted Textile (Cape); Laundry, Diamond cutting and The average contribution rate of these medical benefits per week. (The average is worked out on the basis above in which medical benefit schemes were studied amount is considerably lower than for medical aid fund Cutting Medical Benefit Fund (average contribution the retail trade (R2,31 on average) have been excluded as these are schemes which cater for skilled workers exceptions to the general rule that skilled workers aid schemes

In all except one (Bespoke tailoring) of the industrial

medical benefit schemes exist, the contributions raised according to thus a true average could not be worked out as the number of worker in each category is not known.

In all except two (Bespoke tailoring and Bedding manufacturing) the employers paid in an equal amount on behalf of the workers. The difference in contributions in the two exceptions amounted to a few cents.

In four of the twelve industries examined, the average contribution rate was less than 20c.

(17)

These contributions appear to be low, but it must be remembered that workers usually contribute to other funds as well (pension, provident and so forth). These contributions from trade unions subscriptions, Unemployment Insurance

New pay bonanza for SA soldiers

WDM 23/4/P 257

Pretoria Bureau

THOUSANDS of national servicemen have received pay increases of between 10% and 65%, Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria yesterday

The increases, which came into effect at the beginning of April, will also apply to coloureds and Indians who serve on a voluntary basis in the Defence Force

A Defence Force spokesman said that a serious attempt had been made to eliminate the wage gap between black and white SADF members. In certain senior ranks, white, coloured and Indian trainees were now receiving equal pay

The biggest surprise in the latest round of annual pay increases was for married privates who have received a massive 65,6% increase

The spokesman declined to release details of the new pay scales for permanent force members, saying it was a domestic matter

The increases follow special negotiations which the SADF held with the Commission for Administration

It is believed that the SADF had urged the 65,6% increase for married privates in order to assist their families while they were busy with their training

The Defence Force spokesman said that the increases applied only to national servicemen in non-professional ranks. Servicemen who were doing their national service in their professional capacities, such as doctors or dentists, were on different pay scales

He said the new pay scales (daily wage) were

(Rank, old scale, new scale, percentage increase)

Second lieutenant (married), R10,36, R11,59, 11,9%, (unmarried) R7,77, R8,69, 11,8%, candidate officer (married) R9,29, R10,41, 12,1%, (unmarried) R6,97, R7,81, 12,1%, corporal (married) R10,36, R11,59, 11,9%, (unmarried) R7,70, R8,69, 11,8%, lance-corporal (married) R7,68, R8,63, 12,4%, (unmarried) R5,72, R6,47, 12,3%, private (married) R4,85, R8,04, 65,6%, (unmarried) R3,64, R4,02, 10,4%

Mr Harry Schwarz, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defence matters, said last night the announcement of the pay increases a week before the general election was the height of political cynicism.

Scores of national servicemen were currently in the process of casting postal and special votes and Mr Schwarz said he hoped that they would see the announcement of pay increases so soon before the election as an act of cynicism

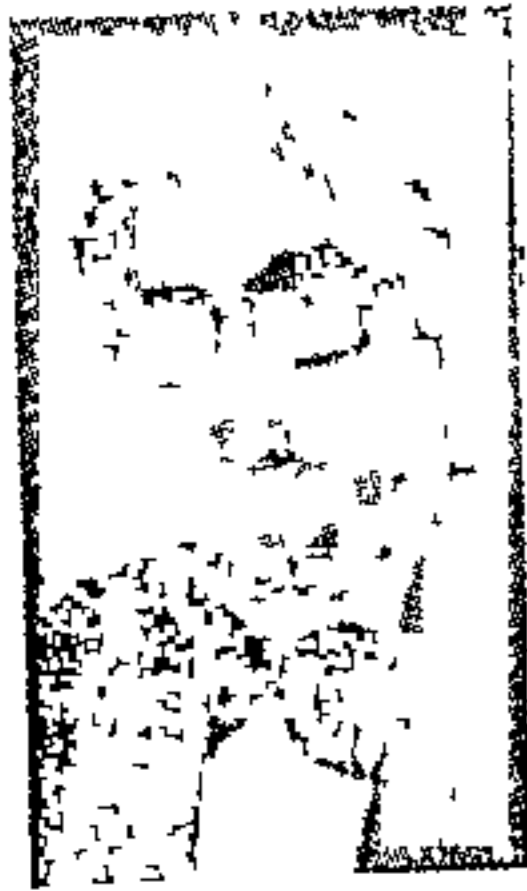
He added that the PFP had been asking for pay rises for national servicemen for a long time and as such, welcomed the move

"The increases last year were far from adequate and I believe that if the Government was sincere about the whole matter they would have announced the increases together with those of the public servants," Mr Schwarz said

(Report by J. Malherbe, Van der Stel Building, Pretorius Street, Pretoria)

WILLIAM GUTTERIDGE

Facing a bush fire war



William Gutteridge is Professor of International Studies and head of the political and economic studies group at the University of Aston in England. He was recently in SA as a guest of the Department of Information and Foreign Affairs.

What are the likely military and political consequences of more SA operations in neighbouring countries, such as the Matola raid in Mozambique, and Operation Smokeshell in Angola?

In the short term these raids seem to have been successful in preventing the build-up of guerrilla forces, and it is likely they will be repeated. A consequence is that Swapo forces have withdrawn into areas close to Angolan army units, and into areas capable of being defended by ground-to-air missiles. This will make future SA raids more difficult.

The ultimate effect of further raids will be to consolidate rather than to undermine the governments in the neighbouring countries concerned. They will generate the arrival of more Soviet bloc equipment and personnel. Could SA win the guerrilla war in SWA/Namibia by the systematic destruction of Swapo bases and supply facilities in Angola?

There is a view that SA could win the war in Namibia because Swapo has a smaller population base than the population bases of nationalist guerrilla forces which operated in other parts of Africa at earlier times. But the war will not be won until the battle for the hearts and minds of Swapo supporters among the Ovambo people is won. And this battle is not being convincingly won as can be evidenced by a number of guerrilla incidents which still occur close to SA military bases in Namibia.

Also, operations in Namibia are not likely to have the confidence of the

population of SA in the long term, because of the draining effect of national service, as well as the considerable cost of waging such a war. Will Cuban and Warsaw Pact combat personnel be committed to the guerrilla wars against SA if SA continues to take the war into the host countries of the guerrillas?

The possibility seems limited. There have been considerable repercussions in Cuba about its forces in Africa, and even some disagreement between the Cubans and the Russians about their mode of employment. The Cuban forces are also unlikely to prove a match for a sophisticated enemy in southern Africa. In view of the present situation in eastern Europe, Warsaw Pact countries are unlikely to run the risk of deploying their own forces for more than a very limited period.

There is no recent experience of deploying such forces far from home, and Russia itself has never actually committed its forces away from its own frontiers.

From its own statements about Angola, it is clear that Russia fears such an involvement could be its equivalent of Vietnam. Indeed, Russia has said that it learned more lessons from Vietnam than did the Americans.

However, Russia would find it difficult to resist public requests from governments like those of Mozambique and Angola for support, if those countries felt they were being subjected to continuous attack by SA.

SA military expenditure is a lower percentage of gnp than in most other African countries. Is it enough for the country's defence requirements?

It may be that SA's military expenditure is a lower percentage of gnp than that in most other African countries. But there is no doubt about SA's wealth and that SA's military expenditure is bigger in aggregate than a good many African countries taken together. SA's conventional defence is as adequately covered as could be. But the internal, and not the conventional threat, is

probably greater. Indeed, internal chaos would probably be a precondition to any invasion from outside.

Further expenditure on military defence could be a mistake as this money could possibly be better spent on projects to provide jobs and education for all races. You cannot defend a country unless a high proportion of the population sides with the defence force. It is clear that the SA Government's total strategy policy takes this factor into account.

Has the arms embargo caused any serious deficiencies in SA's military capability?

The arms embargo has been relatively ineffective in the face of the drive for self-sufficiency which has taken place in SA since 1970.

However, losses of sophisticated military aircraft would be difficult to replace. And this could inhibit SA from embarking on long-term military operations. It is likely that this was a factor in the decision to withdraw from Angola in 1976 after the Americans indicated they would not replace SA aircraft which could have been lost against fighters of Soviet origin and ground-to-air missiles.

Is it likely that guerrillas will use medium range surface-to-surface missiles based in their host countries against strategic targets located in South Africa?

New hand-held weapons of high accuracy and destructiveness mean that it is no longer possible to guarantee the safety of major strategic installations. The acquisition of missiles which could operate from a neighbouring country against targets in SA could be a dangerous development.

This is a new dimension which confirms the view that, in the end, defence can only be based on political settlement backed by economic support. This will enable the development of stable states which have no reason to turn to foreign powers for help in countering what they perceive as threats to their very existence.

254 FM 24/4/81

Mass walkout by army trainees

By Arnold Kirkby
Pretoria Bureau

Ninety-six national servicemen dissatisfied with conditions at a field training camp near Pretoria staged a mass walkout last night.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force today confirmed that the men had gone Awol but added that eight of them had already returned to camp.

They were all members of the Ordnance Service Corp's School of Catering in the field at Elandsfontein.

There are 371 national servicemen at the camp doing training under field conditions.

The 96 allegedly went Awol because of unsatis-

factory field facilities at the camp and over food.

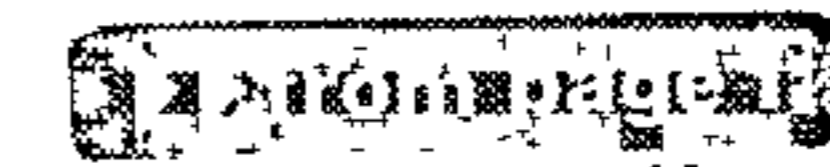
The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, has instructed Northern Transvaal Command to convene a board of inquiry to investigate the matter.

The Minister of Defence, General Malan, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, have been assured that all aspects will be investigated.

Because of public interest, the SADEF, in cooperation with the National Press Union, agreed to take military correspondents to the base so that they could acquaint them-

To Page 3, Col 7

Trainees walk out



selves with the field circumstances.

The men apparently started a chef's course about a week ago.

Listed among their complaints are:

- Not enough water for drinking and washing
- Working extended hours — sometimes between 12 and 15 hours a day

They also complained at not having learnt anything about cooking since their arrival.

Peter Lay: "Data Processing in the Professional Accountant's Office", South African Chartered Accountant, Volume 16, Number 11, November 1980, pp 473-475.

R Jooste and D Waters, "Mars - the Law of Insolvency in South Africa", 7th Edition, Juta 1980.

Richard Jooste: "Disclosure of Directors' Emoluments", Businessman's Law, Volume 9, Number 4, 1980, pp 93-94.

G J Elliot: "The Funds Statement", Businessman's Law, Volume 9, Number 8, 1980, pp 247-249.

Associate-Professor Everingham: "More on Asset Revelation", Businessman's Law, Volume 9, number 8, 1980, pp 237-238.

Professor J Simpson: "A Preliminary Report on Research into Attitudes of Literate Urbanised Blacks towards Socio-Economic Political Systems".

Publications

MUMS SEND AWOL

Argus 25/4/81 (254)

SONS BACK

CONT →

JOHANNESBURG. — Parents of awol trainee army chefs are sending their sons back to Elandsfontein camp near Pretoria to prevent them being arrested.

Weekend
Argus
Correspondent

Of the 96 men who walked out of the camp on Thursday in protest against allegedly inadequate facilities, at least 21 had returned by late today.

Warning letters to parents were sent out by Major Jan Hattingh, officer commanding the Ordnance Service Corp's

...tribution to the needs of the second ... al practice should be ... th. hitherto, whilst ... ed in theory to these ... et found only very imp ... ctitioners confine the

Schools of Chefs at Elandsfontein
A Defence Force spokesman said that unless the men returned immediately, warrants for their arrest would be issued

VISITED

Military correspondents visited the base yesterday. It was found that all 371 soldiers at the camp intended going absent last night.

But 96 left on Thursday night feeling that if they stayed another day their plan would be discovered and thwarted.

The correspondents were allowed to inspect the facilities at the unit and speak to the troops who stayed behind.

The men complained about:

- The inconsistent flow of water for showering and sometimes even for drinking
- No hot water for showering (the only hot water was used by officers and non-commissioned officers, they said)
- Dirty toilets and drains.

CLEANING

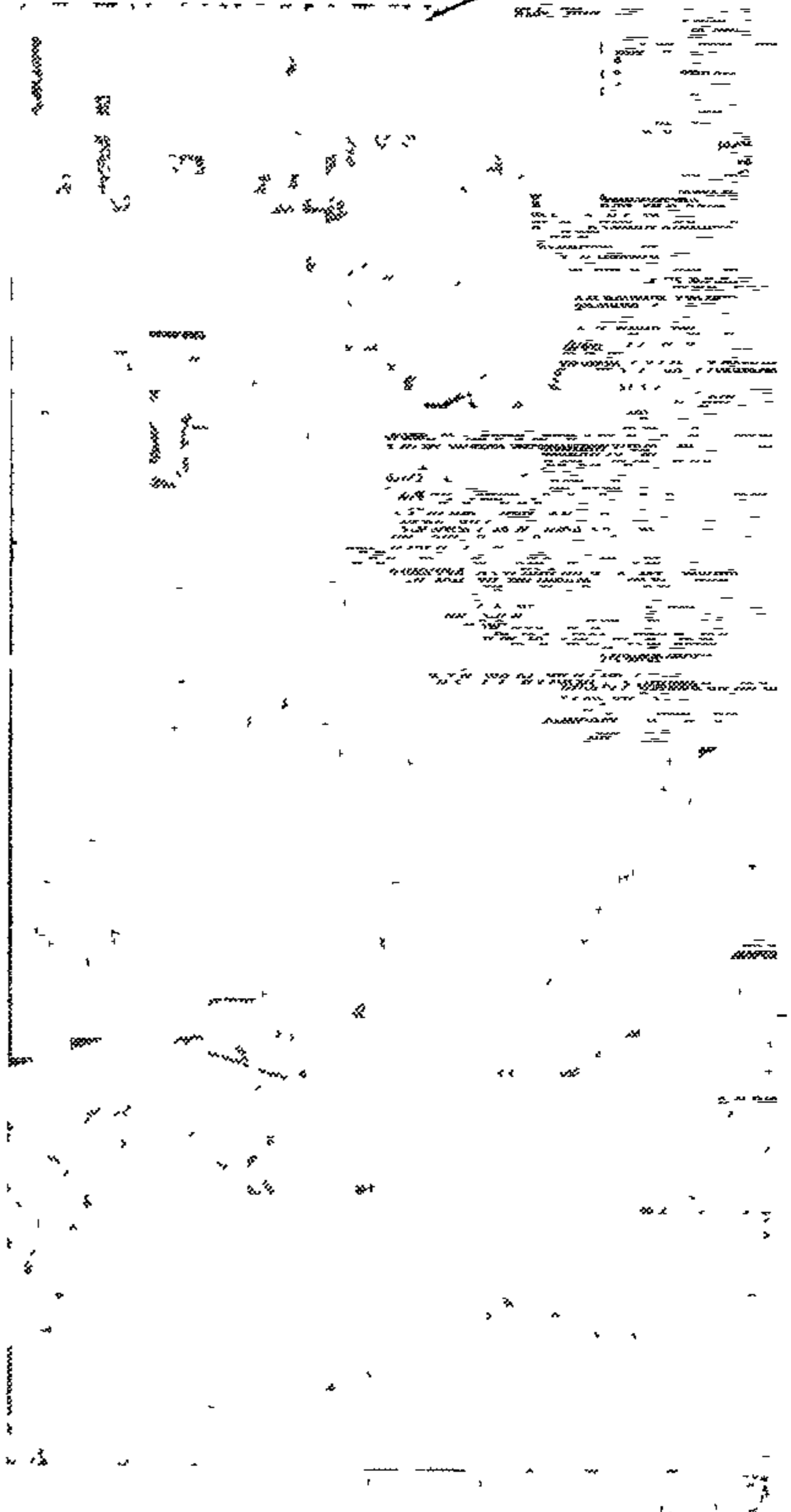
One group said they had been cleaning the camp since 7 am yesterday to get it ready for the Press visit, which took place at 3 pm.

They also complained that water, which was pumped up from a borehole, sometimes overflowed the tanked in the middle of the night and was wasted.

They said there was only one telephone for the 371 troops to use, that they had watched only one film in the past month, and there was only one television set for them to watch.

Major Hattingh said many of the parents had said they would return their sons to the camp as soon as they finished work yesterday.

A commission of inquiry has been set up on the instruction of the Chief of



Argus

25-4-81

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the Army Lieutenant-General Janne Geldenhuys for supper last night.

TRAINEE CHEFS at Elandsfontein learn how to bake bread in one of the camp's brick ovens.

Awol soldiers get final warning

STAR
25/4/81

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By Arnold Kirkby and Mike Cohen

Twenty-one of the 96 trainee chefs who went Awol from the SADF Elandfontein training camp near Pretoria on Thursday night have returned. Parents of the others have been given a final warning to send their sons back to the base.

The warning was issued by Major Jan Hattingh, Officer Commanding the Ordinance Service Corps School of Chefs at the Elandfontein field camp. A Defence Force spokesman said that, although 21 trainees returned, 75 were still absent without official leave.

The spokesman said letters had been sent to parents of the servicemen warning them that unless their sons returned immediately, warrants of arrest would be issued.

Military correspondents visited the base yesterday and it was intimated that the entire camp of 371 soldiers intended going Awol last night.

But the 96 trainees who absconded on Thursday night felt that, if they stayed another day, their plan would be discovered and thwarted.

Inspect

The correspondents were allowed to inspect the facilities at the unit and speak to the troops who stayed behind.

The troops complained about:

- The inconsistent flow of water for showering and drinking.
- No hot water for showering except for officers and non-commissioned officers.
- Dirty toilets and drains. One squad said that they had been clearing the camp since 7

yesterday to get it

ready for the Press visit.

- The water, which was pumped from a borehole, sometimes overflowed the tanks and was wasted.
- There is only one telephone for the 371 troops to use.
- They have only watched one film in the last month.
- There is only one television for them to watch.

Major Hattingh said many of the parents promised they would return their sons to camp.

A Commission of Inquiry has been set up, on the instruction of the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys.

ROM 25/4/81 (254) **Tswanas to get their second defence base**

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

BOPHUTHATSWANA is to expand its fighting power through the construction of a second base for its defence force and the introduction of an air force component, Colonel J L van der Merwe, Chief of Staff for Logistics, said yesterday

In spite of hostility toward BophuthaTswana by the black consciousness movements and old school black nationalists, BophuthaTswana's authorities have had no difficulty in attracting recruits to their army

Although official figures are not available on the size of the present army, it is an open secret that the number of applicants for positions in the army exceed its capacity to train them

The building of a second base

will increase the BophuthaTswana Defence Force's training capability. Construction is expected to start within two to three months and be completed by the end of 1982

The BophuthaTswana army is led by white officers seconded from the South African Defence Force, but the aim is to gradually replace seconded officers with blacks as recruits move up the ranks

The BophuthaTswana Mimis-

ter of Defence, Brigadier Henne Rieker, was not available for comment yesterday, but he told the Rand Daily Mail last year that plans to introduce a helicopter unit were under consideration to increase the counter-insurgency power of the BophuthaTswana army

The scheduled expansion of the BophuthaTswana Defence Force could make it the most powerful of the ethnically-based black armies in South Africa and the independent

homelands

The BophuthaTswana Defence Force aside, there is the Transkei Defence Force, the Venda National Force, and the four black regional or ethnic battalions under SADF control

The Transkei Defence Force may have lost its cutting edge when South African officers, aid and training were withdrawn during the two-year period of severed Transkei-South African relations

period, when the prevalence and mortality of the disease

1503 to 1910 were actually implemented during this particular period, when the prevalence and mortality of the disease in the absence of severe Transkei-South African relations

For some time, the Transkei Defence Force has been placed on a par with the Transkei Defence Force, the Venda National Force, and the four black regional or ethnic battalions under SADF control

The Transkei Defence Force may have lost its cutting edge when South African officers, aid and training were withdrawn during the two-year period of severed Transkei-South African relations

Investigations - which although unsophisticated by the standards of today - nevertheless provided useful information on safety methods for allaying dust and the improvement of health care on the mines. It is a sad reflection on the various governments of the Transkei and mine management that few of the valuable suggestions recommended by mining engineers and doctors during 1503 to 1910 were actually implemented during this particular period, when the prevalence and mortality of the disease in the absence of severe Transkei-South African relations

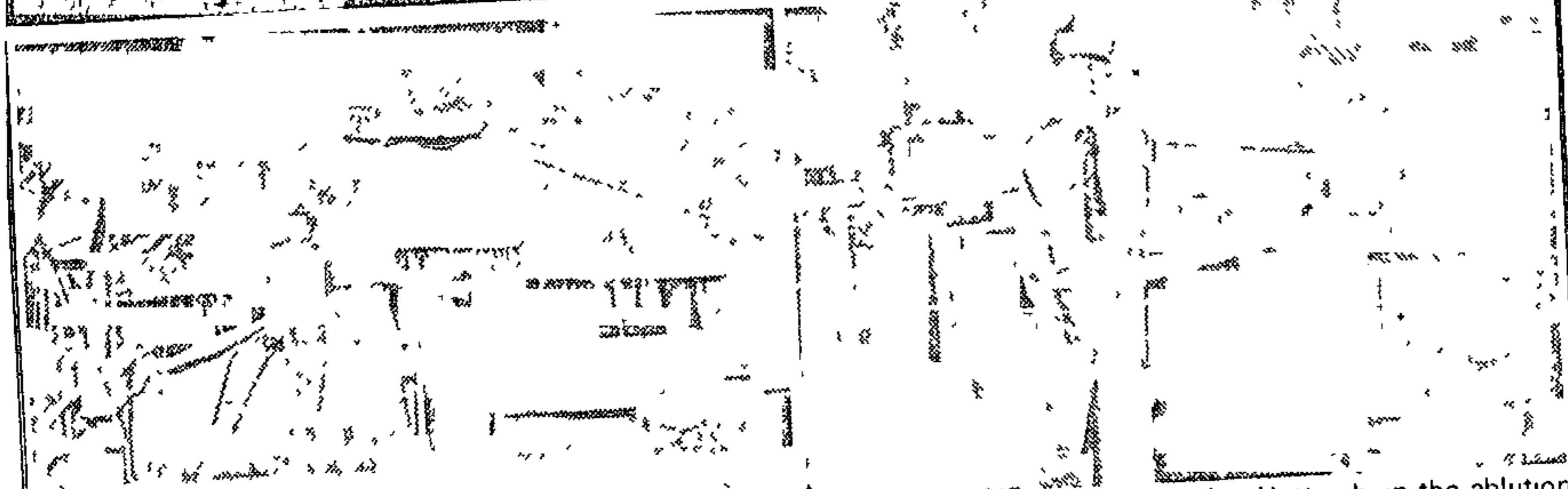
obtained from periodic dust sampling may be important in predicting the attendant risks in a given situation. (174)

In this paper the emphasis has been placed on understanding silicosis and its manifestations in a wider context than that of the Transvaal gold mines. There are several reasons for doing so. First, it is important to realise that, when the hazards of silicosis on the Witwatersrand were recognised, doctors in the Transvaal, the majority of whom were of British origin, had to draw on the limited experience and understanding of the precursors of metal ore mining from Britain and the Empire, particularly Australia. From 1900 to 1911 four commissions on the topic of silicosis had been held in Australia, one in Cornwall and three in South Africa, including the medical commission on silicosis and tuberculosis (175) It is interesting to observe that by 1911 in the United States of America there had been no official investigation into the incidence of occupational diseases, this despite the fact that serious conditions prevailed in some of the mines in Missouri, Utah and Nevada. (176) South African doctors had therefore to draw on the experiences of miners and engineers who had worked in metal mines elsewhere, and to work out their own epidemiological investigations - which although unsophisticated by the standards of today - nevertheless provided useful information on safety methods for allaying dust and the improvement of health care on the mines. It is a sad reflection on the various governments of the Transkei and mine management that few of the valuable suggestions recommended by mining engineers and doctors during 1503 to 1910 were actually implemented during this particular period, when the prevalence and mortality of the disease in the absence of severe Transkei-South African relations

the problems of silicosis to the medical world at large. The first international conference on silicosis, organised by the International Labour Office at Geneva, was held in Johannesburg in August 1930. Here representatives of many nations converged to exchange their views with South African experts who had accomplished so much in the field of silicosis. At this conference South African medical and mining experts brought a wealth of experience to bear on the problem. Of the twenty-six papers read at the conference, thirteen were presented by South Africans who had examined many of the aspects of the problem encountered in the Transvaal. (179)

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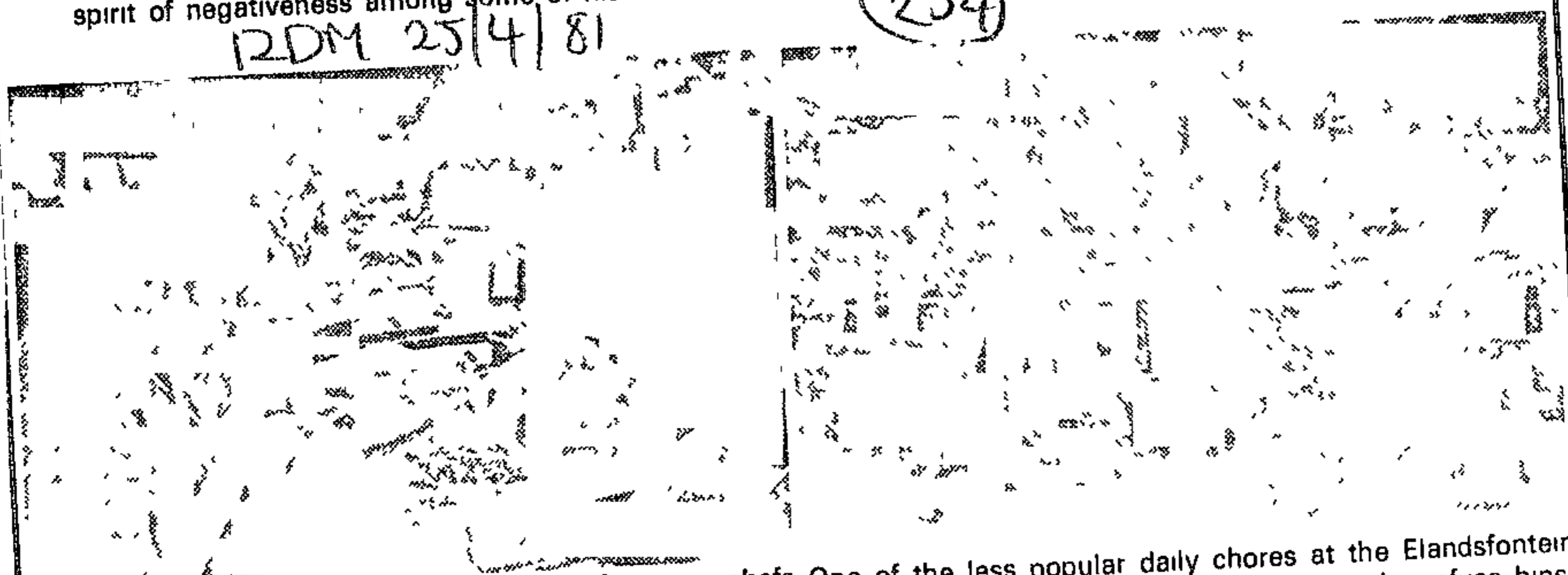
Camp that made the trainee chefs boil



Army humour? — or perhaps an indication of soldiers' feelings of despair? The nickname given this tent might illustrate what the commanding officer admitted was a spirit of negativism among some of his men. The camp commander, Major Jan Hattingh in the ablution block Unhygienic conditions, especially in the latrines were one of the main reasons why the 96 trainee chefs decided to go AWOL in protest

RDM 25/4/81

(254)



Working at long tables under a canvas roof, trainee chefs learn the art of chopping beans — army-style. One of the less popular daily chores at the Elandsfontein Military Camp — trainee chefs scrub out the refuse bins

If it is accepted that access to health care is the right of all citizens, then as John Bryant stated in the opening quotation of this paper there are "profound social, political, ethical and educational implications". This paper has examined some of the educational aspects of the provision of future health workers in southern Africa. I have made no attempt to predict what types of health workers we will need, or to suggest where they should work or within what type of national health care delivery system they should work. Rather, I have indicated that education should be viewed as part of the total health system and that when all the data is available for use in the self-regulating model described we will be able to predict and plan for the future.

To achieve the type of goal-directed education for health professional workers suggested in this paper it will be essential for us to redesign our educational system so as to enable all health professionals to train together. Our faculties of medicine and colleges of nursing, to name but two examples, will have to be amalgamated and medical and nursing students will be educated together in teams, as they will work in their future careers. We will have to be more specific in explicitly stating our educational aims and objectives, we will have to modify our teaching and learning strategies and adapt our evaluation techniques to enable us to achieve all of the goals suggested in this paper. Our established teachers and the coming generation of new teachers will require more assistance from their institutions in meeting their educational responsibilities; every tertiary education institution concerned with health will require effective staff development programmes to provide on-going support in meeting the challenges of educating future health workers for southern Africa.

Arrest orders out for AWOL soldiers

RDM

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By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

WARRANTS of arrest have been issued for the soldiers still absent-without-leave from Elandsfontein Military Base near Pretoria — where there was a mass walkout late on Thursday night.

Of the 317 troops at the base, 98 left — but when the Rand Daily Mail visited the camp yesterday afternoon, 14 had already been brought back by their parents.

All the men who went AWOL were members of the Field Catering School, being trained as cooks. They walked out in protest over the sanitary and shower facilities, and also the food.

Yesterday a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said the soldiers were being trained for duty in the operational area. It was the Army's intention to create a camp where conditions would be similar to those in the operational area.

"We are not training people to be cooks in a steakhouse in Hillbrow," he said, adding that conditions in the operational area were probably much "worse".

Later, a Defence Force spokesman said a board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the allegations, on the instructions of the Chief of the Army, General J Geldenhuys.

It will be headed by Major-General P M Hanekom, Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command. When the board has completed its report, it will decide what action is to be taken.

When the "Mail" visited Elandsfontein yesterday, neither the AWOL soldiers who had returned, nor their parents, were willing to speak to the Press about the reasons for the walkout.

Major J Hattingh, the officer commanding the base, said troops began leaving about midnight on Thursday after some had held a meeting.

He said some "bungalow captains" had complained about the shortage of hot water in the showers.

But he blamed this on some servicemen "who know how the hot-water system works" and allegedly turn it off in the late afternoon so that they will have hot water at night.

He said there had also been complaints about the shortage of toilets, but chemical ones had been ordered — and had arrived earlier this week.

Commenting on the nicknames on some of the tents — one read "Robin Island" — Major Hattingh said there was a spirit of negativism among some of the soldiers.

Soldiers the world over, he added, were not very keen to become cooks.

He denied that there had been complaints about food — the trainee cooks prepared it themselves.

On a guided tour of the base, the "Mail" spoke to some trainee cooks, who were clearly dissatisfied with conditions.

One soldier said he had been at Elandsfontein since the beginning of the year but had not had a hot shower since he arrived.

Another said he was ordered to clean the camp yesterday morning — "as soon as it became known that rank was coming to the base".

Asked about the mobile toilet and shower units which had been brought to the base, and were in a spotless condition, another serviceman said only officers and non-commissioned officers used them.

But Major Hattingh denied this, and said privates were also permitted to use them.

A black soldier, being trained as a cook, denied all the allegations made by his white counterparts. He said training facilities at the base were fully integrated, except that blacks had separate living quarters.

● Last night, Mr Harry Schwarz, the Opposition spokesman on defence, said he had arranged to visit the camp at the earliest opportunity to investigate conditions personally. He appealed to the AWOL servicemen to return voluntarily.

An apprehensive trainee chef, a concerned father, the alert military policeman and the striding camp commandant — these tell the story of the mass AWOL protest at Elandsfontein military base. Here, Major Jan Hattingh approaches one of the AWOL soldiers brought back by his father.

Picture: JUAN KUIS

Army COOKS'



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Above, left: A military policeman with returning national servicemen who had gone AWOL earlier. Centre: trainee cooks, with sossaties they had prepared for a braai. Right: Maj Jan Hattingh with provisions for the young trainee soldiers

Stayaway simmers on

MORE than 70 trainee army cooks continued their illegal stayaway from camp yesterday.

Board of Inquiry listens to grievances as servicemen trickle back to camp

Meanwhile, a board of inquiry heard evidence on grievances.

By noon yesterday only 21 of 96 cooks who went AWOL (absent without leave) from the Field Catering School at Elandsfontein near Pretoria early on Friday had returned.

They were immediately summoned to appear before the board in Pretoria appointed by the Chief of the Army, Lt-Gen Janne Geldenhuys.

An inspection followed at the camp. Now, each man still AWOL will be requested in writing to return. If he refuses, a warrant for his arrest will be issued. This is the second mass walkout in 17 months.

In October 1979, 111 national servicemen, upset over quality of food and accommodation, went AWOL at the Upington army camp. Most subsequently received suspended sentences. I can disclose that, at Elandsfontein, as at Upington, had

**By RAY SMUTS
Military Correspondent**

20 litres a person each day — which must be used for cooking, washing, cleaning and ablution.

Col Piet Moolman, director of catering services for the army, conceded that the borehole's supply weakened from time to time and that the pump had given problems.

But, said the colonel, a company had already been given the contract "before this inci-

dent" to improve the water supply by installing a further two tanks.

The base's officer commanding, Maj Jan Hattingh, said

"The funnest thing, to me, is that the men are actually complaining about the food they, themselves, prepare."

He said he knew "nothing" about dissatisfaction regarding food but was only aware that the men had complained about having to take cold showers (there are 44 showers at the base). The foment started on Easter

Sunday when two duty cooks — who were subsequently reprimanded — failed to arrive to prepare breakfast.

"Untruth"

Permanent force personnel at the camp maintain that, when the cooks failed to arrive bread, butter and jam was served.

This is an untruth, say the national servicemen — their first meal of the day was at lunchtime.

It also became clear that cooking is among the most unpopular mustering, that most of the men at Elandsfontein are there against their will and that some parents have even endeavoured to get their sons into other mustering.

Facilities at this camp are 100 percent worse than at Potch from where I came," said Rifleman Marthinus Nel, 17, of Ermelo.

"Army cooks have gained a bad reputation over the years. Some people think cooking is only for women, but I think it is

one of the most important jobs in the army," said Lance-Corporal Edward Norman, 19, of Benoni — one of the few in favour of skillets and stoves.

- The complaints I heard at Elandsfontein were
- No hot water for showers
- Insufficient water at times to clean smelly ablution facilities, drains and eating utensils
- Poor quality food often overcooked or undercooked, with those in the back of the queue often receiving the dreigs
- Inadequate sporting facilities at the base

There is one volleyball court — only one television set.

No provision for separate church services for different denominations. A combined meeting was held last Sunday. "It is difficult," said Col Moolman to give you a 'guessimate' as to why the men went AWOL.

"That is for the board of inquiry to decide. But we must remember that we are busy here with training under field conditions. It's not a five-star hotel.

Mr Harry Schwarz, PRP defence spokesman, appealed to AWOL servicemen to return of their own free will and to the authorities to show lenience by not imposing terms in detention barracks.

LN

been planning a mass walkout to force an inquiry into conditions

Trouble

It would have gone into effect at midnight on Friday, the plan being to stay away for 10 days and return to base on May 3 with a complete list of grievances.

However, 96 of the men, fearing their plan would be discovered by the military police, decided to walk out 24 hours earlier.


What really sparked us off was an incident at 8pm (on Thursday), said one of the AWOL cooks in a call to the Sunday Times.

We were hauled out of our tents and told to podily move a large, corrugated iron office up a fairly steep slope.

There just was not enough space for us to hold onto, and the office started breaking apart.

We knew then that trouble was coming the next morning, and started leaving the camp from 9pm onwards.

I intend returning to the camp some time next week.



The tent dubbed "Robin Island" by its inmates

The points we wished to make about poor facilities have been made.

The men who returned to Elandsfontein — most were brought back by their parents — will continue with their training. The board will recommend whether or not disciplinary steps should be taken against them.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP's chief Defence spokesman, inspected the base yesterday, accompanied by Maj-Gen P M Hanekom, General Officer Commanding Northern Transvaal Command, who also heads the inquiry.

On Friday, I spent 90 minutes at Elandsfontein and came away with the distinct impression that all was not well.

The cooks, now entering the third of their 13-week practical training programme, were clearly reluctant to be interviewed by newsmen.

One, who spoke openly about his grievances only to be told — in my presence — by a senior officer that he was "exaggerating", could not be found later when I wanted to question him further.

Another, who had also spoken freely later had nothing to say. Again, a senior officer was hovering nearby.

Tables under crisp linen cloths were covered with snacks "prepared by the men" while several cooks laboured under a massive load of 1 900 sosaties for an evening braai.

Claim denies

"We started cleaning the camp at 7am when we heard important people were coming," one troopie told me. His claim was denied by officers.

There are 371 trainee cooks, seven permanent force catering officers and 18 warrant officers and non-commissioned officers at the base, established eight years ago.

I learnt there had been occasion when there was not enough water to clean eating utensils or ablution blocks. This accounted for smelly toilets.

The base's water comes from a borehole leading to two 4 000-litre tanks. That means 8 000 litres for about 400 people a day, or, broken down further,

Doctors to check Mandela cancer

STAR 27/4/81

By Themba Khumalo

Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela who last week was said to be suffering from cancer, is to be medically examined.

Mandela's daughter, Miss Zinzi Mandela, said the authorities "seemed to be puzzled" by the cancer allegation made by Mr Harry Pitman, Progressive Federal Party candidate for Pinetown.

Miss Mandela said that her mother, Mrs Winnie Mandela, was surprised to hear the cancer allegation.

"She was actually angry and believed that the whole allegation was a

fabrication

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She added that family members believed the claim was aimed at "discrediting" Mandela and leaving an impression that he was not in good health.

Mr Pitman said at the weekend that his remark that Mandela was suffering from cancer was "ill-considered".

He hoped he had not caused the Mandela family any anguish. He said he had been told of Mandela's ill health by a former Robben Island prisoner.

(Report by T. Khumalo, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)

Only 17 troopies ²⁵⁴ still to return ^{STAR 27/4/81}

Pretoria Bureau

The investigation into the mass walk-out of 96 soldiers from a Pretoria army base is continuing. By early today 79 of the men had returned to camp.

A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria that the report on the entire incident at the Ordnance Service Corps School of Catering at Elandsfontein would be handed to the Chief of the Army some time this week.

At the weekend the

Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said that the action taken by the 96 men—all trainee chefs—"technically boiled down to mutiny."

It appears from preliminary indications that there were circumstances which justified complaints, "but the men are in the field undergoing field training in field circumstances and soldiers have to become used to such conditions and must even learn to improvise," General Viljoen said.

Racially motivated mutiny?

power in the camp

25/4

Mercury Correspondent

FORIA—The Chief of the Defence Force, Gen Viljoen, has sharply condemned last night's mass protest walkout by 96 trainee cooks at an army base near Pretoria.

Describing the action of the soldiers who walked out of the Elandsfontein base camp as a gross breach of discipline, Gen Viljoen warned that stern action would be taken against them.

In the hard-hitting statement, Gen Viljoen said the action of the servicemen 'technically boils down to mutiny' and, he added, this was a very serious charge.

Meanwhile the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence Mr Harry Schwarz, who visited the base at the weekend, urged the soldiers who were still absent to return to the camp.

He added that many of the their grievances were justified and said that he had been assured by

The strength of this centre resides in its cultural homogeneity and its political power, backed by the vast coercive sanctions of the colonial metropolitan.

It is quite clear that there can be little social integration among the members of such a society. Cultural and social power can be effectively wielded by members of the colonial *élite* over their own members. This group, in effect, forms the centre of the society. Compact and culturally homogeneous, they can maintain system integration by using their control of the production process and of the State machinery to set, pursue, and obtain collective goals in the society as a whole.

soon create an economic hierarchy broadly based upon ethnicity. Ethnicity, race, and a defined stratum in the economic hierarchy all tend to coincide in a plural society.

He conceded that preliminary indications had shown that there were circumstances which justified the complaints. He added, however, that the cooks were being given field training under operational conditions and they had to get used to it.

A Defence Force spokesman said the Board of Inquiry, appointed by Gen J Geldenhuys, the Chief of the Army, would finalise its report this week.

Action would only be taken against soldiers who had walked out, after the Board's recommendations have been studied.

The spokesman said that by noon yesterday 51 soldiers had returned to the base.

If the soldiers failed to comply with requests to return, warrants for their arrest would be issued.

senior Defence Force officers that these matters would be rectified.

Mr Schwarz dismissed allegations that 'ingleaders' had instigated fellow soldiers to walk out and said the incident should instead be attributed to the conditions which had been allowed to develop at the camp over a long period.

The matters should have been dealt with a long time ago, he said and added that the fact that the

integration, rather than social integration, is expected to

a cultural and social power which can be effectively wielded

most members of the society is to be expected

lural society will develop a common economy and State-

er by members of one ethnic or racial group can be expected.

discussion of social order in a plural society has produced four

theses.

er by members of one ethnic or racial group can be expected.

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theses.

Mail

One soldier had mailed a letter to himself and after five weeks he had not yet received it, Mr Schwarz said.

There was only one telephone in the base, where 317 soldiers were accommodated. It was not working when Mr Schwarz visited the base on Saturday.

He said the sick bay was also in an 'utterly unhygienic' condition.

He said soldiers at the base had told them that their comrades had walked out 'because it was the only way in which they could draw attention to our plight'.

The soldiers' action could not be condoned, Mr Schwarz said.

He had

In fact, in contradistinction to both Western and Eastern societies where social demand is regulated by a social will, a plural society is subject to the *laissez faire* economic forces which have been unleashed by the colonizing power.

Men coming from different traditional societies meet one another in the market-places of their new common plural society. Sharing no common cultural background, they interact solely in terms of two economic principles—the cheapest and the drive for profit. The only reality of the new Western legal system which promotes the *laissez faire* economic forces which have been unleashed by the colonizing power.

Gen M Hanekom, officer commanding Northern Transvaal command, to treat the soldiers who went AWOL leniently.

In his statement, Gen Viljoen said the soldiers had no reason to air their grievances in 'such an unruly manner'.

Justified

He conceded that preliminary indications had shown that there were circumstances which justified the complaints. He added, however, that the cooks were being given field training under operational conditions and they had to get used to it.

A Defence Force spokesman said the Board of Inquiry, appointed by Gen J Geldenhuys, the Chief of the Army, would finalise its report this week.

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The spokesman said that by noon yesterday 51 soldiers had returned to the base.

If the soldiers failed to comply with requests to return, warrants for their arrest would be issued.

problem—that of system integration—depends upon the unity between units in the centre. It also depends upon the effectiveness of the centre's ideology (i.e. in how far units in the periphery accept the goals set in the cultural sector). This ideology is also important in the cultural sector. This ideology is also important in the cultural sector. This ideology is also important in the cultural sector.

9 walk-out troops still to return

Pretoria Bureau

Nearly all the soldiers who went absent without leave from the Elandsfontein field camp near Pretoria have returned.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force today said that only nine of the original 96 members who staged a mass walk-out last Thursday were still missing.

The trainee chefs went Awol from the Ordnance Service Corps Catering School in protest about conditions at the camp.

An army commission of inquiry is investigating the matter and is due to report back to the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, later this week.

SADF

Siam
(254)

launches
29 July
recruiting
campaign

The Defence Force is to start an unusual recruiting exercise from tomorrow to May 7 to introduce the SADF as an employer in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal, Defence Headquarters in Pretoria has announced.

Members of the recruiting team will run in relays instead of driving from one centre to the next "to dramatise the importance of physical fitness and spiritual fortitude in the environment," the statement said.

The recruiting team will be led by Colonel Trevor White, senior staff officer (recruiting) and chairman of the Pretoria Defence Force Marathon Club.

The recruiting team will use a mobile exhibition stand as well as video and film shows to draw attention to the variety of careers in the permanent force.

The team, the members of which will each run about 15 km at a time, relieving one another, will visit towns such as Bronkhorstspuit, Witbank, Ermelo, Dundee, Ladysmith, Greytown and Tongaat.

Colonel White said this was primarily an effort to introduce the Defence Force in rural areas as an employer.

He invited people in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal to make contact with the team.

Colonel White and his team will be given a ceremonial sendoff from Pretoria by the mayor of the city, Mr S de K Venter — Sapa.

Foreign experts to train Transkei army

STP
29/4/81
254
V3

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — A number of foreign military experts had been recruited to train the Transkei Defence Force in conventional warfare and

counter-insurgency operations, the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said this week

Chief Matanzima did not say from which country the experts had been recruited

Delivering his policy speech as Minister of Defence, Chief Matanzima said Transkei's intention was to establish a small force which would be decentralised to provide training for a citizen force

on a regional basis

Its second function would be to preserve peace in Transkei

"In November 1980, the Commander of the Transkei Defence Force visited a country overseas which now appears prepared to help train and equip our fledgling defence force"

Reports were still being received about suspicious incidents along the coast, and Transkei had therefore re-occupied the World War 2 military base at Msikaba with its Mateku landing strip

NAVAL EXPERTS

"The idea is to set aside the land between the Msikaba and Mkwem rivers for military purposes, including exercises," Chief Matanzima said

Negotiations would also be opened with the owners of holiday cottages at Msikaba and Port Grosvenor to hand them over to the Government

Transkei would also seek the help of naval experts, who were friends of Transkei, in buying suitable craft to patrol the Wild Coast. Quite a lot of preparatory work had been done in this regard

South Africa had a vital pro-Western role to play in protecting sea lanes around the southern tip of Africa and Transkei's role should not be underestimated by seafaring nations. "The international community will condone a US naval presence at Port St Johns more than they would a similar presence in Simonstown," Chief Matanzima said

He proposed a defence budget of R6 024 000 — a net increase of R1 576 000 over last year

47
In: Schlemmer, L and E Webster (Eds)
1978
Change, Reform and Economic Growth in
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION South Africa.
Economic growth and its relationship to social and Johannes-

the relationship
South Africa,
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socio-political

Burg: Ravan
Press. Pages
9 - 27.

problem in South Africa is racism, seen as an attitude of Whites towards Blacks. The second viewpoint is that the problem is exploitation by rich (White) of poor (Black). It might be argued that perhaps we could debate our topic and yet avoid the question of which of the two views reflects the more important problem, by asking instead two independent questions: (1) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on racial attitudes?, (2) What is the likely effect of continued economic growth on the distribution of wealth in South Africa? Unfortunately this way of attempting to find possible common ground for analysis may not work. Racism is necessarily only one of a complex of motives and attitudes, and we can only agree on the possible effects on racism of economic change if we agree on the relationship between racism and these other motives and attitudes, and in particular, the overt or latent motives of exploitation. Similarly, we can only agree on the likely effect of economic growth on the distribution of wealth if we agree in our account of the mechanisms which at present determine the way in which wealth is distributed, and this presupposes some agreement on the role of power and ideology (including racial ideology) in the whole process.

However, if we attempt first to resolve the question as to the nature of the problem, we are faced with similar serious difficulties. How we judge this society depends on our model of an alternative society, and this in turn depends both on value judgements and on judgements about what other forms of society are possible. The argument about racism and exploitation is usually associated with alternative theoretical models which may respectively be described as 'liberal capitalist' and 'socialist'. The argument about socialism turns to a very large extent on the question as to whether a democratic socialist society is possible, rather than whether it is desirable. A debate on this vital topic would lead us very far afield. However, if these difficulties are borne in mind, it may still be possible to find ways of reaching agreement. Currently, the main problem is that the argument is conducted at a fairly high level of generality. It may be

RDM 30/4/81
Maputo (32)

raid man buried

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Sergeant Robert Lewis Hutchinson, 24, who was killed when a South African strike force made a lightning raid on ANC headquarters at Matola in Mozambique on January 30, was buried in Durban yesterday.

The body of the soldier, who was killed in the action together with Sergeant Ian Suttill, 32, had to be abandoned when the force withdrew.

After negotiations, Sgt Hutchinson's body was returned to Durban, where he was stationed.

His father, Mr L H Hutchinson, who lives in England, was unable to attend.

DISCUSSION:

In developing countries, patients with psychiatric illnesses frequently present with somatic complaints; consequently they may be hidden amongst the patients attending general medical out-patients where they may be over-investigated, misdiagnosed and mismanaged (Giel & Harding 1976)(1).

This is obviously expensive in terms of human and material resources and in order to reduce these costs in our own practice, twice weekly psychiatric clinics were introduced into Mpsilo Hospital. Originally the clinics were intended to bridge the gap between Ingutsheni Hospital and the provincial follow-up service which was introduced in 1973 (Buchan and Hudson 1975)(2), but their functions have broadened to include a diagnostic service for the general hospital itself and a considerable amount of psychiatric out-patient treatment.

Figures for the number of cases seen at the clinic each year are set out in Table I.

However, it was by no means certain whether:-

- a) in the brief time available a diagnosis could be made with sufficient accuracy to be useful.
- b) patients could be adequately managed in an out-patient setting without prior admission to hospital for stabilization on treatment

In order to clarify these issues it was decided to undertake a prospective study of a small sample of newly referred patients.

Patients and Methods:

During the period 29th November 1977 to 2nd February 1978, 21 clinics were held at which 104 newly referred patients were seen. For the purposes of the study "newly referred" was defined as meaning patients who had had neither in-patient nor out-patient treatment previously - as far as could be ascertained.

TABLE I

Number of Cases seen at the Psychiatric Out-patient Clinic at Mpsilo Hospital.

YEAR	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total Cases Seen	1548	1428	1664	1399
New Cases*	688	672	857	556
Old Cases	860	756	797	843
Cases admitted to Ingutsheni Hospital	284	267	316	278

Eight of 96 AWOL soldiers still out

Pretoria Bureau
 THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, does not necessarily have to accept all the recommendations of the board of inquiry into the conduct of the 96 soldiers who went absent-without-leave from a military base near Pretoria last week.

This was said yesterday by a Defence Force spokesman, who added that the first section of the board's report will probably be submitted to the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General J Geldenhuys, this week.

"The board was instructed to investigate all aspects of the incident at Elandsfontein Military Base, and will be able to submit a full report only after the 96 soldiers appear before a military court," he said.

The Press would be told of the board's findings, he said, and also any sentences imposed on them.

By yesterday, 88 of the soldiers who went AWOL had returned.

They will carry on with their normal duties until appearing before the military court.

2014 29/4/81

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Warrants may go out for soldiers

Staff Reporter

THE South African Defence Force is expected to issue warrants of arrest today for some of the soldiers not back in camp after a mass protest walked out a week ago

By yesterday afternoon eight of the 96 trainee cooks who walked out were not yet back, an SADF spokesman said

The trainee cooks from the Catering School went absent without leave last Thursday in protest against conditions at the Elandsfontein base where they were undergoing field training

They began returning to camp "in dribs and drabs" the following morning

On Monday, letters were sent to the parents of the soldiers who had not returned, urging them to return the AWOL soldiers to the camp within the following 72 hours

The spokesman said there had been "no response whatsoever" from six of the eight soldiers' parents and warrants of arrest would be issued today. Meanwhile the SADF has said that "as many details as possible" of the punishments and trials of the dissident soldiers would be made available to the Press. Results of the army inquiry will be due "in about a fortnight's time" after having been handed to the Chief of the Defence Force

...strongly condemned the 'foul sanitary conditions, which were quite despicable, in some of the newer deep level mines the been introduced, but it was worse in the older reused portions had not been closed. (75) The ...

11.

silicotic miners who, as a result of their diseased condition, were unfitted for any alternative kind of occupation; and to introduce preventive methods on the mines. (64) In October 1902 a deputation from the TMA saw Milner personally. This committee, although principally concerned with the strike on the Village Main Reef Mine in protest against the white labour experiments being conducted by the mine manager, F.H.P. Creswell, informed Milner of the silicosis hazard. It complained that the supervision by one miner of three drills (a new system introduced by Creswell) instead of two (as had formerly been the practice) laid the miners open to even greater dust exposure than before. (65) Milner does not seem to have been unsympathetic because in 1904 he confessed: 'It is true mining is not a

12.

period. This was estimated at being over five years but usually between seven to nine years, and that the average age of the miners who had contracted "miners' rot", a slow and insidiously developing disease and one difficult to diagnose in the early stages, was thirty-five years. (71) This last feature seems to indicate that those diagnosed as silicotics already had the disease in its advanced stages, and that their life expectancy would probably be a mere further two years.

At this point one should dispel the misconception that practically all the Transvaal miners came from Cornwall, although this might have been the position before the Anglo-Boer war. (72) A considerable number of Transvaal miners came from the colliery districts of South Wales, Northumberland and Scotland. For

Doctors estimated that 1 210 white miners, out of a total of 4 403 currently working on the Witwatersrand mines, had silicosis, a figure which estimated that 15,4 per cent of the miners examined had silicosis, the name for the disease which they emphasised should be used, and that 91 per cent of these had worked with rock-drills. (69) They conceded that the figures might not be accurate because, for a variety of reasons, namely there had been many abstentions from the examination, that many miners afflicted with the disease might have returned to their countries of origin, and because many of those examined (their mining histories having been traced) might have contracted the disease elsewhere. (70) Other disturbing features were that rock-drillers contracted the disease over a short

state' of the general sanitary conditions. They were concerned to discover 'that the excreta of the underground workers is in certain mines systematically permitted to be mixed with the ore raised from the mines'. (76) Obviously remedial action was necessary to correct such conditions, to protect the general health and comfort of the workers. However the point which is most relevant for this discussion and one which was overlooked was that in the absence of sanitary rules the risk of contracting tuberculosis was high. Doctors already realised that tuberculosis could be superimposed on silicosis. (77) What they did not then realise was that this superadded infection could cause chronic silicosis to become complicated and fatal within a very short time. In addition superimposed tuberculosis was not necessarily identifiable, its characteristic symptoms being masked by the highly dangerous progressive massive fibrosis which resulted.

AWOL cooks
now face
arrest

RDM 1/5/81

(254)

Staff Reporter

THE South African Defence Force has issued warrants for the arrest of seven trainee cooks who failed to return to camp after 96 soldiers staged a mass walkout last week.

The 96 trainee cooks went absent without leave last Thursday, allegedly in protest against conditions at the Elandsfontein base where they were undergoing field training.

The soldiers began returning to camp the next day, but by yesterday seven were still absent.

On Monday, letters were sent to the parents of eight AWOL soldiers urging them to send their sons back. Two replies were received, but by yesterday only one had returned, an SADF spokesman confirmed.

RDM 2/5/81 (254)
Five cooks in hot water

Pretoria Bureau

ONLY five of the 96 soldiers who allegedly went AWOL last Thursday from the Elandsfontein Army Chef School have still not returned to the camp. The SA Defence Force issued warrants of arrest earlier this week for seven of the trainee cooks, but two returned yesterday. The 96 soldiers are alleged to have gone absent without leave in protest against conditions in the Elandsfontein camp. The men began returning to the camp the following day and by yesterday only five were still absent.

Three at points off skilled immigrants

HUNDREDS of highly skilled immigrants — desperately needed in manpower-starved South Africa — are refusing to come to this country because of a law that could compel them to do military service.

Industrialists are angry because it has reduced the flow of young overseas graduates to a trickle.

The Citizenship Amendment Act makes all immigrants under the age of 25 liable for two years' national service, eight 30-day camps and possibly border duty.

Military call-up is one of the effects of the law, which automatically confers South African citizenship on an immigrant after two years' residence.

If he refuses he faces losing his right to permanent residence and his work permit.

The law was passed after a public outcry that young immigrant men and the sons of older immigrants were being exempted from military service while their South African contemporaries were obliged to give up two years of their lives for this purpose.

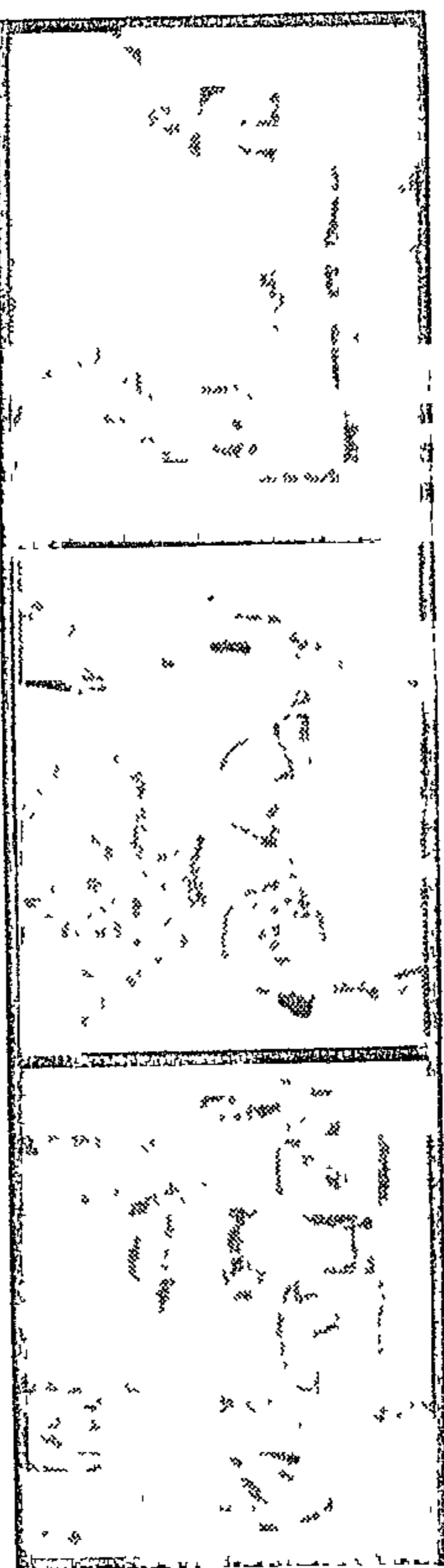
The controversy reached its height soon after the big inflow of Portuguese refugees from Angola and Mozambique.

Now the powerful Transvaal Chamber of Industries will appeal to the highest authority — "even as high as the Prime Minister" — to reverse the effects of the law.

Dr Rudolph Fockema, president of the normally reticent TCI said this week the effect of the Citizenship Amendment Act had gravely damaged the recruitment of skilled immigrants since it was introduced two years ago.

"We have been negotiating with the Defence Force for two years. Now we are working through the Department of Manpower."

...this does it.



Mr Parsons — "Government is destroying future of immigration"

Dr Fockema — "We will even go to the Prime Minister"

Mr Beckley — "It's like taking on the whole Government"

Sledgehammer law is slammed

slapped on them as soon as the two-year period was up.

"To prepare highly motivated applications for exemption for, say, 100 qualified immigrants would be out of the question. It would mean employing even more public servants to prepare them."

"We have been told to negotiate with the Department of Manpower, then the Manpower Board. It's a merry-go-round government."

Mr Beckley said backing the urgent need for relaxation of the conditions affecting immigrants, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, said the Government was destroying the future of immigration to "catch the comparatively few young men who are enjoying the fruits of South Africa, but avoiding military service."

"We have pointed this out to the Government, but we have made no headway," Mr Parsons said.

Mr Henne Viljoen, TCI vice-president and head of its labour

and planning committee, said that the Act had had a definite impact on the recruitment of people overseas.

"I know that this issue is sensitive from the military point of view, but we feel that the regulations could be simplified."

"We are not arguing against the principle of compulsory military service. But something must be done if we want the immigration drive to work for us."

He said when industry boomed last year the then Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, announced a relaxed policy that would throw

open the doors to immigrants to fill thousands of skilled jobs so sincere, saying "If you can't get people locally, get them overseas."

"When the Minister offered this opportunity we immediately seized it. Industrialists went out with a comprehensive recruitment drive to get these skilled technical people."

"The jobs are here for them. That is no problem. But when they know they are to be called up we can't get them to sign on."

"With the Minister being so open-minded, we somehow accepted that the problems would

be phased out," Mr Viljoen said.

All that was needed was a slight amendment to the Act that would give immigrants longer than two years in the country before being called up. Failing this, arranging exemptions could be made more practicable.

"A company can apply for exemption for a key man, but it is out of the question to sit down and make a special application for every one," he said.

"I feel that the people to sort out the problem are the Department of Manpower," Mr Viljoen said.

Only answer

The deputy director of the Natal Chamber of Commerce, Mr John Pohl, said he would welcome any amendment to the law to make working in South Africa more attractive to immigrants, who, because of their high skills, were particularly needed.

They were the only answer to South Africa's short-term skilled-labour problem, he said.

The Cape and Free State chambers of commerce have submitted their problems and recommendations through the umbrella association, the South African Federated Chamber of Industries.

A defence force spokesman confirmed that, once an immigrant under 23 chose to become a South African citizen, he was "signing his own death warrant." He was not only liable, if under 25, for national service and camps, but he could be called up for border duty.

work, we will have to go in... even to the Prime Minister... he said

Urgent need

Dr Fockema is one of the leading industrialists who spoke out strongly against the effects of what he called "sledgehammer legislation"

He said "We desperately need young, highly skilled people from overseas... Young engineers emerging from university overseas are ideal material... But when they know that they will be called up after two years they are less than enthusiastic"

"Either they do not come at all or they come and leave immediately then two years' residence is up"

South Africa's crying need for qualified technical people is mirrored daily in advertisements in the local and overseas Press

The TCI's representative on the defence liaison committee Mr Barry Beckley personnel relations manager for a construction group, said the Act was obviously intended to grab hold of young men who had grown up in South Africa but were avoiding doing military duty because they kept their parents foreign citizenship

But the Government had, in fact, used a sledgehammer to knock in a tack, and had managed to deter aspiring immigrants

"The whole object of the recruiting exercise is to bring in highly trained technical people so that we are able to train our own unqualified technical people"

"We have a big unemployment problem... And companies in the technical area cannot train without people at management level"

Warning

It was obvious that it was in the country's interests to bring in younger immigrants, those who would most easily adapt to South Africa, and put down roots in the country

"But when we try to recruit, for example, young engineers of 22 or 23 we have in all conscience to warn them that in two years they will be in our army"

"At one meeting of the defence liaison committee the problem was put to Major-General Neil Webster (then Director, Resources) He answered that although the immigrants would be legally eligible for military service it was highly unlikely that they would be called up"

"This was a hollow promise. There have been cases of immigrants having call-up papers

Soldiers called in to aid HSRC probe

By GEOFFREY ALLEN and MARTIN WELZ

THE South African Army posted national servicemen to help the Human Sciences Research Council gauge the public's attitude to government policies and institutions and the media

An army spokesman said this week that usually personnel were only seconded to help when research projects were undertaken for or on behalf of the South African Defence Force

According to the HSRC the survey was undertaken at the request of the Steyn Commission into the media

The national servicemen had originally been employed in doing a content analysis of South African newspapers in collaboration with the HSRC About 20 servicemen spent six weeks reading and analysing the subject and bias of reports as preparation for the defence force's submissions to the Steyn Commission

When that was completed the men helped compile the report for the Steyn Commission on public attitudes and the role of the media

The HSRC came under Press scrutiny last month when the Sunday Times revealed that it had compiled 22 reports which were being withheld from general circulation and were ap-

source for the story was how it described events and whether we rated it as being positive or negative

Obviously this could only be done on a purely subjective basis the man said

On the second survey they had to complete a minimum number of questionnaires each day to meet the January deadline

State Opera

This meant there was no time to find alternative subjects when they found that someone they had been instructed to question was illiterate or did not read newspapers

We just filled in the form anyway he said 150 servicemen in units belonging to the technical services corps have been posted to the State Opera in Pretoria to act as Roman soldiers and slaves in the final act of Aida for the grand opening of the R50-million opera house

One of the servicemen told the Sunday Times they were required to drag wagons loaded with 50 members of a black choir - who played the roles of slaves - across the stage

to help in the organisation of the project but not in the field work

The Sunday Times has learnt that their main function was to supervise black field workers who conducted the survey among the black groups

The group of 20 men who were seconded to the HSRC from November last year until January this year were paid R18 50 a day in addition to their army pay of R104 a month

According to information given to the Sunday Times the group mainly from the Personnel Services Corps in Pretoria was told they would be seconded to the HSRC after completing basic training

One of the servicemen involved said that on the first project - the content analysis of newspapers - each man was allocated bundles of newspapers dating back several years to read

"We had to say what the

parently intended for the Government's eyes only

At a subsequent Press conference at which he said the Council had been over cautious in classifying their confidential HSRC president Dr J Garbers said that he was battling to find staff in some categories and that there were too few English speakers on his staff

'Quite normal'

This week the army confirmed that the men had been seconded to the council at the request of the HSRC

The spokesman said it was quite normal for servicemen to be seconded to bodies such as the CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), the HSRC (Human Sciences Research Council) and various subsidiaries of Armscor

"In this particular case the servicemen were made available at the request of the HSRC"

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'Mutiny' at Elandsfontein: A SOLDIER'S OWN STORY

S. Times 3/5/81



THE PICTURE SHOWS A SOLDIER RETURNED TO THE CAMP BY HIS FATHER. HE IS NOT THE ONE QUOTED IN THE STORY

By PAUL LANGE

Cont - P

LAST month 96 boys destined for the border did a bunk from a military catering school. Army food has been a choking point with soldiers since wars began... but in this case army COOKS couldn't stomach their own burnt offerings

Insufficient food and poor food were the main reasons for going Awol, one of the national servicemen who went over the wall from Elandsfontein camp for four days last week told me.

I shared a second-class compartment with the "mutinous" cook as he made his way

back to the tented camp by train from his home town 400km from Pretoria.

He asked not to be identified.

The private said that at the beginning his great escape had been fun.

But then everything had turned sour.

He told of his desertion and the rigours of his fugitive 48 hours before he reached home

This is the rifleman's story as he told it to me.

WHAT THE SOLDIER SAID

I HAD heard talk for about two weeks about a mass walkout, but there was really only a small group of guys wandering around the camp putting the idea to the rest of us. I don't know who they were but everyone was talking about it.

We were told that everyone would leave the camp on Friday night. I did not think much about it.

On Thursday night I was asleep when the guy who sleeps in the bed next to mine shook me awake.

'Come on, we're all going home,' he said to me.

I did not take him seriously, but then he told me that everyone in the camp was outside waiting for the stragglers. I climbed out of bed and borrowed a pair of civilian trousers from another bloke in the tent - he did not want to come with us.

I put on my army boots and socks and an Elandsfontein camp T-shirt, with a tracksuit top to cover it.

Outside, we all lined up and one of the guys said we must stand in three's so we could be

Officer slept

We all just walked out of the gate.

There must have been an officer on duty that night, but he was fast asleep, most probably.

At the gate, another chap joined me together with the

guy who sleeps next to me.

The three of us decided we would head for Pretoria. We could not hitch-hike as it was difficult to tell which vehicles were military vehicles.

So we started walking along the side of the road. It is 18km to Pretoria from Elandsfontein.

We had not gone very far when the guy who sleeps next to me decided to go back to camp.

I had only come along because he asked me to now he was going back.

But I thought I would be jeered at if I returned, so I kept on with this other chap.

Every time a vehicle came past us we would dive into the bushes at the side of the road

Burnt grass

Ahead of us they burnt the grass so we could not hide near the tar. I was covered in soot from diving for cover every time a pair of headlights swept past.

Later that night we heard that one of the recruits had been spotted by an officer as he

dived into the grass at the side of the road.

He later told us that he had been lying only 2m from where an officer was searching for him.

Very quietly, he had rolled over, picked up a stone and silently thrown it into the bushes about 20m away.

As the stone crashed through the branches, the officer turned away and headed towards the noise.

The guy leapt to his feet and made for the officer's vehicle.

He took out the keys and put them on the roof of the vehicle before speeding off into the night.

The other chap walking with me had decided to bring some

kit with him at the camp.

We took turns carrying it, and eventually arrived in Pretoria with our feet bleeding from the walk and covered in dirt and soot from hiding in the bushes.

The other guy came from the same area in the Transvaal as I and

Family told

He phoned his old man and said he was out of the army for the moment and warned his family to expect him home soon.

His father told him to hang on in Pretoria as he would

come and fetch him.

That was when I left him. I decided to hitch home by myself. I will only hear how he made out when I get back to camp this week.

I made it home that evening arriving at dusk.

My mother was sitting on the front lawn. As I walked up to the gate, the dogs started barking like mad. They knew who it was.

My mother only recognised me when I got closer. I told her I was on pass.

But I told the truth to my father and said I would only go back to the camp the following Sunday as had been arranged with all the other guys.

Scared

I did not feel I could explain to her why I was at home.

She never saw me, but I watched her from a place where I was out of view.

My father persuaded me to

My sisters and my mother never really believed my story about the pass and kept asking me if I was one of the soldiers who all the newspapers and the TV said had deserted.

I began to worry very soon after I arrived home. I wanted to go and see my girlfriend, but somehow things were too complicated.

I am scared. I don't want to go to DB. I know they are going to make us sweat in the beginning. I did not want to go Awol. I only went because the guy who sleeps next to me said I should. And then he chickened out. I won't be able to sleep until I find out what they are going to do to me.

My mother and my mother never really believed my story about the pass and kept asking me if I was one of the soldiers who all the newspapers and the TV said had deserted.

I began to worry very soon after I arrived home. I wanted to go and see my girlfriend, but somehow things were too complicated.

I am scared. I don't want to go to DB. I know they are going to make us sweat in the beginning. I did not want to go Awol. I only went because the guy who sleeps next to me said I should. And then he chickened out. I won't be able to sleep until I find out what they are going to do to me.

THE POINTS HE RAISED

DURING our train journey to Pretoria, the young national serviceman told me why he was disgruntled with the army. These were the points he raised.

PASSES: After the Easter weekend, the soldiers at Elandsfontein were told they would not be going home on pass for a long time.

FOOD: The queues were long and the food was bad, and sometimes we would not get a breakfast. I was hungry.

DISCIPLINE: The trainee cooks at Elandsfontein were being chased as if they were still doing basic training. "We were under the impression that the discipline would be less severe after we had finished our basics."

RANKING: He had been working for a year as an artisan before he started the army. "I wanted to carry on with my trade in the army, but they made me a cook. When I get back to civvy street I will have forgotten most of what I learnt."

SHOWERS: He said there was so little water that a whistle was blown and you soaked yourself, another whistle blast, and you got out of the shower and soaped yourself, another blast and you rinsed off, a final blast and you left the shower area.

"It was a matter of seconds to shower," he said.

TOILETS: They stank.

DEFENCE VIEWPOINT

THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has taken a strong stand on last week's walk-out of trainee cooks from their base at Elandsfontein.

The general has likened their going AWOL to a mutiny, while also conceding that some of their complaints appear to be justified.

A board of inquiry began hearing evidence shortly after the walk-out. Its report is still to be released, but the Defence Force has said it will be made public.

Five of the cooks were still AWOL yesterday. They have ignored letters to return to camp and warrants for their arrest have now been issued.

Tension at Teachers' College



Jaap Strydom
promised a SRC.

By LFN KALANE

TENSION is high at the Soweto Teachers' Training College where the 200 strong teacher body is demanding a students' representative council.

Students have also expressed dissatisfaction over administration at the college and say that mass meetings have been banned.

The Constitutional Committee which acted as the SRC resigned last week because of "tension with the authorities".

Now the students are demanding a SRC.

According to a group of students, administrators at

the college have delayed the formation of a student body because they intended starting a "puppet" SRC which will operate along the lines of a constitution drafted by the authorities. Students want a SRC which will fall under the constitution they have drafted but which the authorities have rejected.

A student said yesterday: "This issue has been building up for some time now. We expect trouble to happen anytime. The college is tense as dissatisfaction is growing among students."

The students said they haven't had a SRC at the college since it started four years ago. They said in June last year, the regional director,

Mr Jaap Strydom had promised that the SRC would be formed.

A Constitutional Committee was elected to draft the SRC constitution. The students said Mr Strydom promised them that elections for the SRC would be in September last year.

A student said: "September has long passed now. They are applying delaying tactics. We need a body of our own."

The students claimed that authorities wanted to form an SRC which they have designed — a "puppet" SRC. They have threatened to boycott elections for the "puppet" SRC which will be held tomorrow.

A student said: "We want a genuine SRC. When we tell them they say we are agitators. Hell is going to break loose here in the near future."

But Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, PRO for Education and Training said yesterday: "What do they mean they want an SRC? It is not true that they don't have a body representing them. It is the policy of the department to form a perfect system of councils representing students."

Mr Engelbrecht said they were in the process of starting such a body at the college. He said the last he heard was that they were busy drafting a constitution.

Walkout:

4 soldiers

5/16/61
arrested

Own Correspondent

Police yesterday arrested four of the remaining five soldiers absent without leave from the Elandsfontein military camp near Pretoria, where a mass walkout was staged last month.

Two of the men were detained by the South African Police in Cape Town and two in Johannesburg, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

The 96 men who went AWOL from the Ordnance Service Corps Catering School, would appear before a military court, a spokesman said. Once they have stood trial, a comprehensive report would be presented to the Chief of the Army.

Public Sectn - Defence.

Objector Yeats to serve 12 months

254 Argus 13/5/81

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — Conscientious objector Charles Yeats was sentenced by a court martial today to 12 months' detention.

The president of the court, Colonel Petrus de Klerk, said he wondered if Yeats did not want to protect himself 'in an ivory tower'.

However, the court also found that Yeats was subjectively honest in the evidence which he presented. You made a good impression on the court,' Colonel de Klerk said. 'You are intelligent and acted in appreciation of knowing what would happen to you'.

Colonel de Klerk said that Yeats had 48 hours to make representation to the commanding authority about the sentence.

The court had to take into account that other people in a similar position and a similar cause must be discouraged from taking that part.

On the one hand the court had to take into consideration Yeats's views, but also those of national

servicemen who were called up for initial service as well as camps some of which had to be extended.

'Some of the sons of our country have given their lives and others have been maimed,' Colonel de Klerk said.

Before sentence was passed, Mr Andrew Wilson, SC, asked on his client's behalf that he be sent to a civilian prison if he were going to jail.

Mr Yeats would not wear a military uniform, which would probably lead to further punishment, Mr Wilson said.

Earlier, Yeats said under cross-examination that South Africa's presence in the border war was criminal and that any soldiers who killed terrorists were murderers.

Yeats said he was willing to serve in either the International Red Cross or the United Nations medical corps but not the South African Defence Force.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, told the court

that Yeats had every right to say that South Africa's presence in South West Africa was illegal.

He also said that though he could not condone the actions by terrorists, he could weep over the situation which drove them to take up arms against fellow countrymen.

'They believe they have entered a war and consider their unconventional methods — which to people outside the war situation seem to be cruel — to be the only way to wage it'.

The director of the Institute for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr John Dugard, outlined United Nations' attempts to get South Africa to lead South West Africa to independence.

Many experts in the field held the views which were earlier stated by Yeats during the court martial that South Africa's presence in South West Africa was illegal and that South Africa was dragging its heels in finding a settlement.

● See Page 6.

Charles Yca

Objector

backed by
RDM 9/5/81 (254)
bishops

DURBAN — Two prominent churchmen are to give evidence at the court martial in Pretoria on Monday of conscientious objector, Mr Charles Yeats

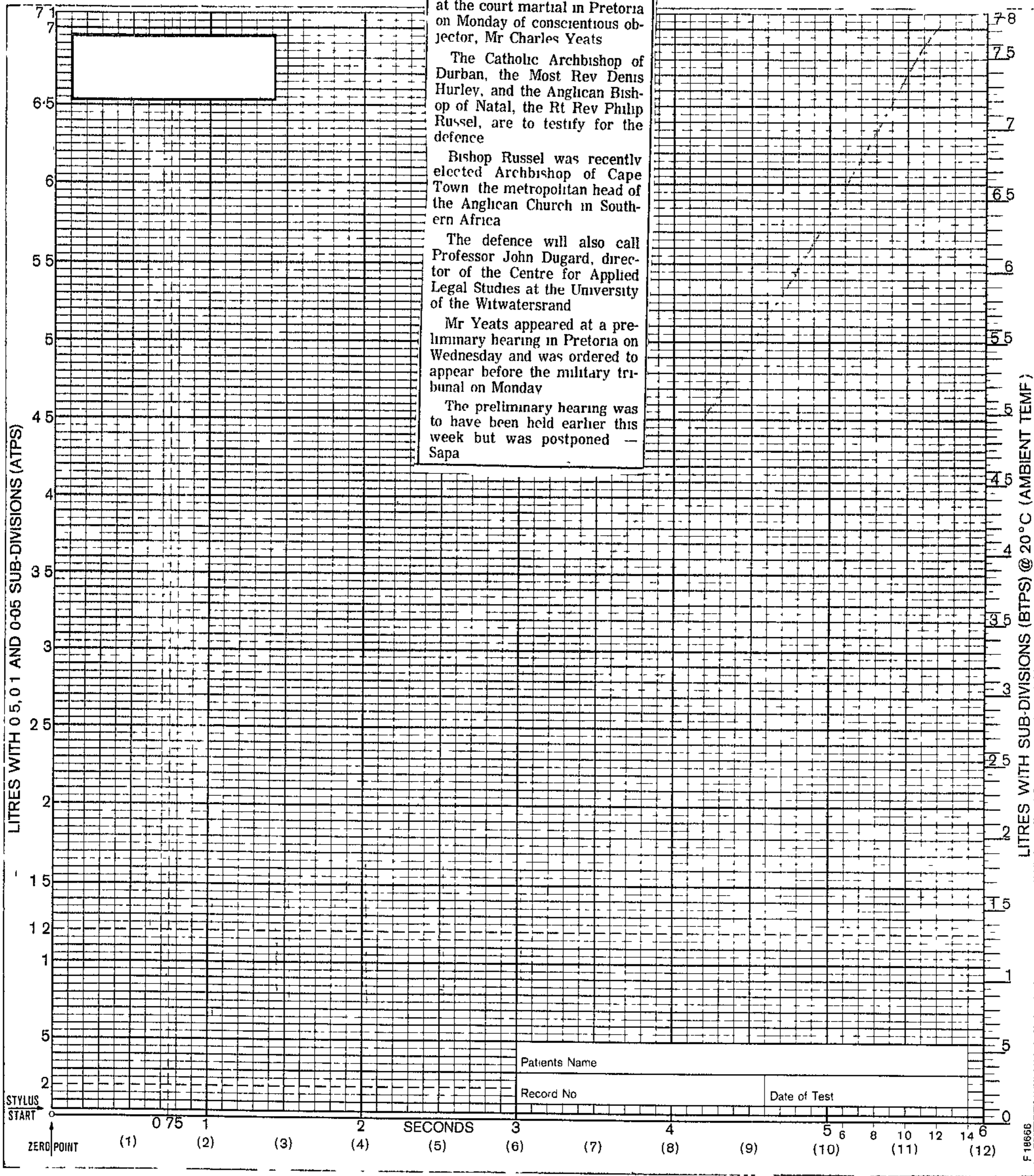
The Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, and the Anglican Bishop of Natal, the Rt Rev Philip Russel, are to testify for the defence

Bishop Russel was recently elected Archbishop of Cape Town the metropolitan head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa

The defence will also call Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand

Mr Yeats appeared at a preliminary hearing in Pretoria on Wednesday and was ordered to appear before the military tribunal on Monday

The preliminary hearing was to have been held earlier this week but was postponed — Sapa



The battle begins for conscientious objector

By ANGELA HAMMERSLEY

THE battle has only just begun for former Hilton College boy and ex-Natal Schools rugby captain, Charles Yeats

For 25-year-old Mr Yeats is a conscientious objector on religious grounds

He faces a military tribunal at Voortrekkerhoogte tomorrow and knows it is possible he will serve recurring sentences of one year in detention barracks

Mr Yeats is a confirmed Anglican and the financial and administrative officer at Diakonia — an ecumenical centre in Durban

This week he made his stand clear "In South Africa it appears possible to avert war by involving representative Black leaders in a political settlement. My view is consistent with working towards the construction of Christian

peace in South Africa"

He has not been dissuaded by the sentences imposed on Peter Moll and Richard Steele who also refused military service on religious grounds

"I would not be registering as a conscientious objector to war were it not for the witness of Peter and Richard. My testimony is given to support their peacemaking"

Mr Yeats elected to defer National Service while he read for a university degree.

"I concluded that if I expected Black Christians to adopt non-violent means of initiating change, a similar commitment was required from me. This need-

ed to embrace a refusal to serve in the Defence Force"

Mr Yeats conveyed his decision to refuse military service to the Defence Force in September 1977 and included a request for a non-military posting

At the same time he began post-graduate studies — but once they were completed call-up papers were inevitably served again

The exemption board again received his notice of an intention to object and declined his request for a non-military form of National Service

Said Mr Yeats "My mistake was not to have confided my convictions to fellow Christians. Instead, I attempted to make a stand alone, and then took a decision to avoid military service by going abroad"

Mr Yeats said his father persuaded him to defer National Service

"The first item of disturbing news I received in London was that of Peter Moll's sentencing for conscientious objection in January this year. When Richard Steele's sentencing for the same offence eventually filtered through, I suffered a crisis of conscience"

Charles Yeats has his church behind him, and the testimonies of Moll and Steele to strengthen him, but tomorrow's trial at Voortrekkerhoogte will not be easy

A vigil for Mr Yeats and those involved in his trial will be held at St George's Church in Sherborne Road, Parktown, from tonight until tomorrow morning — then he stands alone.

11/5/81
3102 254
**Objector
asks for
alternative
service**

Own Correspondent

Conscientious objector Charles Yeats today asked to do a form of non-military national service, when he appeared before a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria.

In evidence, the former Hilton College head boy and Natal Schools rugby captain, said he was a confirmed member of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican) and was "obliged to translate its teaching to his life".

Mr Yeates (25), appeared before the president of the court martial, Colonel Petrus de Klérk, and two assessors, Major P E Joubert and Major A J Loubser.

He was charged with contravening Section 126 of the Defence Act by failing to report for service at 5 South African Infantry, Ladysmith, on July 4 last year.

He pleaded not guilty.

Mr Yeats said he had completed a Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University of Natal in 1977 and had requested a further deferment of service so that he could complete a Master of Business Administration at the University of the Witwatersrand.

TURNED DOWN

At the same time he had also made his first formal application for permanent exemption from service on the grounds of conscientious objection.

He had not been granted exemption but merely deferment to complete the MBA course.

Towards the end of the course in June 1979 he had applied to the Exemption Board for exemption, stating that he was willing to serve in another form of non-combatant form of national service.

This had been turned down.

"I then made the decision to leave the country and stayed with an uncle in London."

(Proceeding)

SA in state of civil war —objector

Argus 12/5/81

254

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — South Africa is in a state of civil war, according to conscientious objector Charles Yeats.

He was appearing before a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria yesterday, charged with failing to report for national service last July.

Mr Yeats based his civil war claim on South Africa's raid on African National Congress bases in Mozambique and ANC raids on certain targets in South Africa.

The former Hilton College head boy and Natal schools' rugby captain, who has a B Comm degree as well as an MBA, also worked as diocesan secretary of the Anglican diocese of Damaraland in South West Africa.

BORDER WAR

Mr Yeats said he regarded the border war in South West Africa as part of the civil war being fought in South Africa.

When asked to define civil war he answered that it was the state when opposite sides in a war were being fought by people of the same country.

The Anglican Bishop of Natal and Archbishop-Designate of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican), the Rt Rev Philip Russell, said Yeats had consulted him at times about his problems and beliefs.

Bishop Russell said that Yeats was a devout Christian who had informed his conscience according to the Anglican Church's beliefs and teachings.

RIGHT THING

Yeats's conscience had led him to believe he was doing the right thing. To disobey the conscience was a sin, therefore there was conflict in this area, Bishop Russell said.

Asked if it were possible for another Anglican to arrive at the belief that he would do military service, he answered 'yes'.

The Anglican Church did not forbid members to take part in national service, he added, but at the Lambeth convention in 1968 the church had found it had to uphold and extend the right of the conscientious objector.

Riots turning point for army objector

RDM 12/5/81 254
By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

RIOTS were a turning point in the life of conscientious objector, Mr Charles Yeats, 25, a military court at Voortrekkerhoogte heard yesterday

Mr Yeats, diocesan secretary for the Anglican Church in Namibia, failed to report for military training in July and faces a Defence Act charge

He was arrested in February this year.

Mr Yeats told the court he had always been reluctant to do military service, but would have been prepared to serve in a non-combatant role had South

Africa been involved in an unavoidable war

But, during the 1976 riots, he was led to believe the military may have been called in to help quell the disturbances and then realised he could never serve in the Defence Force without disobeying his conscience.

Mr Yeats, who was head boy of Hilton College, and holds an MBA degree from the University of the Witwatersrand, wrote a letter to the exemption board telling them of his convictions and asking that he be allowed to do non-military service

Mr Yeats said that in March, after returning from abroad where he had been studying, he immediately told the Defence Force his address and reiterated his earlier objection and request for non-military service

But in a telegram his request was turned down and he was called up for service

After not reporting for training, he waited for a while expecting to be detained

When this did not happen, he decided to start "living my alternative service" and joined the Church Agricultural Projects at Masinga

Mr Yeats he said he subscribed to the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, but added that he would have been prepared to serve in the medical corps if it was engaged in a "just" war

Mr Yeats said that after he had become convinced that, as a Christian, he could not participate in a violent revolution, he concluded that if he expected black Christians to adopt

non-violent means of bringing about change, he had to make a similar commitment by refusing to do military service

"In South Africa it appears possible to avert war by involving representative black leaders in a political settlement. My pledge to renounce all preparation to wage war means I must refuse all but a non-combatant posting in the Defence Force," Mr Yeats said

Mr Yeats said that one of the main reasons he decided to accept a church posting to SWA/Namibia was that, by visiting border areas to minister to people who had suffered from the war, he would also be exposing himself to some of the dangers of that war

Bishop P W R Russell, Archbishop-elect of Cape Town, told the court Mr Yeats' refusal to do military service on the grounds that he would have to disobey his conscience was in keeping with the teachings of the Anglican Church

"To disobey conscience is sin, and where there is conflict on whether to obey the State or whether to obey one's conscience, a person's obedience should lie with God"

At the beginning of the trial the court was told the instructing attorney, Mr C Albertyn of Durban, who is banned, had been refused permission to attend the hearing.

Colonel P J de Klerk is president of the court. He is assisted by Major P F Joubert and Major S J Loubser

The hearing continues today

Any future walkout to be treated as mutiny

By Chris van Gass

Pretoria Bureau

The South African Defence Force has warned that incidents such as the mass walkout from the Elandsfontein military camp, recently will be dealt with as mutiny.

All units in the SADF have been instructed to take "the strongest possible action" in future should there be a repetition of the walkout from the School of Catering at Elandsfontein, near Pretoria, on April 23.

This was announced today following the Board of Inquiry into the incident during which 96 national servicemen went absent without leave.

SUSPENDED

So far 91 of the 96 national servicemen have been summarily tried and sentenced to between seven and 21 days' detention. With the exception of one member, all had their sentences suspended, a statement released by Defence Headquarters said today.

Three of the 96 were found to have had no connection with the investigation, while two others were still to be tried.

POST

The board of inquiry found that the majority of the complaints and grievances were valid, but that others dealing with matters such as weakened leave, pay and poor welfare services were not valid.

Among the complaints if upheld were an insufficient water supply, insufficient ablution facilities such as toilets, showers with too little hot water

and insufficient dish-washing facilities

It found that a previous similar incident at Upington, which had received wide coverage in the media, had an influence on Elandsfontein.

The board found there were communication problems within the unit, especially as it was a new unit, with established orders, routines and procedures.

INCITEMENT

In the two incidents at Upington and Elandsfontein the immaturity of the troops involved and their grievances were taken into account.

It should be noted that any conspiracy or collective action with a common purpose by two or more members of the SADF to defy military authority is in fact mutiny. This also applies to incitement to such an offence.

"Mutiny is a serious offence, punishable on conviction by a court-martial (in peacetime) to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

CHANNELS

The statement said "The necessary channels and procedures through which the troops can make their grievances known, do exist and no grievance, no matter how well justified, is reason enough for this type of action."

"It is hoped all members of the defence force, future national servicemen and parents will take note that offences of this nature will from now onwards be investigated and tried for what they really are," the statement concluded.

Objectors: Clerics' plea on service

Argus
13/5/81

254

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Nine South African church leaders today urged the Government to provide alternative non-military forms of national service.

Their statement noted 'with great concern' that Charles Yeats, 25, has been convicted at Voortrekkerhoogte of refusing military service in the Defence Force.

It said 'By means of a letter addressed to the registering officer, South African Defence Force, Charles made known that he is a conscientious objector. It is his belief, based on Christian pacifist grounds, that he cannot serve as a combatant in any war.'

'He regards the present war in which South Africa is engaged as one which could be halted by negotiations involving representative leaders of all race groups.'

WILLING

'As a result he views participation in the SADF, even in a non-combatant capacity, as helping to prolong the military conflict. Nevertheless, he indicated clearly to the registering officer that he is willing to do a non-military form of national service.'

'Through the pastoral ministry of the church and through other sources it is well known to us that there are many young men facing the same dilemma as Charles Yeats, that is, whether to undertake military service in conflict with their conscience, or to suffer the harsh penalty of refusal.'

CONVICTION

'Decisions differ according to personal attitude and temperament. Some submit to military service with a heavy heart, some leave the country, and others, like Charles Yeats, steel themselves to face the penalty of refusal inside South Africa.'

'We have recently been profoundly moved by the strength of Peter Moll and Richard Steele's conviction which resulted in their spending a year in detention barracks with numerous spells in solitary confinement.'

'We urge the Government to understand that in the present circumstances of our country, conscientious objection can be based on genuine religious and moral con-

The Rev Francois Bill, moderator of the Tsonga Presbyterian Church,

The Most Rev Bill Burnett, Archbishop of Cape Town;

The Rev John de Gruchy, chairman, United Congregational Church of Southern Africa,

The Most Rev Denis Hurley, Archbishop of Durban;

The Rev Howard Kirby, president, Methodist Conference of Southern Africa,

The Rev Stanley Mogoba, secretary-designate, Methodist Church of Southern Africa,

The Rt Rev Phillip Russell, Bishop of Natal and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town,

The Rt Rev Brian J Woods, moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa.

victions

ALTERNATIVES

'We urge the Government at the earliest possible opportunity to regularise 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 Charles Yeats and all other conscientious objectors the humanity that should be characteristic of a Christian society.'

The statement is signed

by
Mr Chris Aitken, general secretary, Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa;

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Military court convicts Yeates

RDM 13/5/81

group inter-

Pretoria Bureau

A MILITARY court at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday convicted Charles Yeates, 25, a former Hilton College head boy, for his refusal on grounds of conscientious objection to report for military service last July.

He will be sentenced today. His defence counsel, Mr A Wilson, SC, said after conviction that Yeates had instructed him to request to the court that he be sent to a civilian prison, should the court decide on a prison sentence.

Mr Wilson said Yeates would refuse to wear an army uniform or to obey any military orders if he were sent to detention barracks, and added that this would probably lead to further punishment in DB.

Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, gave defence evidence.

He was questioned on the actions of guerrilla forces in the border war.

"Guerrilla forces believe that they have entered a war and they regard their non-conventional methods, which may seem cruel to someone outside the war situation, as the only way in which to wage this war," the Archbishop said.

He conceded it was the Government's right to decide whether to defend a country, but added that an individual could differ from this view and could follow the higher ideal of the teachings of Christ.

The church had a very definite right to involve itself in politics because every human action fell under moral law and the church had to endeavour to promote moral values in politics.

"No man is required to submit his conscience to the State, because to do so is to accept that the State is authoritarian. It would be sinful for any individual to subject his conscience to the State."

The right of governments to go to war in self-defence had been misused, and for this reason churches now placed a greater emphasis on the non-violent option, Archbishop Hurley said.

Professor John Dugard, director of the Institute for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said many people, especially in the United States, shared Yeates' view that South Africa's presence in SWA was illegal.

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Objector Yeats gets 12 months

Own Correspondent

Conscientious objector Charles Yeats was sentenced to 12 months' detention by a Pretoria court martial today.

The President of the court, Colonel Petrus de Klerk, said he wondered if Yeats did not want to protect himself "in an ivory tower"

However, the court also found Yeats honest

Yeats had 48 hours to make representation to the convening authority about the sentence.

People in a similar position and with a similar cause must be discouraged

The court took into consideration Yeats's views and also those of national servicemen who were called up for initial service as well as camps,

some of which had to be extended

Nine South African Church leaders today urged the Government to provide alternative non-military forms of national service

Their statement noted Yeats's conviction and said many young men faced the same dilemma

The statement is signed by Mr Chris Aitken, Presbyterian, the Rev Francois Bill, Presbyterian, Anglican Archbishop Bill Burnett of Cape Town, the Rev John de Gruchy, United Congregational Church, Archbishop Denis Hurley, Roman Catholic, the Rev Howard Kukby, Methodist, the Rev Stanley Mogoba Methodist, Anglican Bishop Philip Russell, and the Rt Rev Brian J Woods, Presbyterian

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Army to treat any walkouts as mutiny

LDM 13/5/81

254

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Charges of mutiny — one of the gravest offences in the Defence Force's Military Discipline Code — will face any servicemen who stage mass "protest" walkouts from camps in future

Defence Headquarters made this clear yesterday when announcing that 91 trainee Army cooks, who went absent without leave from the School of Catering in the Field at Elandsfontein, had received sentences of between seven and 21 days' detention, all but one suspended

Mutiny is so serious an offence that an offender must be court-martialled instead of being tried by an ordinary military court, and in peacetime can be sent to a military prison for up to five years

Defence Headquarters said that "any conspiracy or collective action with a common purpose" to defy authority was, in fact, mutiny, and "offences of this nature will from now onwards be investigated and tried for what they really are"

In a statement released through Sapa, the SADF announced that all but five of the 98 trainees who went Awol from Elandsfontein on April 23 had been summarily tried and sentenced

The statement said "Actions like these, which have now occurred for the second time in the SADF, will not be treated in the same manner again, especially as it can lead to a total undermining of discipline — something which is not tolerated in any defence force"

The board of inquiry found that the actions of three of the 98 had no connection with that of the others

It was accepted that two who had not yet been tried would not be able to make a contribution that would throw a different light on the situation

"The board of inquiry determined a few problem areas, namely an insufficient water supply, insufficient ablution facilities such as toilets, shower facilities with too little hot water, and insufficient dish-washing facilities

"It also found that the food arrangements were often not what they should be and that one public telephone was not enough. In addition there were a number of less important complaints

"The board found that the majority of the complaints and grievances were indeed valid, but that a number dealing with matters such as weekend leave, post and poor welfare services were not valid"

The board found that a combination of circumstances led to the men going Awol

It was found that a previous, similar incident at Upington, which received wide media coverage, had had an influence and that the walkout was a result of mass incitement and instigation, but that no specific leaders could be identified

It was also found that there were communication problems within the unit, especially since it was a new unit without established orders, routines and procedures, and that steps had already been taken to rectify

most of the justifiable grievances

The Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Defence Force had accepted the recommendations and findings of the board, but both had made it clear that the action taken by the troops could not be justified

"The necessary channels and procedures, whereby the troops can make their complaints and grievances known, do exist, and no grievance — no matter how well justified — is reason enough for this type of action

"Although the sentences now handed down were light, all units of the South African Defence Force have now been instructed that in the event of a possible repetition of the events at Upington and Elandsfontein, all actions in terms of the military disciplinary code must be brought into operation and that the strongest possible action must be taken against such offenders

"In the past two incidents the immaturity of the troops involved and their grievances were taken into account. Therefore the unit acted sympathetically against them by calling on them to return to the unit where they were summarily tried by a very sympathetic trial officer to whom, in terms of legal principles, no instructions could be given"

The statement added "It should be noted that any conspiracy, or collective action with a common purpose by two or more members of the SADF, to defy military authority is in fact mutiny. This also applies to incitement to such an offence"

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SWA man jailed for theft of Defence Force ammo

RDM 12/5/81

256

SWAKOPMUND — A young German-speaking man was sentenced in the Swakopmund Regional Court yesterday to an effective two years in jail, plus an additional 400 days, or a R300 fine, for stealing explosives from the Defence Force in northern South West Africa

Kurt Schulte, 27, who claimed he stole eight hand grenades because he was worried that the trouble in neighbouring Zimbabwe might spread to SWA, had pleaded guilty to six charges under the Arms and Ammunition and Explosives Act

Besides the grenades, police found in his possession an unlicensed .38 revolver, 15 dynamite sticks, two detonators, 18 detonation delayers and a quantity of gunpowder, which he

claimed he was given by friends

He denied the arsenal was intended to destroy life and property, or that the theft was politically motivated "I have always been interested in firearms and own a number legally," he told the court

Schulte said he stole the grenades during a three-month military camp in the Operational Area in March last year

"I took the grenades because there was a lot of trouble at the time in Rhodesia, which was becoming independent, and I was worried about what would one day happen in South West Africa"

He said he had bought the unlicensed revolver — "a rare collector's piece" — from a friend in Bloemfontein and was

scared to inquire about licensing it

The rest of the arsenal had been obtained from a miner in the North Western Cape, where he worked for a while

"I was interested in precious stones and thought I could use the explosives later to blast rocks open — a dumb idea," Schulte said

The magistrate took into consideration that Schulte had been honest with the court and that he had obviously not intended to harm life or property, but this had been outweighed by the gravity of the offence

Schulte had endangered the lives of others by neglecting to dispose of the explosives and should therefore be given a stiff sentence to serve as a warning to others — Sapa

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SOUTH AFRICA IN A STATE OF CIVIL WAR

254

Own Correspondent
 South Africa is in a state of civil war, according to conscientious objector Charles Yeats

He was appearing before a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte, Pretoria, where he was charged yesterday with failing to report for national service last July

Mr Yeats based his civil war claim on South African's raid on African National Congress bases in Mozambique and ANC raid on certain targets in South Africa

The former Hilton College head boy and Andriesschools rugby captain who has a B Comm degree as well as an MBA, also worked as secretary of the Anglican Diocese of Daridaland in S.W. Namibia

Mr Yeats said he regarded the border war in S.W. Namibia as part of the civil war being fought in South Africa

When asked to define civil war he answered it is the state when opposite sides in a war are being fought by people of the same country. He saw the conflict in the territory as part of civil war

"I have now come to the view that South Africa's presence in Namibia is illegal"

Other factors included a number of resolutions by

the United Nations - starting in 1950 when South Africa was first called on by the world body to hand the territory to independence

This continued until the present Western Five plans and Swaps' acceptance of the UN plan, which suggested to him that South Africa was stating in bringing the court to its present state of independence

"And this illegality confirms all my beliefs on military service at this time"

Mr Yeats said he was a member of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (Anglican) and was

obliged to translate his teachings to his life

A present, Colonel Pettifore, Major P F Joubert and Major A J Lombser are on the Bench

Mr Yeats said he was a member of the Anglican Peabody Fellowship and was opposed to any form of violence

After completing his B Com at Natal University then his MBA at the University of the Witwatersrand in July 1979, he went to London where he lived with an uncle and started law articles with a firm in the City

He got a deferment from national service un-

til his return to South Africa

On reading about the cases of conscientious objectors Peter Moll and Richard Steele in the British Press, he said, his conscience was troubled

In March last year he returned to South Africa and informed the Defence Force of his return

On July 4 1980 he was called up to do the first phase of his national service at 5 South African Infantry Battalion, Ladysmith, but he failed to report for duty

Colonel de Klerk adjourned the court after interrupting Mr Yeats's evidence to allow the An-

glean Bishop of Natal and Archbishop Desmond Tutu for the Anglican Church of South Africa to give evidence

The bishop could not remain in Pretoria to do so today

Charles Yeats had consulted him at times about his problems and beliefs, the bishop told the court

Bishop Russell said that Charles Yeats was a devout Christian who had informed his conscience according to the Anglican Church beliefs and teachings

His conscience had led him to believe that he was doing the right thing. If it had led him to another conclusion he would have been compelled to obey it

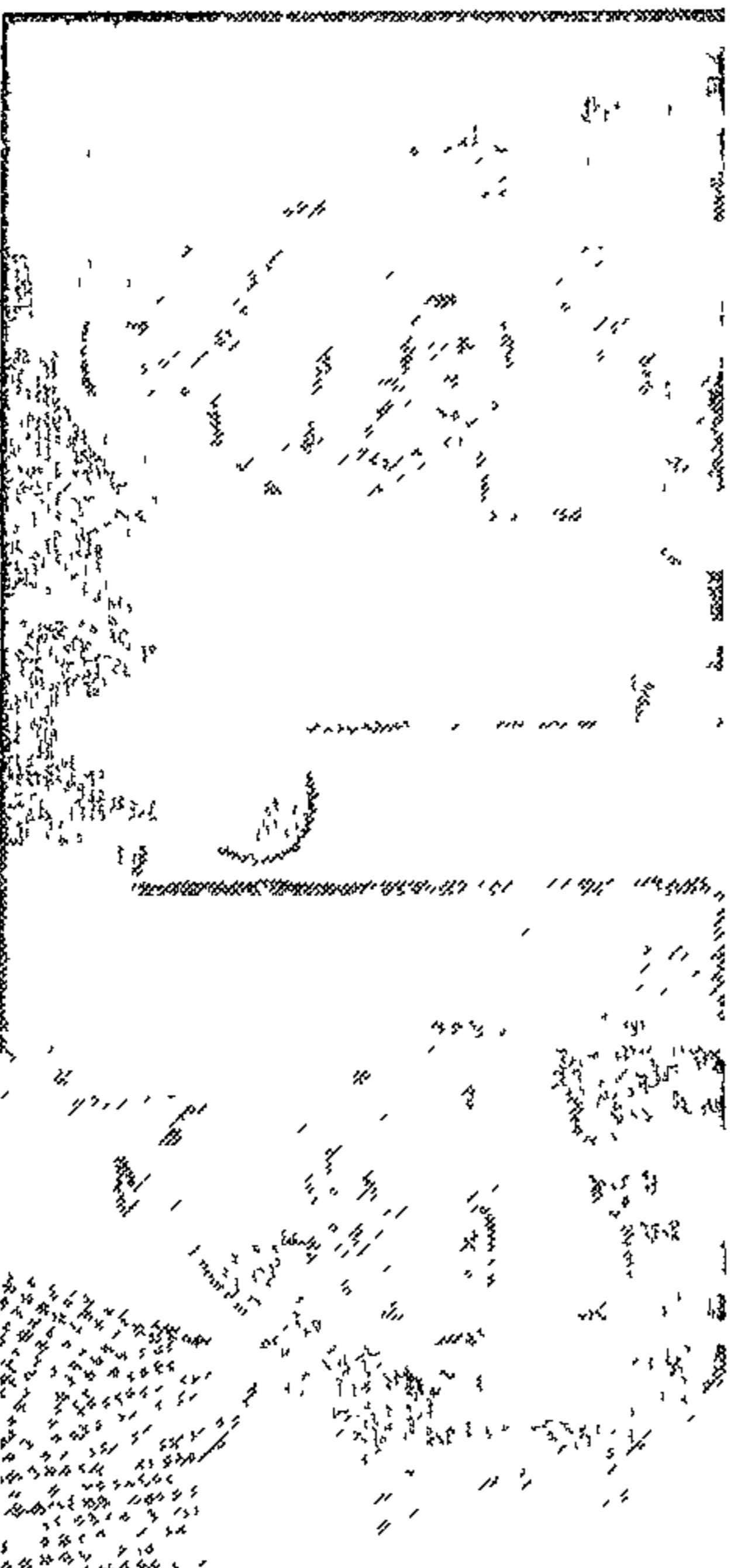
To disobey the conscience is a sin, therefore there is conflict in this area, Bishop Russell said

When asked if it was possible for another Anglican to arrive at the belief that he should do military service, he answered yes

The Anglican Church did not forbid members to take part in national service, he added

But at the Lambeth Convention in 1968 the church found that it had to uphold and extend the right of the conscientious objector

The hearing continues



Archbishop Denis Hurley with conscientious objector Charles Yeats before the start of the court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte.

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Six men in court on 'arms for SA' charge

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254

By Sheryl Rame,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — United States Customs officials have claimed in a Houston court that \$1 million worth of military weapons seized this week was "almost certainly destined for South Africa."

At the same time an undercover agent said in an affidavit before the court he was shown an Armaments Corporation (Arms-co) purchase order for the weapons.

Owners of a seized aircraft said two more flights were scheduled to fly arms to South Africa from Houston and South Korea.

Prosecutor Mr. Mike Brown is asking the court to impose \$15 million bail on two of the six men

arrested on Tuesday night said.

"They were working for the South African Government. That Government will put up a cash bond and they will disappear. The South African Government will, in effect, ransom them."

The six men appeared in court yesterday charged with breaking the United States Neutrality Act.

The United States Customs Department alleged that three former RAF pilots and three Austrians "wittingly, willingly and unlawfully combined conspired and agreed together with each other and with other persons unknown, to take in excess of 100 fully auto-

matic rifles, 100 military grenade launchers and approximately 240 hand guns out of the United States to the Republic of South Africa without obtaining a US Department of State export licence for the firearms."

Since an arms embargo was imposed on South Africa in 1977 it is illegal to export arms to the country. The six men were identified as Mr. Peter Towers (51), Mr. John Parks (43) and Mr. George Bellamy (57), all of Britain, and Mr. Peter Lenz (23), Mr. Heinz Pollem (36) and Mr. Manfred Stoss (41), all of Austria.

Bail for Mr. Parks and Mr. Towers was set at \$1.25 million each, for Mr. Bellamy at \$115,000 and

for the other three at \$83,000 each. A bail reduction hearing was set for next week.

The six accused apparently filed a flight plan for their Austrian-owned Boeing 707 to the Cape Verde Islands and the Sudan but intended to change course for South Africa while over the Atlantic Ocean.

The events leading up to the seizure began on April 22, customs officials said, when Mr. Towers contacted an American arms dealer to order a large number of firearms. Mr. Towers told the dealer he was in possession of a certificate from a would-be recipient in the Sudan. The certificate would en-

To Page 3, Col 3

Pay boost grounds

By Charlene Beltramo
The South African Air Force believes it has narrowly averted an "appalling staff crisis," with the new salary and allowance scales that have in some cases doubled take-home pay.

Brigadier J Moolman of the SAAF Training Command in Pretoria said the staff shortage had been felt the most in technical fields and among pilots who achieved the rank of major or captain.

But he said he was confident that adjustments made to salaries at the beginning of April, after intensive investigations, would halt additional resignations.

The SAAF will not give exact figures for the staff crisis, but they admit it has been a source of significant concern for some years, particularly with the escalation of war on the borders.

Brigadier Moolman said it had been found that SAAF technicians had probably been paid lower salaries than the lowest paid in private and quasi-government sectors surveyed.

"Before, salaries were rank linked. As an example, a sergeant who was a clerk was paid the same as a sergeant who was an instrument technician.

"Now a sergeant could earn less than a corporal if the corporal has better qualifications."

However, the worst and most crucial staff loss is in the form of pilots — 80 to 90 percent of commercial pilots are siphoned from the defence force, at a loss of about R4-million a pilot (the cost of his training).

Brigadier Moolman and Colonel D Deans said the cost could even be higher. A mirage conversion course for fighter pilots, as an example, lasts a few weeks but costs in the region of R200 000 a pilot.

Practice bombs cost about R800 each, aviation fuel — which has rocketed in price in recent years — burns up more than 1 700 litres every flying hour and rockets, many of which are used in training, cost R200 each.

Because the airforce is recognised as one of the best training arenas for skilled labour and pilots — most airlines don't do preliminary pilot training

at all — SAAF trained personnel are eagerly snapped up by the business world.

Brigadier Moolman does not see this as a significant problem on all counts, "the airways as an example, serves our economy and within six months to a year after losing the pilot, another will be trained up to his standard."

But the SAAF has had problems with recruits who after 180 hours flying experience "lose interest" and drop out, only to enter the world of civil aviation with free training and wider experience.

To combat this they have lengthened the four year contract to 10 years. Pilots can still resign but then have to pay back the SAAF for all the hours flown, at R50 an hour. Flying experience in civvy street is about R45 an hour, with training generally restricted to that of Piper Cubs. If they remain for 10 years the pilots receive a "handsome gratuity."

There are now two courses a year which produce 120 pilots instead of the previous 60. To help cope with the increasing demands of the border

war, training is also being telescoped.

After 260 hours flying experience split between Harvards and Alouettes, Impalas or others, the pilot gets operational experience.

The retirement age has also been extended from 55 to 60 years old.

The air force considers a pilot as "becoming valuable" after five years of service. "It takes about seven years to become useful, at which stage the man will be about 28 years old and either a captain or a major," Brigadier Moolman said.

And that is where for years, commercial aviation has glided in and taken its pickings.

Although a major — a pilot with flight instructor status — earned as little as R800 a month (one example spoken to was earning this after 15 years experience) and will now earn in the region of R1 600 a month, it is still about half of what he could get on the airlines.

But the new salary scales will probably retain many officers who may

have felt forced out of the SAAF to meet family financial commitments. The SAAF also has a pension scheme which pays out 11/12ths of an employee's salary when he retires.

The medical scheme is fully comprehensive and an officer who is married with two children pays as little as R3 a month.

If he buys his own house, and is married, he gets a housing subsidy — in Brigadier Moolman's case this adds an extra R95 a month to his salary. Military houses are in short supply but those lucky enough to get one pay a nominal rent. A colonel pays R50 a month for a three bedroomed house, while for the same house a lower paid corporal would pay only R15 a month.

Many will remain in the SAAF rather than opt for the glamour of being an airline pilot. It is war games come true, for many, but for others this is intermingled with a sense of commitment to serving the country. For other pilots it's the fun of flying some of the world's most modern planes.

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DB sentence for Yeats criticised

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14/5/81
(84)

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Pretoria Bureau

A MILITARY court yesterday sentenced conscientious objector, Charles Yeats, 25 to one year in detention barracks, after his refusal to do any form of military service

Representatives of the South African Council of Churches and other religious groups sharply criticised the sentence, while urging the Government to amend the Defence Act to make provision for alternative forms of non-military service

Yeats was sentenced after the three members of the court had reached a majority decision according to Col P J de Klerk, the court's president

After lengthy legal argument by the defence over the possibility of imposing a fine on Yeats the court concluded that it could not do so

It also would not grant his request to be sent to a civilian prison instead of the detention barracks Yeats indicated that in the detention barracks he would refuse to wear an army uniform and to obey orders

This would probably lead to him being punished even further, Mr A Wilson, SC, who appeared for Yeats, told the court

Col de Klerk who adjourned the court on several occasions to consider the possibility of imposing a fine on Mr Yeats, said that he accepted that Yeats' beliefs in non-violent methods were genuine

He added that Yeats had made a good impression on the court and he could be re-charged following his release

"The court accepts that you are honest and your beliefs are based on Christian principles You have discharged the one upon you to prove that you had sufficient cause to refuse to do military service," Col de Klerk said

Afterwards Yeats and church representatives gathered outside the court and sang a hymn before he was whisked away to the detention barracks by military police

In a statement, nine clergymen including Archbishop Denis Hurley and Archbishop Bill Burnett, expressed great concern at the sentence

"We urge the Government to understand that in the circumstances, conscientious objection can be based on genuine religious and moral convictions We urge the Government to regularise the position of conscientious objectors"

The statement added that alternative non-military forms of national service should be provided and urged the Government to exercise to people like Yeats the humanity that should be characteristic of a Christian society

Mr Rob Robertson, a Presbyterian minister and convener of the SACC's committee on violence and non-violence, said the trial made clear that a conscientious objector was bound to follow his conscience

And yet, Mr Robertson said, the law provided no understanding of this position and no way of dealing with conscientious objectors other than by placing them in detention barracks

He said there was an urgent need for the revision of the law concerning conscientious objectors

Mr Carl Niehaus, white deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa in Alexandra, said the sentence confirmed South Africa was a totalitarian state where the state forced people to disobey their consciences

Mr Ian Macleod chairman of the Johannesburg Support Group for Conscientious Objectors, said South Africa was out of step with the rest of the Western world, which provided alternatives to military service

- 17 Groenewald, Sosiale Afstand by Afrikaans-sprekendes: Rhodesia since Federation.
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CT 14/5/81
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Objector sentenced to 12 months' detention

PRETORIA — Conscientious objector Charles Yeats was today sentenced to 12 months' detention by a Voortrekkerhoogte court martial

Yeats, 25, did not report for military training last July and faced a charge under the Defence Act

The president of the court, Colonel Pétrus de Klerk, said he wondered whether Yeats wanted to protect himself "in an ivory tower"

However, the court also found that Yeats was subjectively honest in the evidence he presented "You made a good impression on the court," Colonel De Klerk said

"You are intelligent and

acted in appreciation of knowing what would happen to you"

Colonel De Klerk said Yeats had 48 hours to make representations to the convening authority about the sentence

The court had to take into account that other people in a similar position and with a similar cause must be discouraged

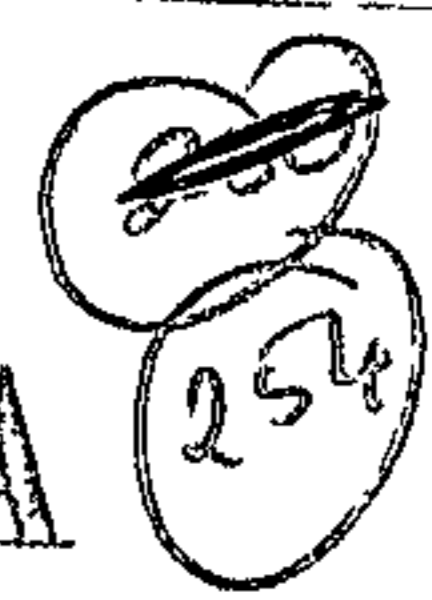
The court had to take into consideration Yeats's views and also those of national servicemen who were called up for initial service as well as camps. In several cases the periods of service were extended

"Some of the sons of our country have given their lives and others have been maimed," Colonel De Klerk said — Sapa

Americans seize mystery arms cargo said to be bound for SA

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13/5/81



Staff Reporters and Sapa
A mysterious cargo of arms, said to be destined for South Africa, has been seized by United States customs officials in Houston, Texas.
While first reports said the consignment, seized on an Austrian-registered Boeing 707 jetliner, was for this country, the nature of the cargo makes it unlikely that it was ordered by the South African Defence Force.
The Boeing was said to be carrying 2,200 military weapons, mainly M16 automatic rifles, magazine

clips, 0.38 calibre handguns and 0.357-calibre pistols.
The weapons were manufactured by Colt, and bought in Connecticut with a letter of credit issued by a European bank.
A South African Defence Force spokesman would not comment on the allegation that the arms were destined for South Africa. He said it was not Defence Force policy to comment on the acquisition or sale of weapons.
It would appear, however, that the SADF

would not need the weapons on the jet because South Africa manufactures its own rifles.
It has also been speculated that the arms could have been destined for Unita forces who are fighting a bush war against the MPLA in Angola.
Other possibilities are that the weapons could have been bought by Lesotho or Botswana. Unlike South Africa they have no arms boycott against them.
Another possibility is that the arms were for the IRA in Ireland and

the people involved put out a red herring that the weapons were destined for South Africa.
Six people were arrested when the weapons were seized. Two men from England and the four member Austrian flight crew were taken into custody and will be charged today with violations of the US Neutrality Act.
American customs authorities said the men carried a false US State Department licence permitting the exports of munitions of war.

Military service obligation: man wins appeal

254/15/15/8
5/10/76

BLOEMFONTEIN — A man who has lost his South African citizenship yesterday won his appeal against liability to continue doing military service and training.

The Appeal Court upheld the appeal of Mr Liam Brink Keeley, whose parents live in Westdene, Benoni, against a judgment of the Transvaal Supreme Court on September 19 last year.

Mr Justice C D J Theron had held that it seemed clear that once a person was a member of the Citizen Force the fact that he thereafter lost his South African citizenship did not automatically result in his losing or being divested of his membership of the Citizen Force.

Mr Keeley underwent military training from 1969 to 1970 and subsequently attended regular parades.

In 1973 he obtained a South African passport and travelled to Europe and Japan.

In 1975 he married a Japanese girl but was unable to obtain employment in Japan.

He returned to South Africa but could not obtain a visa for his wife.

He went back to Japan on a tourist visa.

In 1976 he obtained an

Irish passport after providing proof that his South African passport had been cancelled.

In terms of Irish law Mr Keeley was entitled to Irish citizenship because his grandfather was Irish by birth.

Mr and Mrs Keeley and their two children came to South Africa in April last year after Mrs Keeley had obtained a visa which had to be renewed every three months for a maximum of a year.

In May last year Mr Keeley received call-up papers to attend a three-month camp in an operational area.

He notified the authorities that he was no longer a South African citizen.

He contended that he was not liable for military training or service in South Africa.

Mr Justice Theron found that Keeley was brought squarely within the ambit of Section 2 of the Defence Act.

Because he had not completed his military training and service, he remained liable to do so.

The loss of citizenship was irrelevant.

Mr P A Solomon, for Mr Keeley, submitted that by taking out Irish citizenship while outside South Africa, and not being a minor, Mr Keeley by a vo-

luntary and formal act, ceased to be a South African citizen on February 5 1976.

Therefore, at the time in 1980, when the question arose as to whether or not he was obliged to attend the military camp, Mr Keeley was not a South African citizen and therefore not bound by the terms of section 3(1)(B) of the Defence Act to render military service.

Mr J L van der Merwe, for the Minister of Defence, said that section 21 of the Defence Act made it clear that any person who was a member of the Citizen Force on or after December 31 1973, was bound to serve in the force for a period of 10 years, except where he had been assigned to the force in terms of section 8 of the Act.

Where a person had not completed the period to which he was committed he was bound to do so even after the expiry of the 10-year period.

The appeal yesterday was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Holmes (Acting Judge of Appeal), who upheld the appeal with costs.

Reasons will be filed later — Sapa

Call-up: former SA man wins appeal

RDM

5/5/81

254

BLOEMFONTEIN — A man who has lost his South African citizenship today won his appeal against a ruling that he was liable to continue doing military service and training

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein upheld the appeal of Mr Liam Brink Keeley, whose parents live in Benoni, against a judgment of the Transvaal Supreme Court on September 19 last year

In that judgment, Mr Justice C D J Theron said it seemed clear that once a person was a member of the Citizen Force, the subsequent loss of his South African citizenship did not automatically result in his losing, or being divested of, his Citizen Force liability

Mr Keeley underwent military training in 1969/70 and subsequently attended regular parades

In 1973 he travelled to Europe and Japan on a South African passport

In 1975 he married a Japanese, but was unable to obtain employment in Japan

He returned to South Africa, but could not obtain a visa for his wife. He returned to Japan on a tourist visa

In 1976 he obtained an Irish passport on the proof that his South African one had been cancelled

In terms of Irish law, Mr Keeley was entitled to Irish citizenship as his grandfather was Irish by birth

He was advised that in terms of the SA Citizenship Act (No 44 of 1949) he had ceased to be a South African citizen

Mr and Mrs Keeley and their two children visited South Africa in April 1980 after Mrs Keeley had obtained a visa

In May last year Mr Keeley received papers calling him up for a three-month camp in an operational area

He notified the authorities he was no longer a South African citizen. He contended that he was not liable for military training or service in South Africa

In the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Theron found Mr Keeley's case fell within the ambit of Section 21 of the Defence Act. As he had not completed his military training and service, he remained liable to do so. The loss of his citizenship was irrelevant

Section 22 of the Citizenship Act provided that whenever a person ceased to be a South African citizen, he was not "discharged from any obligation in respect of any act done before he ceased to be a South African citizen"

This, in the view of Mr Justice Theron, included obligations under the Defence Act

In the appeal Mr P A Solomon, for Mr Keeley, submitted that by taking out Irish citizenship, while outside South Africa, by a voluntary and formal act, he ceased to be a South African citizen on February 5, 1976

Therefore, at the time of his 1980 call-up, Mr Keeley was not bound by the provisions of Section 3(1)(b) of the Defence Act to render military service

Mr Solomon argued that Section 21 of the Defence Act ceased to apply to Mr Keeley when he was deprived of his South African citizenship

Even if one assumed that the termination of his citizenship did not remove him from the ambit of Section 21, in terms of this section his liability to serve in the Citizen Force continued for 10 years — which had expired at the end of 1978

He was, therefore, not liable for military service at the time the issue arose in 1980

Mr J L van der Merwe, for the Minister of Defence, said Section 21 of the Defence Act made it clear that any person who was a member of the Citizen Force on or after December 31, 1973, was bound to serve in the force for a period of 10 years, unless he had been assigned to the force in terms of Section 8 of the Act

A person who had not completed the period to which he was committed was bound to do so, even after the expiry of the 10-year period

Mr Van der Merwe submitted that Section 21 was applicable to everyone, whether or not they were citizens or volunteers, or whatever the position

The provisions of this section were applicable to everyone who was a member of the Citizen Force after December 31, 1973, as Mr Keeley clearly was

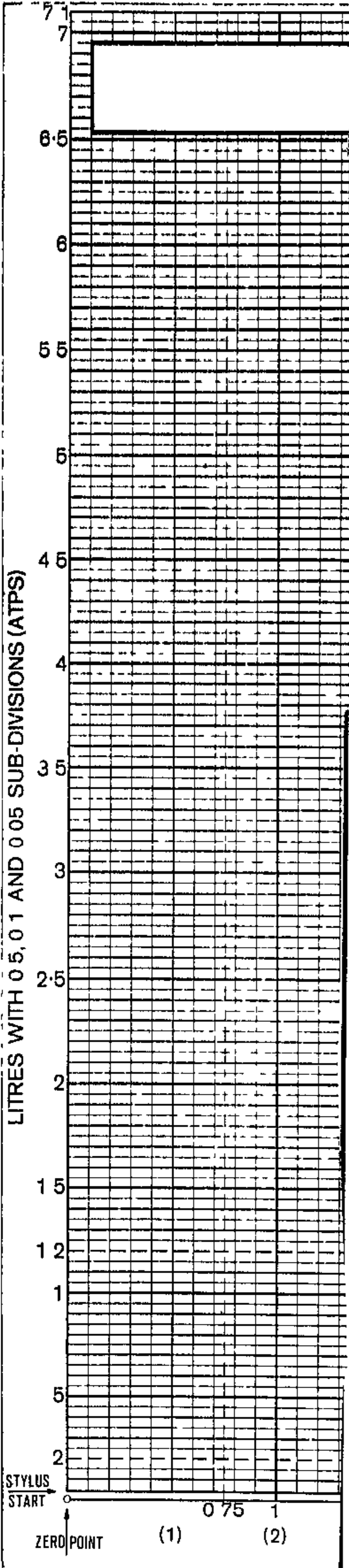
Although non-citizens could only be called up in certain limited circumstances, once a person had become a member of the citizen force, the question of his citizenship fell away

Mr Van der Merwe drew the court's attention to regulations under the Defence Act possibly material to the decision in this case

Regulation 22(1)(e) states that a member of the Citizen Force or the commandos is discharged — except for an obligation laid on him by Section 2(3) or (4) of the Act — by satisfactory proof of the termination of his South African citizenship, or if the particular person is not a citizen, by satisfactory proof of the termination of his domicile in South Africa

It appeared that in terms of this regulation, Mr Keeley would be entitled to his discharge from the Citizen Force, as he had apparently tendered satisfactory proof of the termination of his citizenship

The Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Holmes (acting Judge of Appeal), upheld the appeal with costs. Reasons will be filed later — Sapa



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LITRES WITH SUB-DIVISIONS (BTPS) @ 20°C (AMBIENT TEMP)

Labour 'focus of onslaught'

CT-15/5/87 254

THE labour field had become the "focal point" of the onslaught against South Africa, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, said in Cape Town last night.

Addressing the Employers' Union, General Malan said there had been continuous attempts by the African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions to politicize blacks and coloured workers in South Africa.

"The labour field will increasingly become an operational area where people will have to withstand an onslaught as severe as that on our borders," General Malan said.

He added that the struggle for the hearts and minds of the workers had to be won and

added that this "struggle" could not be waged overtly.

It was no secret that the forces of international communism wanted to use the worker to help achieve their aims, he said.

General Malan said South Africa was the powerhouse and the workshop of the African continent. The country, however, needed peace and stability to be able to assist developing countries in Africa.

He said Angola should seek co-operation with SA instead of sheltering guerilla forces and providing them with bases.

General Malan said it was important that SA's soldiers in the operational area knew they had the unqualified support of everyone at home — Sapa

Liam is happy as court lifts his service Sword of Damocles

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STP
15/5/81

By Ian Macdonald

Liam Keeley of Benoni is a man with a big weight off his mind after winning his appeal to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday to be exempted from military service on the grounds that he is no longer a South African citizen

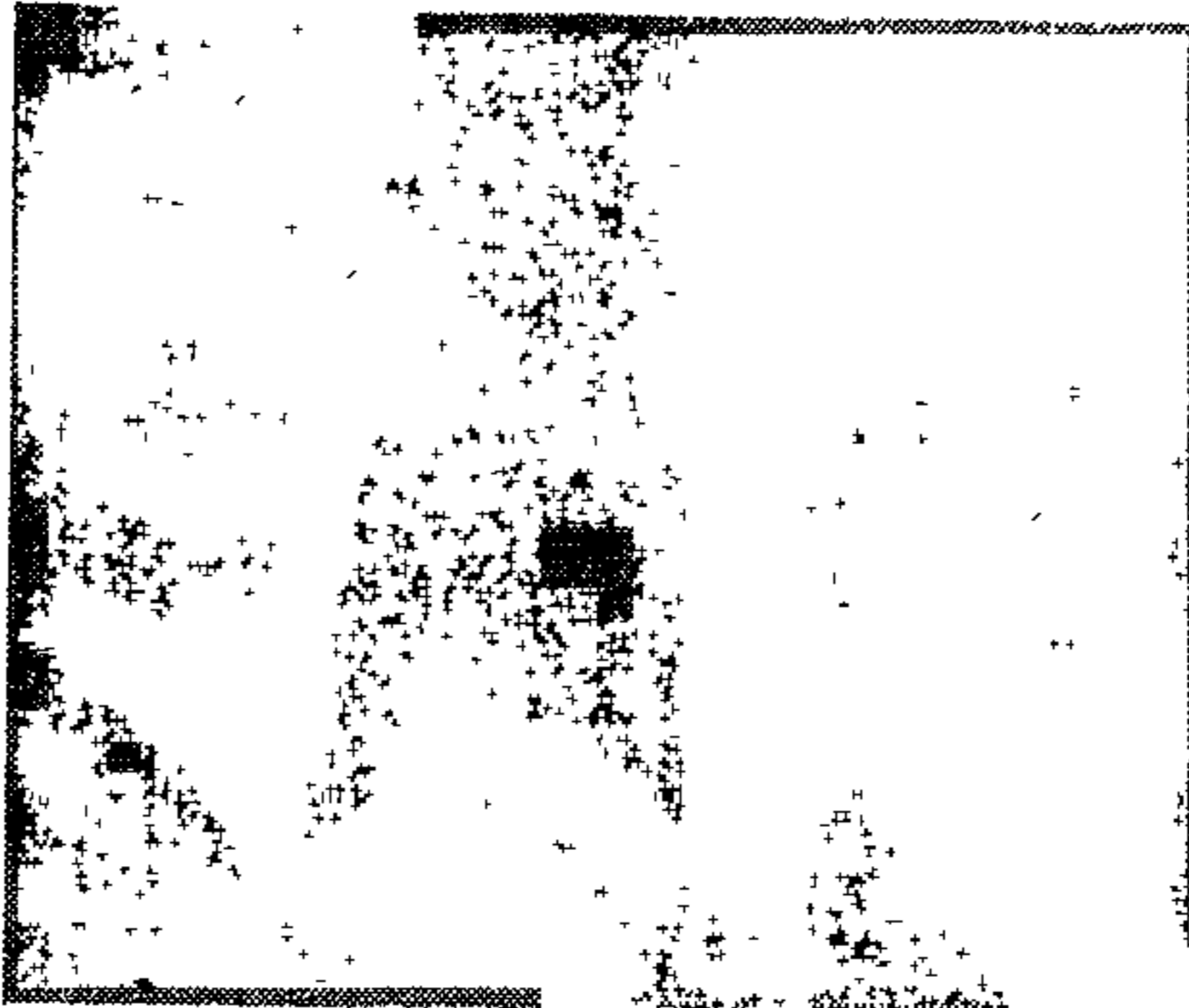
At his parents' home in Westdene, Benoni, the soft-spoken karate instructor said he was "very pleased" to have won the case

ADVICE

"My attorney encouraged me to fight the judgment and I'm very pleased I followed his advice, even though I wasn't sure or optimistic about the outcome," he said

"It's a big weight off my mind, and I can really start planning my life now."

"My wife and I will stay here at least until the end of the year, but we



Happiness at last for Mr and Mrs Liam Keeley of Benoni after hearing yesterday that Mr Keeley had won his appeal to the Appeal Court not to undergo military service on the grounds that he is no longer a South African citizen.

are definitely going back to Japan"

Mr Keeley's Japanese wife, Toshiko, said simply she was "very happy with

the court's decision."

The appeal was upheld by Mr Justice Holmes with costs, after Mr Keeley's application not to do mi-

litary service was dismissed by Mr Justice Theron in the Pretoria Supreme Court last year

Mr Justice Theron found that once a person became liable for national service, for whatever reason, his liability was not affected by a change in citizenship

In 1976 Mr Keeley obtained an Irish passport and had been advised that he was no longer a South African citizen

However, when he and his wife came to South Africa from Japan last year Mr Keeley was called up for a three-month camp in an operational area

IRRELEVANT

He notified the authorities that he was not a South African citizen but Mr Justice Theron found that Keeley had not completed his military training and remained liable

● See Page 6.

Moves for ^{Argus} review of ^{15/5/81} Yeats case ²⁵⁴

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Representations on behalf of conscientious objector Charles Yeats, 25, who was sentenced to 12 months' detention by a military tribunal this week, have been made to the confirming authority

This was confirmed by a military spokesman in Pretoria today

Yeats a former head boy of Hilton College and Natal schools rugby captain, was convicted of refusing to undergo military training without good reason by a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte

His sentence comes into force only after it has been confirmed. He had 48 hours in which to make representations to the confirming authority

Yeats refused to undergo military training on religious grounds. The court martial found that this was not good reason in terms of the law

It is understood the Yeats defence team proposes to use all the provisions in the military code with a view to making representations against his conviction and sentence

There is provision in the Defence Act for his case to be dealt with by a council for review

The council is made up of a judge or magistrate, or retired judge or magistrate, and an officer of the permanent force and another officer who has experience in the field of service

Yeats's defence lawyers are also considering the possibility of an application for review to the Supreme Court

Although there is no provision for appeal against the decision of a military court, the right of the Supreme Court to review its proceedings are retained

The sentence of 12 months in detention barracks would not count towards his military service

Once Yeats has served the 12 months he could be called up for service again and should he still refuse he would be sentenced again, a military spokesman said

This could be repeated until he was no longer liable for military service.

Argus 15/5/81 254

Court sets aside call-up

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Liam Keeley has a big weight off his mind after winning an appeal in Bloemfontein yesterday to be exempted from military service on the grounds that he is no longer a South African citizen.

The soft-spoken karate instructor said at his parents' home in Westdene, Benoni: 'My attorney encouraged me to fight the judgment, and I'm very pleased. I followed his advice, even though I wasn't sure or optimistic about the outcome.'

'I can really start planning my life now

'I wasn't able to plan with this hanging over me — it was so annoying not to know where I was from month to month.'

'My wife and I will stay here at least until the end of the year, but we are definitely going back to Japan.'

'Even the fact that I got a final decision on the matter is a great relief.'

His Japanese wife, Toshiko, said simply that she was 'very happy' about the court's decision.

Mr Keeley's original application not to do military service was dismissed by Mr Justice Theron in the Supreme Court, Pretoria last year.

He ruled that once a person became liable for national service, his liability was not affected by a change in citizenship.

In 1976 Mr Keeley obtained an Irish passport, and was told he was no longer a South African citizen.

However, when he and his wife came to South Africa from Japan in 1980, he was called up for a three months camp in an operational area.

Yesterday's appeal was heard by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, Mr Justice Muller, Mr Justice Kotze, Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Hole, Acting Judge of Appeal.

Jooses Armscor link in gun riddle

S. Times 17/5/81

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Officials had previously stated they had tape-recordings of the arrested men identifying their destination as Johannesburg

Invoice

"But it isn't just the assertions of the crew," a prosecutor, Mr Mike Brown, said "There is an invoice for the weapons"

The seizure is claimed to be the largest single arms haul in US customs history

It was the result of a 'sting' operation mounted by undercover agents after the customs department had been tipped off by a legitimate arms dealer who is a former US border guard

The British suspects had shown the dealer a fraudulent "end-user certificate" indicating the arms were authorised for the Sudan Government

The customs bought the arms from the manufacturer in Connecticut — "enough for a war" said one agent — and it claims to have infiltrated the smuggling operation to the point where agents even trucked the consignment to Houston airport

They pounced at 7pm on Tuesday as hundreds of fully automatic M-16 assault rifles were about to be stowed aboard a chartered Boeing 707 jet belonging to an Austrian firm Montana Austria

UNITED States Federal agents are trying to establish the authenticity of an invoice made out to Armscor, South Africa's official weapons manufacturing and purchasing agency.

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

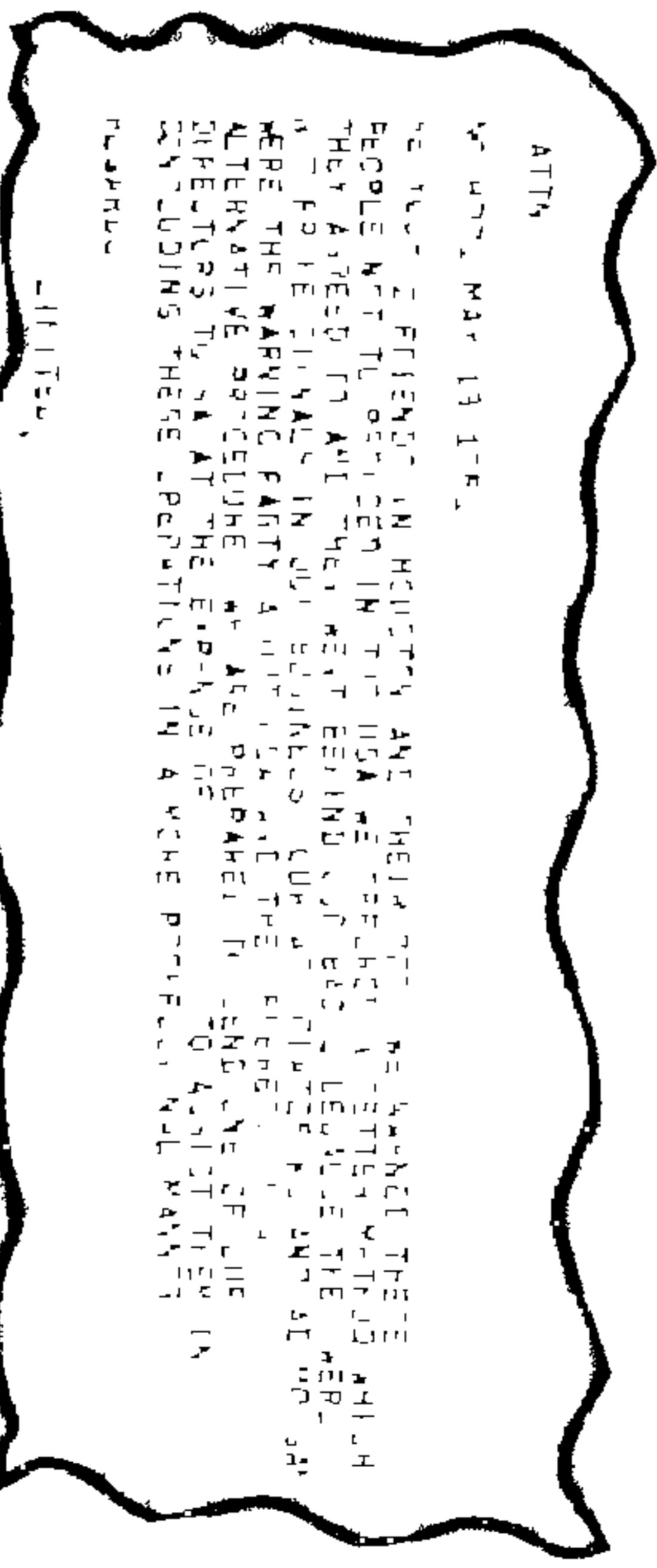
The invoice was seized in Houston this week along with about R1-million worth of weapons. The document is marked "secret" and appears real, say federal prosecutors

A State Department official would confirm only that the matter was being "addressed directly with the South African Government"

Three Britons and three Australian aircrew are being held in Texas on charges of conspiring to illicitly fly the arms to South Africa using a fake clearance certificate giving Sudan as their destination

They face possible five to 10-year sentences if convicted

Interpol and Scotland Yard are among the agencies which have been called into the widening investigation



The South African telex connection... some of the names have been deleted

Also seized were crates of grenade launchers and carbines — 2 200 weapons in all, apparently fulfilling the mystery invoice

One source said the pilot had planned to leave early on Tuesday afternoon but had decided to wait until dark when he found his shipment was firearms

The Britons were prepared to pay the dealer with a \$1.5-million (R1.2-million) line of credit from a Paris bank. They also

carried large amounts of cash it was claimed.

The six accused will appear in court on Wednesday a preliminary review of the evidence

Angolan rebels

They they will also seek a reduction of bail, which is set at a total of close to R3-million

The six are London brokers John Parks, aged 43 and Peter Tower, 50 pilot George Bellamy, co-pilot Manfred Stoss and

crew members Peter Lentz and Heinz Polini

"The final destination of the arms is pure speculation," insists US customs spokesman Mr Charles Conroy

In Johannesburg, NEIL HOOPER confirmed that the six arrested men were acting for a South African organisation buying arms for Unita, the Angolan rebel movement headed by Dr Jonas Savimbi

Two of the arrested men operate a British front company

for the South African organisation which was paying for the arms through a Swiss bank account

The Sunday Times was shown a copy of a telex sent from Britain to South Africa on Wednesday, shortly after the arrest of the men in Houston became public

It reads, "Re your 2 friends in Houston and their 707. We warned these people not to proceed in the USA. We offered a better method which they agreed to and then went behind our backs because they were not professionals in our business"

"Our associates KS and AD Morgan were the warning party about USA and the offerers of an alternative procedure"

"We are prepared to send one of our directors to SA at the expense of (name of organisation deleted) to assist them in concluding these operations in a more professional manner"

KS and AD Morgan is a British firm which recently offered a South African arms dealer 3 000 Russian-built AKM assault rifles which the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade had for sale

Unita guns spiked

was smugglers
walk into trap

S. Tribune
17/5/81 Tribune Bureau

LONDON: The 1 300 guns seized by American customs officials at Houston airport, Texas, this week were possibly destined for the Unita forces fighting in Angola.

The weapons could first have travelled through South Africa.

American law enforcement and intelligence sources said that they had no doubt that the guns — worth about \$1 million — would have come to South Africa first.

"The arms were destined for Johannesburg but they could have gone anywhere from there," said US customs agent Charles Conroy in Houston. The Unita forces of Jonas Savimbi in Angola were the obvious place for the final destination, he said.

Inquiries this week in Austria, Germany, South Africa, Britain and the United States have revealed a story of corruption and double-dealing involving forged documents, political connivance and a variety of intelligence services.

The men behind the arms deal were two British arms dealers — John Parks, 43, from Eastleigh, Hampshire, and Peter Towers, from Wiltshire.

Parks and Towers bought an end-user certificate — a document which would enable them to buy and export weapons — from an unemployed former Sudanese Government official.

When arrested they had a purchase order for the guns, allegedly issued by the South African Government's arms procurement company, Armaments Corporation Limited (Armcor). This document will be an exhibit in the court case.

A Defence Force spokesman said "It is known SADE policy not to comment on any allegations about the acquisition or sale of weapons."

Fatal mistake

The front for the operation was a firm called Servotech, registered in Lichtenstein, although Parks and Towers used offices in Hamburg.

Armed with their phoney end-user certificate and with large amounts of finance, they approached a small Viennese charter airline, Montana Fluggesellschaft, and asked it to fly rifles from Houston, Texas, to South Africa.

The airline owner, Hans Jorge Stuckl 41, a former Austrian Airlines pilot, approached the Austrian authorities for approval for the flight. He was told that approval would be given provided they were hunting rifles and did not break the arms embargo.

Servotech then said that the cargo would be metalware and there were no further problems against approval.

"You can't afford to be choosy when you run a small charter business in these days of recession," said Mr Stuckl.

S. Tribune 17/5/81

RANDOM PAGE

Unita
guns
spiked

dealer was a former border patrol agent. He tipped off the authorities.

Three customs agents established a fictitious company, Merlin Trading Company, and approached Towers, saying they could get his arms by pulling strings in the US Government.

Towers allegedly told the Merlin men he was buying the guns for Armcor and gave them a letter of credit for 1.5 million dollars drawn on a Dallas bank.

"They just handed the money over to us," marvelled a customs agent. "It was going so good, it was kind of scary."

The guns were to be bought from Colt in Hartford, Connecticut, who co-operated in the plan. They were driven to Houston by a policeman.

Towers and Parks flew from London to Houston last Tuesday to complete the deal.

The Austrian plane's captain, Manchester-born George Bellamy, had planned to leave in the afternoon, flying to South Africa via Cape Verde. When he saw the invoice indicating his shipment was firearms, he decided to wait until dark.

At 6pm the arms lorry arrived. Everybody in the cargo terminal area was an agent.

"We were posing as truck drivers, cargo loaders. Everywhere you looked were law en-

Cont.

Sunday - Tribune

17-5-81

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The smugglers then made a fatal mistake. They applied to the office of munitions control in Arlington Virginia, for an export licence for the weapons they required. They produced their fraudulent end-user certificate from the Sudan.

Probably unknown to these men, the US Government agency receives about one such crooked application a week. Checks in Khartoum showed the certificate was false.

The Americans decided to ensnare the smugglers. The hook was baited irresistibly when the office of munitions control issued an export licence.

The shopping list was impressive: 796 M16 assault rifles, 350 M16 carbines with shorter barrels, 100 grenade launchers, 230 assorted handguns and about a million rounds of ammunition.

About a month ago, Tower contacted a legitimate firearms dealer about the order. The

END PAGE 31

agent
"We were posing as truck drivers, cargo loaders. Everywhere you looked were law enforcement personnel but the Britons didn't have a clue" said one customs officer.

As the goods were loaded on the plane, Towers, Parks, Bellamy and the Austrian crew members were arrested.

"Sorry, gentlemen, you're under arrest," said a customs officer.

"They had half-quizzical looks on their faces," said agent Claude Smith. "It was like they were asking 'heh when is the joke over and when are you going to take these handcuffs off us?'"

The men now face charges of violating US neutrality and of conspiracy.

At a court hearing this week, they were described as international vagabonds.

COMMENT

POLITICAL comment in this issue, unless otherwise stated, is the responsibility of Ian Wylie, Political headlines and posters by John Hendry. Both of 85 Field Street, Durban.

Yeats has plan for non-military service

'Let us work in the rural areas'

S. Tribune
17/5/81

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BEFORE being sentenced to a year in detention barracks for following his conscience and refusing to do military service, former Hilton headboy Charles Yeats sent a proposal for non-military national service to the Chaplain General of the Defence Force.

This week Mr Yeats, whose lawyers have asked for his sentence to be reviewed, told the military tribunal which sentenced him that he had asked the exemption board to allow him to do non-military service.

And in a letter to the Sunday Tribune at the end of April he outlines the form this kind of service could take.

Basic to his ideas is the belief that a great need exists for relief work to be done in the rural areas of South Africa. He cites as an example the Msinga area in the Tugela Valley which, he believes, will probably be declared a disaster area by the end of winter if the drought continues.

"Then assistance will be directed by the military, whose presence the black inhabitants do not welcome," he says.

"Relief work is inadequate if not tied to a rural development programme. Drought conditions will recur, es-

Tribune Reporter

pecially if predictions of a seven-year dry spell prove correct. A national response is clearly required, which should make use of non-military national servicemen working in rural development projects," he says.

His proposal for non-military service was given to the Chaplain General of the Defence Force by Mr Yeats before his arrest earlier this year.

"The proposal is the bare bones of a non-military national service idea. My plea for support is directed at those parents whose sons have expressed a preference for non-military national service, and to the State which must eventually recognise that conditions in certain rural areas present an equal, if not greater, threat to any the country faces on its borders," Mr Yeats says in the letter to the Sunday Tribune.

In his proposal he points out that the cost involved in prosecuting people who refuse to undergo military training is great.

"The cost can be measured in two ways: first, the growing numbers of young men leaving South Africa to avoid military service represent a permanent skills drain. Then the services of conscientious objectors sen-

tenced to detention barracks could be used in non-military national service projects.

"This proposal is made to remedy an omission in existing legislation, and to eliminate the unnecessary cost to society resulting from the way in which conscientious objectors are treated," he says.

He says there are many projects in South Africa in need of the services of conscientious objectors. Rural projects, in particular, have such limited resources that they can pay no more than subsistence wages.

This and the relative isolation of projects, make it difficult to retain skilled staff.

"The high turnover of workers is disruptive," he says. "For this reason conscientious objectors, who are willing to make a long-term commitment to a project, would be welcome."

In order to compensate for the hardship of military service, conscientious objectors ought to serve for a longer period, he says.

A three-year service contract, he feels, would be more than adequate, "given that conditions in rural areas may be considerably more primitive than those in military bar-

racks

"The three-year service contract would in addition serve as a test of sincerity. It also ought to allay fears of the military authorities that conscripts were being given a "soft option."

Non-military national servicemen would also be subject to a disciplinary code. The maximum penalty for an offence would entail termination of the service contract and the offender would then be liable to serve the remainder of his national service obligation in detention barracks.

Conscientious objectors doing non-military national service would fall under the control of the department of agriculture, according to Mr Yeats, "because the work is likely to be of a developmental nature."

They would be administered by a junior secretary who would make out the initial service contract and supervise pay and disciplinary matters through a church and Project nominees committee. This committee would consist of a nominee from each church denomination and one from each project involving conscientious objectors.

Objectors would be represented on the committee by one elected member per project.

The committee would have the task of screening conscientious objectors, screen projects making application for the services of conscientious objectors, selecting objectors for specific projects, supervising the lives, work and working conditions of objectors and applying the disciplinary code.

Mr Yeats says that on receipt of notice of conscientious objection, the Exemption Board of the Department of Defence could then respond by offering a three-year alternative service option.

Only a minor change to the Defence Act is required to implement the alternative service proposal, says Mr Yeats.

He concludes his proposal by saying that conscientious objection is a human right.

CONVICTION OF MOLL AND STEELE

SPARKED YEATS' RETURN TO REPUBLIC

CHARLES Yeats had sent a proposal for non-military national service to the Chaplain General of the Defence Force when he read the decision of Christian conscientious objectors Peter Moll and Richard Steele.

Today Yeats, 25, is back in South Africa — and serving the fourth day of his 12-month sentence in military detention barracks.

In the introduction to a series of essays on conscientious objection, the former Hilton College and Natal schools

rugby captain wrote that the decision by Moll and Steele to refuse military call-up — their "Christian witness" — made it impossible to remain in exile.

On Wednesday he was sentenced to a year in DB for refusing to perform his military service.

In passing sentence, the president of the court martial, Colonel P. J. de Klerk, said he accepted that Yeats "does sincerely believe and is bound by his conscience not to take part in military activity."

His four essays, written after his return home last year, explain why Yeats — with his outstanding school record and his B

Comm and MBA degrees, the virtual personification of a white South African success story — decided to follow Moll and Steele into DB.

"I would not be registering as a conscientious objector if it were not for the witness of Peter (Moll) and Richard (Steele). My testimony is given in support of their peacemaking," he writes in the introduction to his essays.

"A book I found most helpful (while considering the issue of national service) was *Is Revolution Change?* A chapter titled *The Way of Christ* convinced me that Christians

ought not to participate in violent revolution.

"I attempted to translate this chapter to South Africa. My conclusion was that if I expected black Christians to adopt non-violent means of initiating change, a similar commitment was required on my part.

"This commitment... needed to embrace a refusal to serve in the Defence Force."

In 1977 and again the following year he informed the SADF of his intention to refuse military service, and requested a non-military posting.

When the exemption board refused to consider

this request, Yeats left South Africa for Britain.

"Perhaps I might not have returned to South Africa for years," his account continues, "but this was not God's will for me.

"I am convinced that the Christian duty to share Christ's suffering love for his enemies overrules any concept of justice man attempts to apply to the evil of war. I am therefore a conscientious objector to all war."

In a separate statement, Yeats wrote that in an unavoidable war, he would be prepared to serve in a military, but non-combatant role.

Upgrade under way at walkout military base

Pretoria Bureau

STEPS have been taken at the Elandsfontein military base to implement projects, planned some time ago, to improve living conditions at the camp where 96 trainee cooks went absent without leave, a Defence Force spokesman announced yesterday.

The trainees, who staged a walkout in protest at inadequate toilet and washing facilities and a lack of telephones, have all since returned to the camp.

They have been sentenced to between seven and 21 days in detention. Of these sentences, 92 have been suspended.

A board of inquiry into the incident found some of the grievances legitimate. These had mainly to do with the lack of hot water and inadequate toilet and washing facilities.

Colonel M Nortje, a Defence Force spokesman, said yesterday that projects dealing with water supply, electricity and the installation of additional phones had been planned for some time.

He said the Post Office was installing additional phone lines. Extra mobile toilet facilities, containing showers, wash-basins and toilets, had also been bought. One of these units was installed before the soldiers went Awol and the rest were being installed at present.

A private contractor has been given the tender to supply Elandsfontein temporarily with water from a borehole.

A contract has been signed and the Rand Water Board is building a water system to replace the two huge water tanks which have been supplying the base.

Electricity supplied by Escom will replace the existing field generator supply. This means hot water will be available regularly in the showers.

Col Nortje said there was a possibility the Elandsfontein base would eventually have permanent buildings, but emphasised that the idea behind this base was to provide training under difficult field conditions.

Role of army is disputed

By CHARLES MOGALE
A SENIOR official of the West Rand Administration Board yesterday denied that the army had taken control of the township during the 1976 riots in Soweto

Mr A S Strydom was being cross-examined in the case before the Rand Supreme Court in which Wrab is claiming for damage to its property during the riots from Santam Insurance Company

At the time of the outbreak of the riots, Mr Strydom was the senior superintendent in charge of the board's police. Appearing in the witness box for the third day yesterday, Mr Strydom said that shortly after the outbreak of the violence, a Col Prinsloo of the South African Defence Force had approached him and announced "I have come to take over"

Col Prinsloo's offer was turned down

Mr Strydom said the army officer had brought with him "a few jeeps" and was accompanied by a small group of his men. Mr Strydom admitted that at that time the situation in the townships seemed out of control. Col Prinsloo, he said, was not aware of the real situation when he came

Mr Strydom also said he thought the Black Consciousness Movement had originated in America and its spiritual father was Dr Martin Luther King. The South African Student Organisation, as far as he knew had been demanding an education on the same level for blacks as others. They also wanted one education department for all races

Former Officer

'sa' in arrears?

State alleges he killed 14 men during bloody battle in Misinga district

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A FORMER Defence Force officer who is said to have hired himself out as a mercenary and allegedly killed 14 men during a single bloody encounter in the Misinga district in the Zululana district is to go on trial in the capital next month.

The man, whom the State claims killed 14 men during a bloody encounter in the Misinga district in the Zululana district is to go on trial in the capital next month.

Other allegations levelled at him in an indictment...

along to 15 pages are charges of faction fighting, conspiracy to commit murder, possession of unlicensed firearms, illegal possession of ammunition, conspiracy to deal in firearms without a permit, two counts under the Terrorism Act, two counts of fraud and two counts of the Defence Act.

The State alleges that Mr Verster, who appeared briefly yesterday for a summons to appear for trial, was a lieutenant with 3 Parachute Battalion, Pietermaritzburg during 1979 when the offences allegedly took place.

During the year, it is alleged, he recruited several other white men — one of them a former policeman — to support the Sishole faction against the Zwane side who

were fighting each other in the T gela Ferry-Misinga area. Plans were made to kill Zwane officers for payment and procure cheap sub-machine guns in Johannesburg for resale to blacks in Natal.

Then, the indictment further alleges, he purchased the guns, maintained them for the Sishole clan and shot at Zwanes while being paid for his services.

He also at various times sold a 9 mm pistol — standard army issue — to a black man who had a permit, defrauded two others by accepting payment for guns which he never supplied and 'sworped' seven R12 automatic rifle magazines such a sergeant in the Dundee Commando for 303 ammunition in 1979, the State claims.

This ammunition he used in attacks on blacks or handed over to other blacks for use in battle.

The 14 counts of murder arise from June 1979, when he allegedly took part in a fight near Jobs Hill in the Misinga district which claimed the lives of 22 men.

Mr Verster is believed to have shot at Zwanes while acting in common purpose with the Sisholes and being paid to do the job.

The two terrorism charges originate from his allegedly supplying weapons to Africans while knowing he was participating in illegal battles.

Monetary losses

He also, it is alleged, conspired to supply ammunition...

fighting in the district which could have led to the disruption of the maintenance of law and order as well as 'encouraging' general chaos and disorder.

This in turn had been calculated to cause a person, or the State, monetary losses.

Mr Verster first appeared on the charges in the Dundee Magistrate's Court last month.

Although he was due to go on trial yesterday, counsel requested a postponement of the hearing on the grounds that Mr Verster wished to brief senior counsel for his defence.

The Durban Board employee appeared fleetingly before Mr Justice Page yesterday before being whisked away by his counsel, Mr Eugene van Zuydam, from the historic College Road Court — scene of many faction-fightings.

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Border landmine kills 3 soldiers

254

The deaths of three national servicemen who died in a landmine incident in the operational area yesterday have been announced.

They were Second Lieutenant Stephen Solomon Hansen, (19), Sapper Anthony Christoffel Strydom (19) and Sapper Jan Hendrik Smit, (19).

Lieutenant Hansen was the son of Mr and Mrs S.S Hansen of 2 Grylls Street, Rovallan Park, Port Elizabeth. Sapper Strydom was the son of Mrs A M Strydom of 59 Sixth Street, Boksburg North, and Sapper Smith was the son of Mrs R. Watson of 1217

Rooiels Street, Moregloed, Pretoria.

Security forces had shot dead seven Swapo insurgents during the last week in separate skirmishes in northern SWA/Namibia. Major-General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the SWA/Namibia Territory Force, announced in Windhoek today.

He also said Angolan MPLA forces had shot at a South African soldier who was collecting water on the SWA/Namibian side of the Okavango River, near the border.

The soldier was not wounded. — Sapa.

Mystery over defence alliance

RDM
21/5/81

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Wishful thinking by unofficial strategists — or the first signs of a South Atlantic anti-Russian alliance?

That was the question being asked this week after overseas reports that well-connected North Americans, South Africans and Latin Americans plan to meet at Buenos Aires on May 26.

Mystery surrounds the identity of the South African representatives at the meeting, said to have been called to lay the foundations for a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation as a counter-measure against the growing Russian presence in the Indian Ocean and westwards.

The formation of a united front similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato) has long been mooted by South Africa, and while various Latin American countries have shown interest at times, the concept has always foundered on political realities.

In the past few weeks, however, reports of such a meeting have obtained such currency in New York, that it has been condemned by the chairman of the United Nations Apartheid Committee, Mr B Akporode Clark, of Nigeria.

He called for a boycott of the conference, which he described

as "racist", and said South Africa's inclusion in such a pact would be a "hostile act" against the rest of Africa.

The Rand Daily Mail's correspondent in New York reported last week that representatives from South Africa, the United States, Argentina, Brazil and other Latin American countries were expected in Buenos Aires on May 26, adding that a retired US officer, General Vernon Walters — a roving ambassador for President Ronald Reagan — would be among the participants.

But who will speak for South Africa? The Foreign Secretary, Dr Brand Fourie, has denied that any of his diplomats will attend.

And two prominent local observers of strategic affairs have been unable to throw any light on the matter.

One, Professor Mike Hough, of the University of Pretoria's Institute of Strategic Studies, believes the South African representatives will be "an academic group".

His organisation, the only one of its kind in South Africa, was not involved.

"Really, I don't think one should get very serious about it," he said, pointing out that there was nothing to prevent Nato members from acting in the South Atlantic.

Argus 21/5/81

Objectors: Call on NGK to act

(490) (254)

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH — The time may have arrived when the Ned Geref Kerk should join the search for a possible neutral alternative for persons with real conscientious objections to national service

This is the view expressed in Konteks, the student newspaper of the Stellenbosch University theological seminary

The editorial states that it was generally accepted that NGK ministers served in the Defence Force as chaplains after completing their studies

NOT ORDINARY

The refusal of Charles Yeats to do military service had again placed the matter in the news, the editorial said

'Yeats was not an ordinary draft dodger who rejected the authority of the State

'He based his refusal to do active service in the SADF on his conviction that the border war is the result of an unjust political system depriving people of their rights and privileges

'For this reason he applied to serve in a non-combatant capacity in a unit not connected with the SADF. He even declared himself willing to serve for a longer period than expected'

NOT CONDONED

The editorial quotes The Argus of May 13 where Archbishop Denis Hurley stated that Yeats could not condone the actions of terrorists, but could nevertheless weep over the situation that drove them to take up arms against fellow countrymen

The Ned Geref Kerk is already accused that it is the church of the status quo, that the church uncritically supports the Government and, by participating in the SADF, actively participates in the suppression and exploitation of nations in South Africa

'Does the Ned Geref Kerk not also have a task to search for a possible neutral alternative for those persons who have real conscientious objections against military national service?' the editorial asks

Africa alone can't topple SA — study

STAR

22/5/81

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By John Doliveira,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The real military question in southern Africa was what level of South African military activity outside South Africa's borders would be tolerated by the Soviet Union

Members of the Study Commission on United States Policy towards southern Africa said in a report released here today the question was not whether South Africa faced a significant military threat from Africa.

As South Africa contemplated its neighbours, it perceived what amounted to an extensive vacuum of military power — a vacuum that African states were not in a position to fill themselves for some time to come.

"South Africa does not face a significant conventional threat from African states"

However, if there was an element of balance in the current situation, it was provided by the physical presence of communist troops, advisers and arms in support of Angola, Mozambique and Swaziland

"It is not so much their

● See Pages 12 and 13 for more details of the report which offers two views on the Republic's future, peaceful change or bloody civil war.

military presence in the region which constrains South Africa to a degree... it is the political presence of a militarily engaged Superpower in the region that South Africa must take into account."

Although there was no immediate reason to anticipate a dramatic increase in Soviet-Cuban-East German involvement, this possibility could not be ruled out.

"There is little question over the longer term that if South Africa were to overplay its military hand outside its borders, this escalation could be matched in scale and technology by the external communist powers"

"The real question therefore is what level of South African military activity outside South Africa's borders the Soviet Union would be prepared to tolerate — of equal importance what price would the USSR be

willing to pay in East-West relations to maintain its stake in southern Africa"

The report stressed the external threat facing South Africa was a guerilla campaign rather than a conventional one.

For the South African Government, the situation of the greatest risk might be one in which over-extension in the campaign against guerillas led to a no-win war of attrition over a large area.

Comparing relative levels of military capability, the report lists the total number of armed forces in the black states of southern and central Africa as 194 060. When Nigerian forces were added to this number, it would almost double to 367 060.

In comparison, South Africa had military forces of 63 250 backed by a reserve of almost 350 000.

While the black states in southern and central Africa (together with Nigeria) could muster 175 combat aircraft, South Africa could field 416, excluding armed helicopters, transport and utility aircraft.

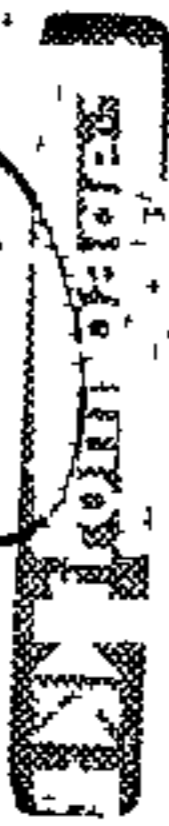
And while the black

To Page 3, Col 8

Africa can't

topple SA

254



states could count on 99 naval combat craft, South Africa had 23 — but only South Africa and Nigeria had armed naval craft larger than patrol boats.

Apart from anything else, the South African Air Force was the only one involved with sufficient trained pilots, logistical support and numbers necessary to be considered a combat force.

Troops and equipment totals meant little without an analysis of other less quantitative variables. The capacity to deploy, manoeuvre and resupply units in combat was perhaps the most decisive factor — and in this field, South Africa had a vast advantage

Government of the Republic of Namibia Top priority for the military

BUFFALO COMBAT BASE, Western Caprivi. — When Commandant Deon Ferreira, OC of the controversial 32 Battalion, first saw Lance-corporal Trevor Edwards he thought to himself: 'That guy is a star. He will make good.'

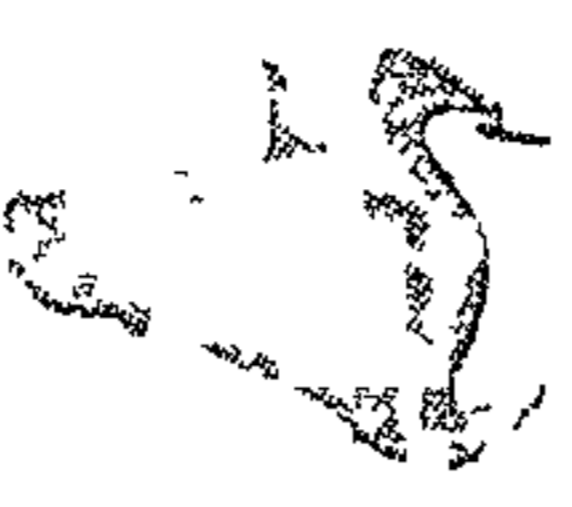
But the same man landed the unit in the middle of an international furor with his atrocious allegations and Commandant Ferreira would clearly like to have him back.

Edwards admits he is guilty. I want to try him for murder.

In an attempt to clear the unit of what he terms 'mercenarv smear' (he says Edwards made up the story for the money he was paid) Commandant Ferreira last Saturday found himself in the uncomfortable position of attempting to prove through logic that his unit is not in the habit of committing atrocities.

He also invited reporters to question any man in his unit. Nobody I spoke to admitted being any atrocities. This is Commandant Ferreira's case.

The atrocities could not have occurred without his knowledge, because they would have been reported or prevented by men in command positions. Edwards, a lance-corporal, was never in a position to give commands, such as allegedly telling his troops to kill children.



The best intelligence comes from 'hot gen' provided by the local population in Angola and South West Africa.

We have had good kills based on this information. It's a matter of straight commonsense. If our troops go around committing atrocities people will run away and our sources of information will dry up.

It is extremely far fetched to expect that his troops — who come from Angola — will kill their own people. It would be stupid to contaminate water holes as Edwards alleged as the soldiers also have to use them.

Commandant Ferreira said he knew of only one case in which civilians had been wounded. It was a woman and her child who were evacuated by helicopter, treated, and later returned by air to their homes.

He also laughs at Edwards's assertion that 32 Battalion's forces do not wear ordinary uniforms with markings, that they carry East European weapons and that the white officers black their faces in order to escape identification as South African units after committing atrocities.

He said the unit used camouflage uniforms as any other, the men had normal dog tags and medical aid. On the question of 'blacking up', Commandant Ferreira said 'Black is beautiful'. He said whites would be looked off as officers if they did not disguise themselves.

He is glad that most of his foreign NCOs have left. He readily admits that some of them could have been psychopaths, as Edwards claimed 'They are in the war for fun and to earn a bit of money.'

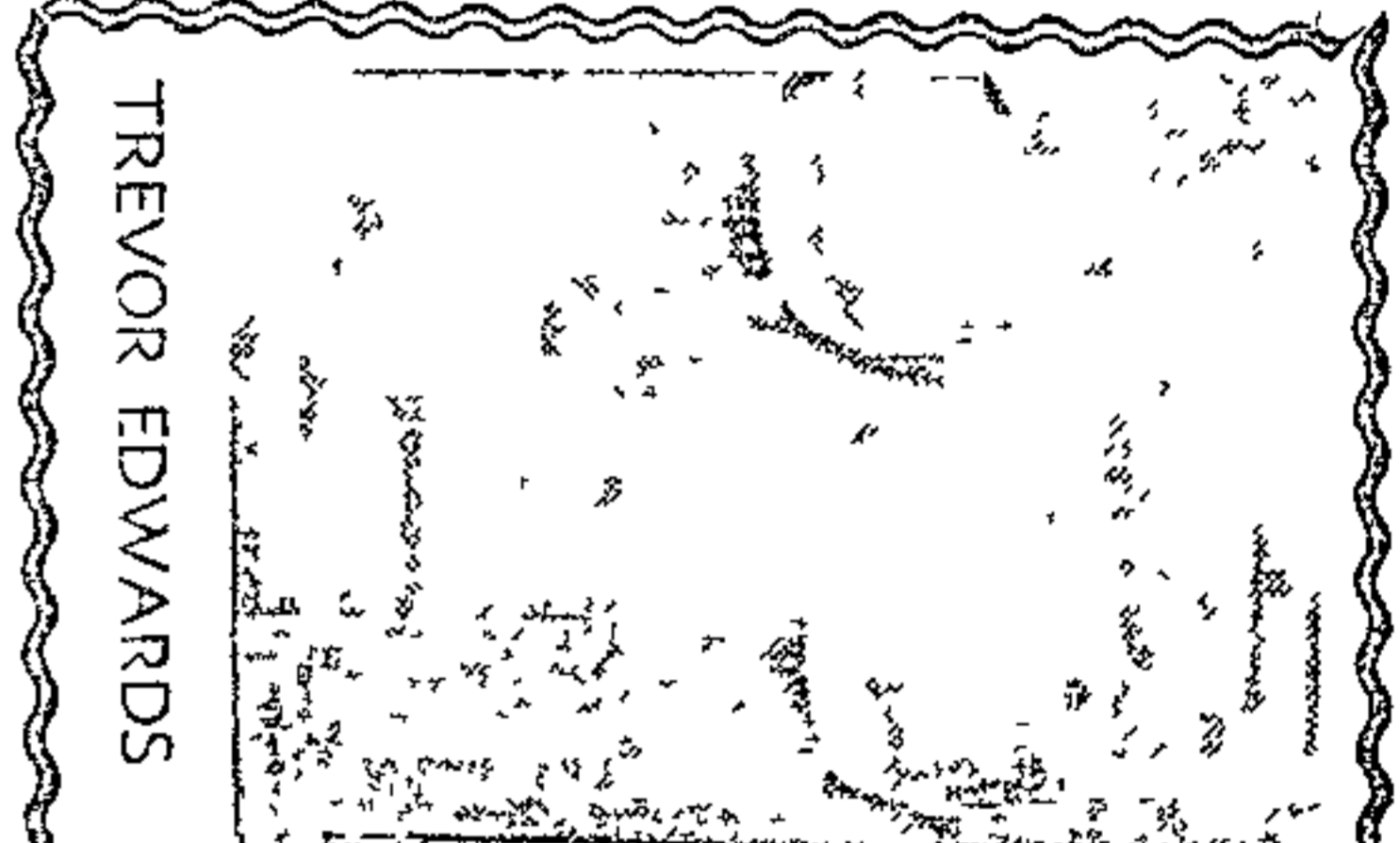
His troops go out for a minimum of five weeks at a time and walk on foot at Swapo's heels while being supplied by air once a week.

He describes the unit's task as three fold: 1. Pre-emptive strikes to disrupt planned attacks. 2. Hot pursuit after an enemy attack. 3. Clearing areas of Swapo and preventing infiltration.

He describes Operation Butterfly, the one on which Edwards alleged some of the atrocities took place, as typical. It was a plain and simple mobile operation which netted 82 killed in three days.

Known to Swapo as the 'Buffalo People', the unit penetrates Angola at times during its operations, avoiding the MPLA. Swapo, he says, knows this and takes advantage by camping as close as they can to the MPLA forces. He feels Swapo is beginning to crack.

2 Weekend Argus
ARI visits
Argus Buffalo
32 Buffalo Combat Base



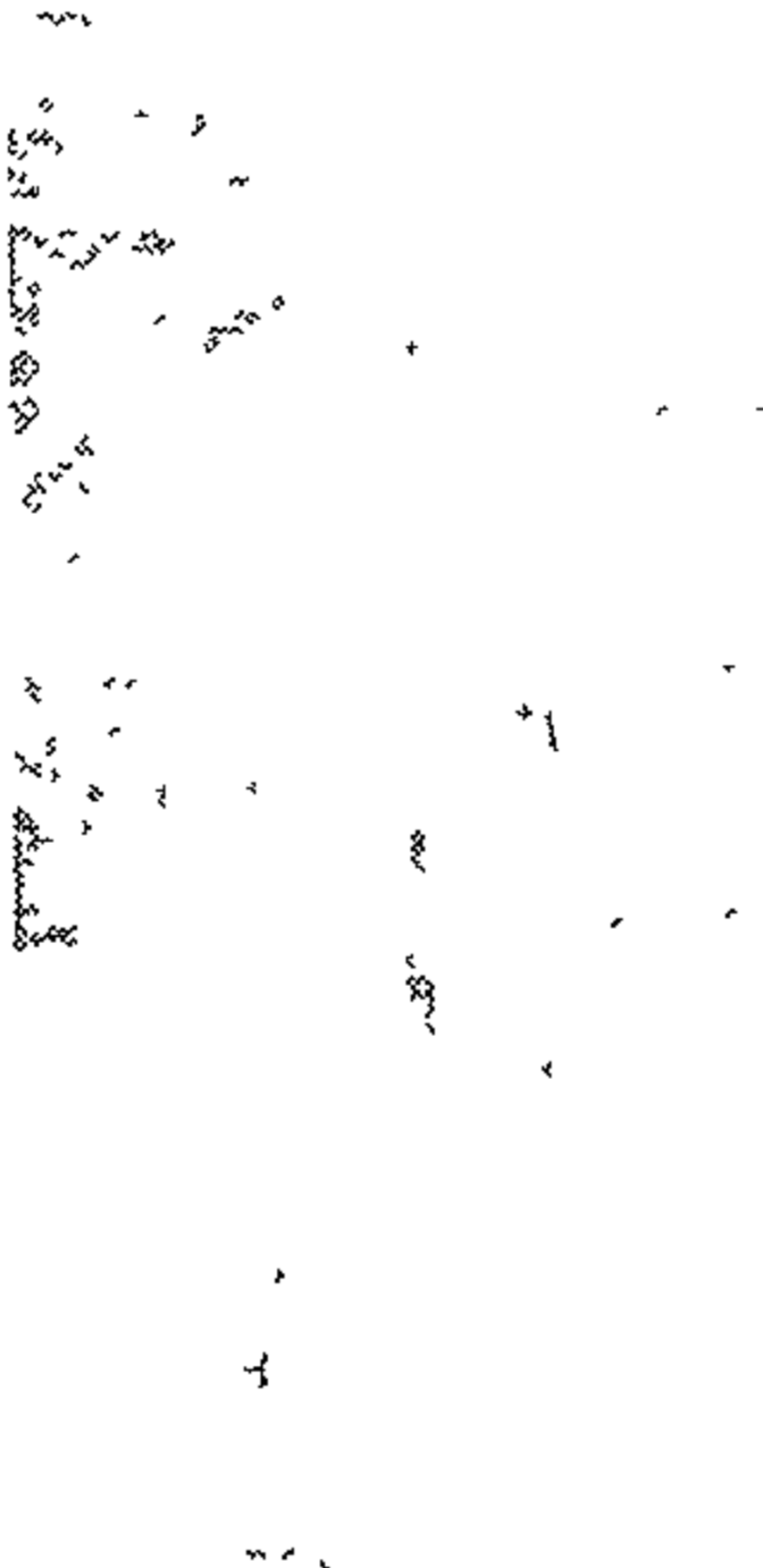
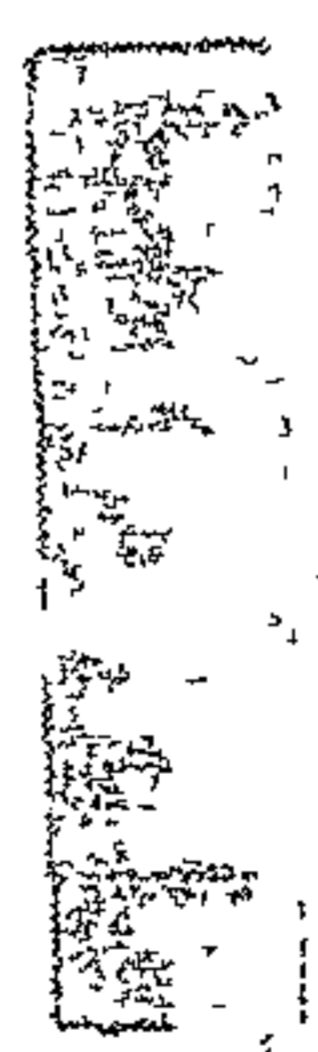
TREVOR EDWARDS

We kill everything in front of us

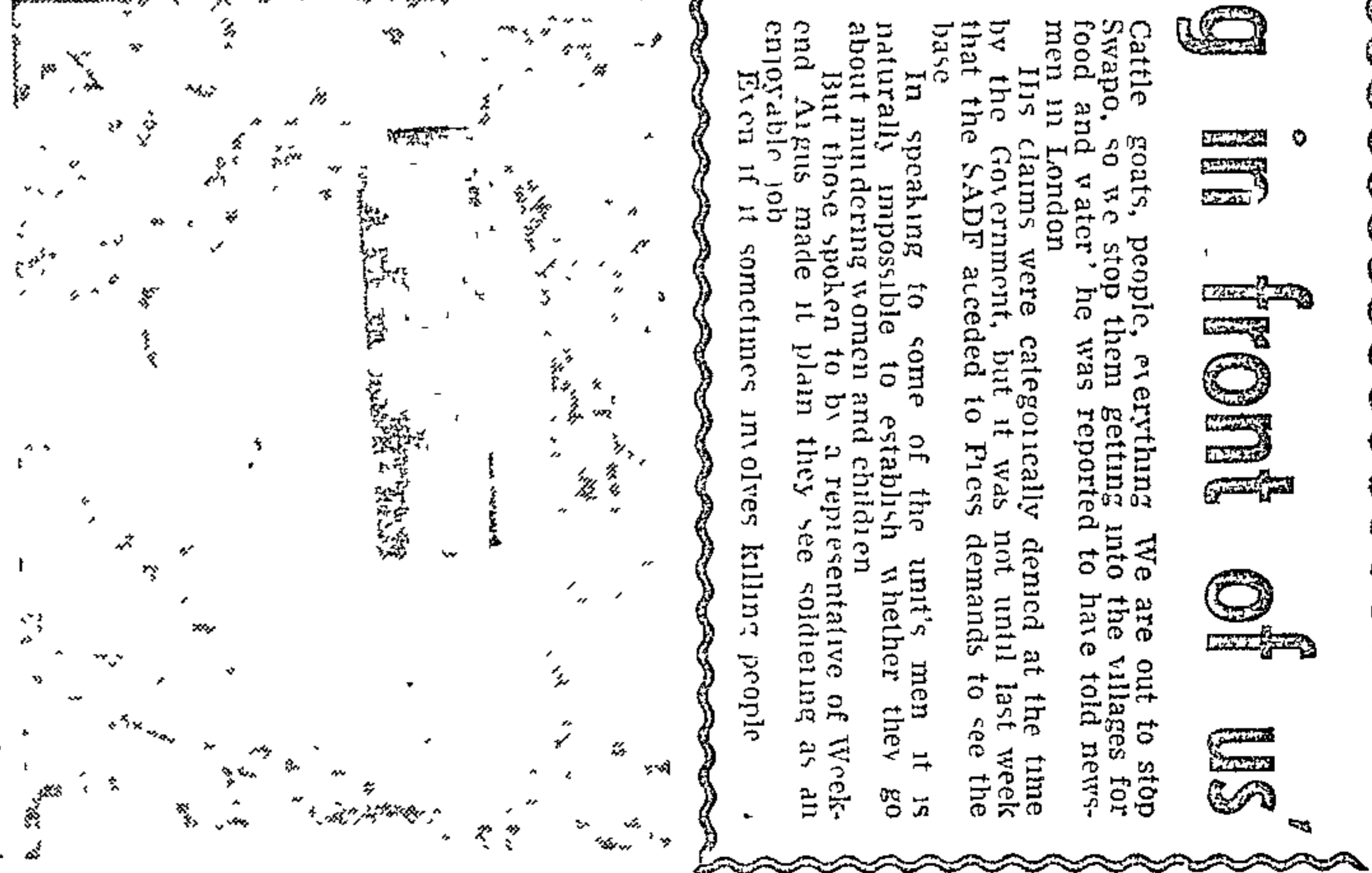
LANCE CORPORAL TREVOR EDWARDS made World headlines in January when he described from the hitherto secret 32 Battalion in the Caprivi and claimed the unit was involved in an undercover authority campaign aimed at Angolan civilians. He said elements of the battalion occasionally entered Angola in the 'regular' manner, but most of the time they fought a very special kind of war.

Pressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms, under strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using flat Furopen weapons they move into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCOs black their faces.

'Our main job is to take an area and clear it. We sweep through it and kill everything in front of us.'



SERGEANT DICK SCHILLEWAERT



CORPORAL JOCK LENNOX . . . 'The only good their is a dead one'

DEATH IS THEIR WAY OF LIFE

BUFFALO COMBAT BASE (Western Caprivi) — Sergeant Dirk Schillewaert has made death a way of life.

He is one of eight foreign NCOs of an original batch of 21 — including Lance Corporal Edwards — mixed on one-year contracts for 32 Battalion.

The 32-year-old soldier of Belgian origin, who has 14 years of military experience to his credit



involves killing. The job has a lot on the positive side.

He spends five to 10 weeks at a time slogging through the bush on the trail of Swapo, and likes to read, about war even when he's not fighting it.

Author Robert Ludlum ranks high on his list of favourites.

His job is to help lead the force of Angolans, who fled their country to join with South African forces.

when the FNIA collapsed in 1976.

Here at Buffalo they were welded into a fighting unit unique in the SADF.

Their emblem is a buff-falo head and their motto — 'Proelio, Proculsi or Forged in Battle' — derives directly from the experience the men gained fighting the Portuguese and later the MPLA and Cubans in Angola.

The battalion has the distinction of being one of the most operational of any unit in the SADF, and causes more Swapo casualties than any other unit.

'Typical of the men who make it up is Sergeant Tshisukuta PT d Adren, a man with a gleaming smile who has been fighting one enemy or another for more than a decade.

He brought his wife with him when he fled and

now has two young children with him at the camp, which also accommodates nearly 1 500 women and children.

Two other children were left behind, and he has no idea what happened to them.

Soldiering for him, is a normal everyday way of getting even with 'commies' and making an honest rand. He seems to give no



more thought to going on an operation than he would to catching a bus to the gates of a factory.

One day he would like to return to Angola, 'if commie goes away'.

Commandant Deon Ferreira, who commands the

unit, says of his men 'They do it (soldiering) because it's their business and because they hate communism. In the battlefield it's a question of you or me. You either die for your country or make the other guy die in bed.'

Although it is now an elite unit, the people who make up 32 Battalion were originally fostered on the SADF as a fostering refugee problem.

children. When he was offered the opportunity of joining the SADF he jumped at the chance in the hopes this might provide a step towards uniting

him eventually with his loved ones. 'I want my family here. It is the biggest thing in my life.'

Guns for South Africa

case:
S Tribune 24/5/81
Accused
(254) (ZSA)
still in
'cesspool'

By Sheryl Raine

HOUSTON· Their wives beside them in a Houston Court, two Englishmen accused of gunrunning to South Africa, this week had their bail reduced from 1.5 million dollars to 110 000 dollars each.

For John Parks, 43, and Peter Towers, 51, it was cold comfort

"We're ordinary middle-class citizens who've struggled to make ends meet in Britain in recent years," said Mrs Leslie Towers who flew to the United States with their 14-year-old daughter to support her husband's bail reduction plea

The bail will be hard to find but defence attorney, Jack Bailey is determined to get his clients out of the Harris County Rehabilitation Centre, a Texas jail he calls a "grossly overcrowded cesspool of humanity"

The men have been held there since undercover agents swooped on an Austrian Boeing 707 at Houston Airport while the plane was being loaded with automatic rifles, grenade launchers and handguns allegedly destined for South Africa. The military weapons were worth \$1-million.

Parks, Towers and pilot George Bellamy, 57, are charged with violating the US Neutrality Act by breaking a 1977 arms embargo against South Africa.

With spring temperatures already touching 80 degrees there is no air-

conditioning in 'Harris County Jail Built in 1967 to house a maximum of 1398 prisoners it holds on average 1543 a day, including offenders of all descriptions

"We've got people sleeping on floors and tables," said Bill Broome, director of research and development in Harris County Sheriff's office

The day before their court appearance this week, Parks and Towers received only one meal "They're luckier than most Harris inmates because they've been kept in isolation," said their attorney "But they're not being allowed to exercise and Towers has to exercise for a heart condition If things don't improve I'll take the matter up with the British consulate".

For Janet Parks and Leslie Towers, thinking about the prison from their roomy hotel suites is a nightmare

"The only time we've been able to see our husbands was in court for 10 minutes," said Janet who brought her 18-month old son to see his father While in court she wept and has shown signs of strain and exhaustion

"We are ordinary housewives and know little about our husband's jobs" said a resolute and calm Leslie

"Peter has always travelled a lot All I know is that he's a consultant with a firm called Servotech I cannot comment on the alleged South African connection"

AN ENJOYABLE JOB... EVEN IF IT SOMETIMES INVOLVES KILLING PEOPLE

Lance Corporal Trevor Edwards made world headlines in January when he deserted from the hitherto secret 32 Battalion in the Caprivi and claimed the unit was involved in an undercover atrocity campaign aimed at Angolan civilians.

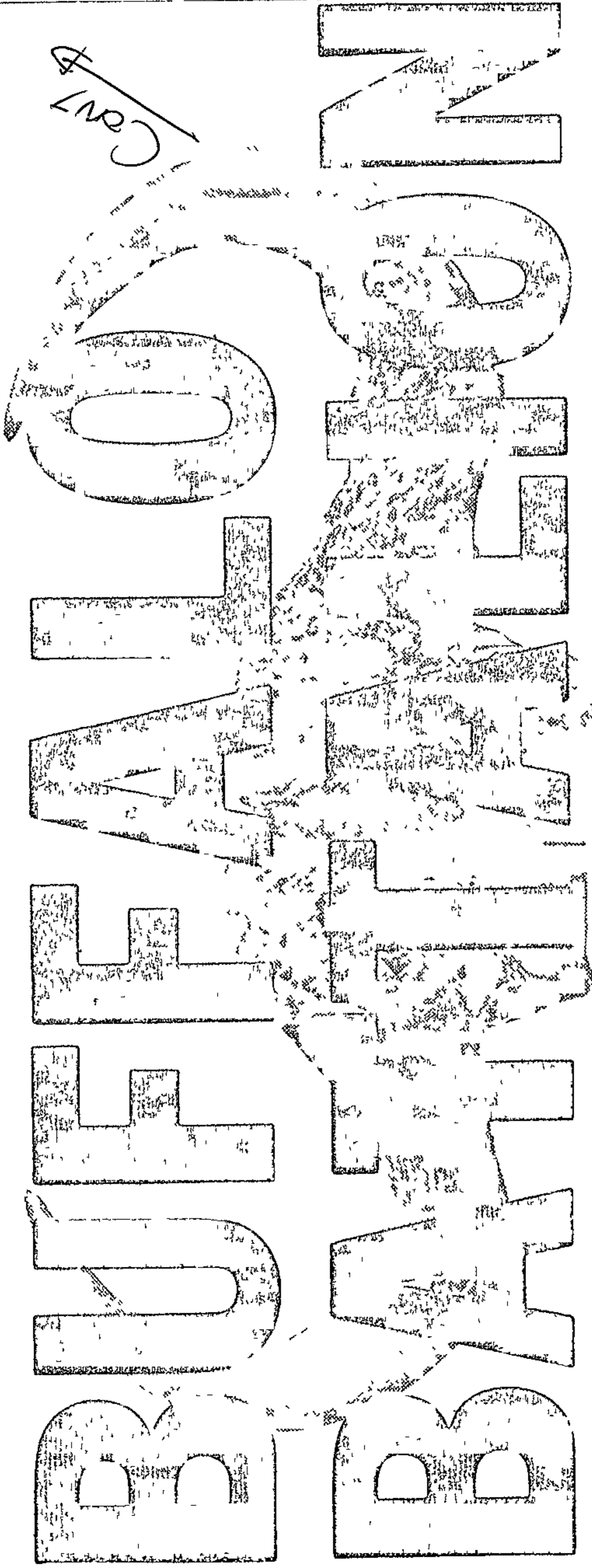
He said elements of the battalion occasionally entered Angola in the "regular" manner, but most of the time they fought a very special kind of war. "Dressed in unmarked camouflage uniforms,

under strict orders to carry no documents of any type, and using East European weapons, they move into Angola for sweeps through groups of villages. White officers and NCOs black their faces...

"Our main job is to take an area and clear it. We sweep through it and we kill everything in front of us: cattle, goats, people, everything. We are out to stop Swapo, so we stop them getting into the villages for food and water," he was reported to have told newsmen in London.

His claims were categorically denied at the time by the Government, but it was not until last week that the SADF acceded to Press demands to see the base.

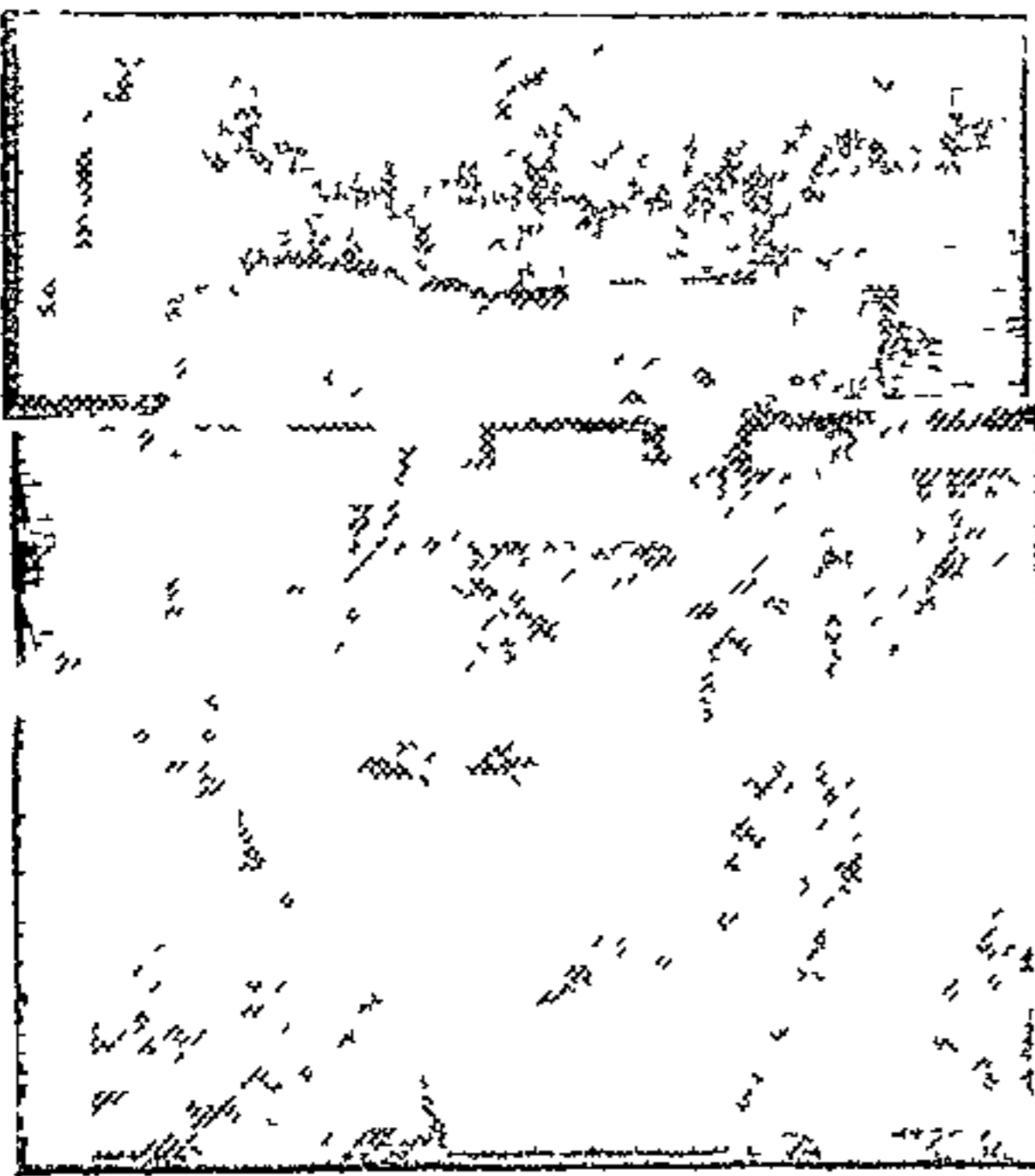
In speaking to some of the unit's men it is naturally impossible to establish whether they go about murdering women and children. But those spoken to by the Sunday Tribune made it plain they see soldiering as an enjoyable job... even if it sometimes involves killing people.



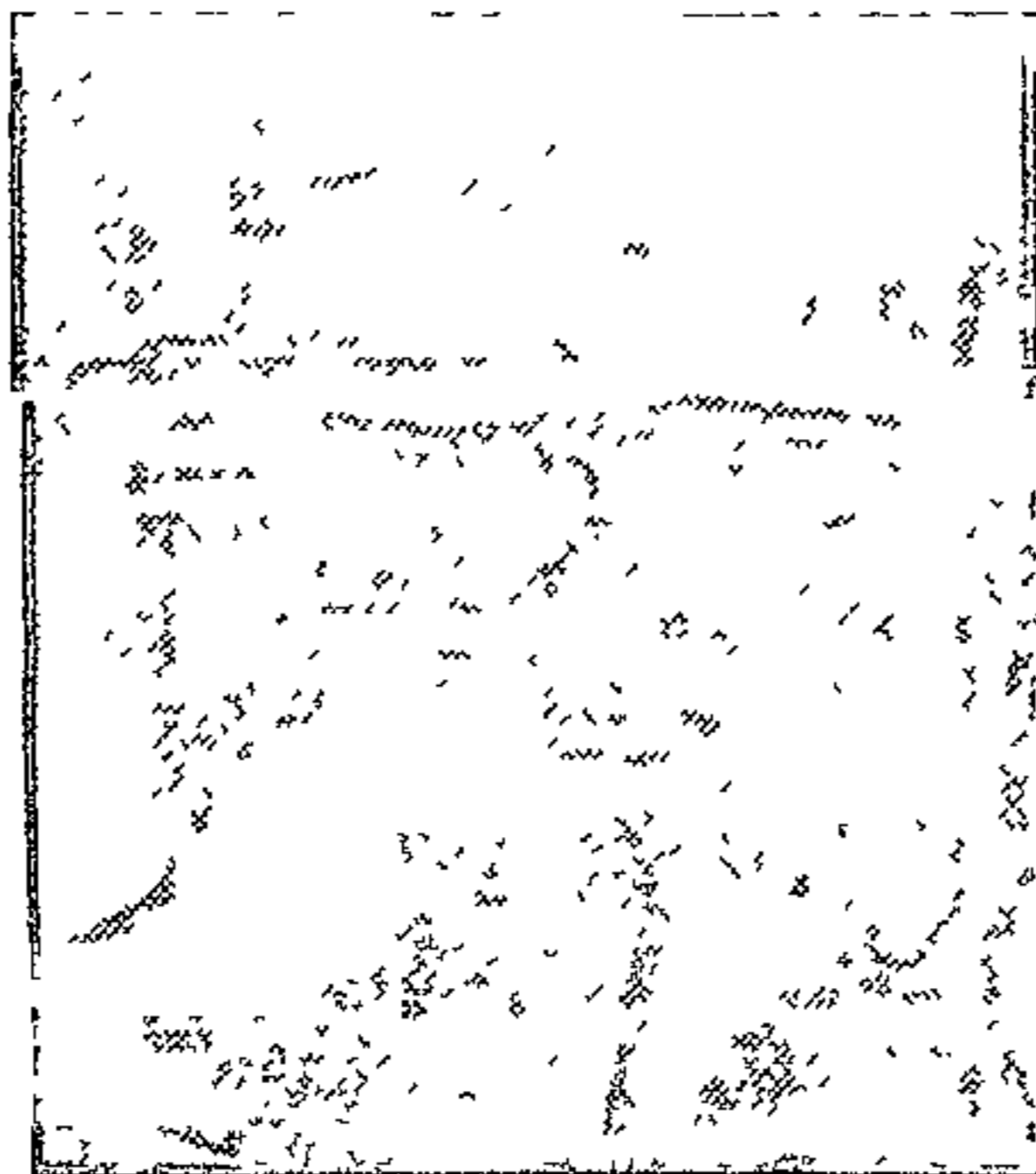
They fight because it's their business' —and because they 'hate the commies'

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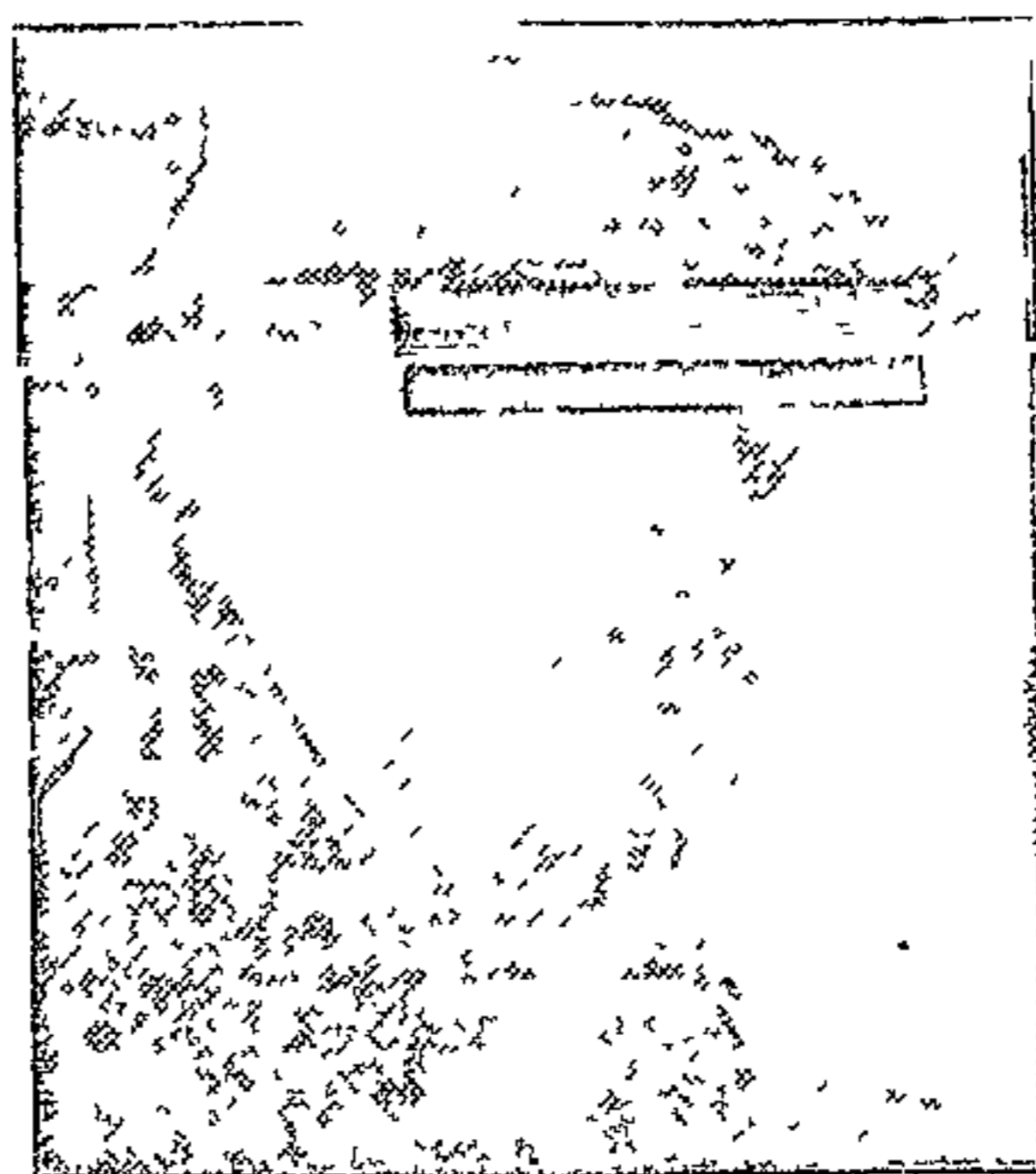
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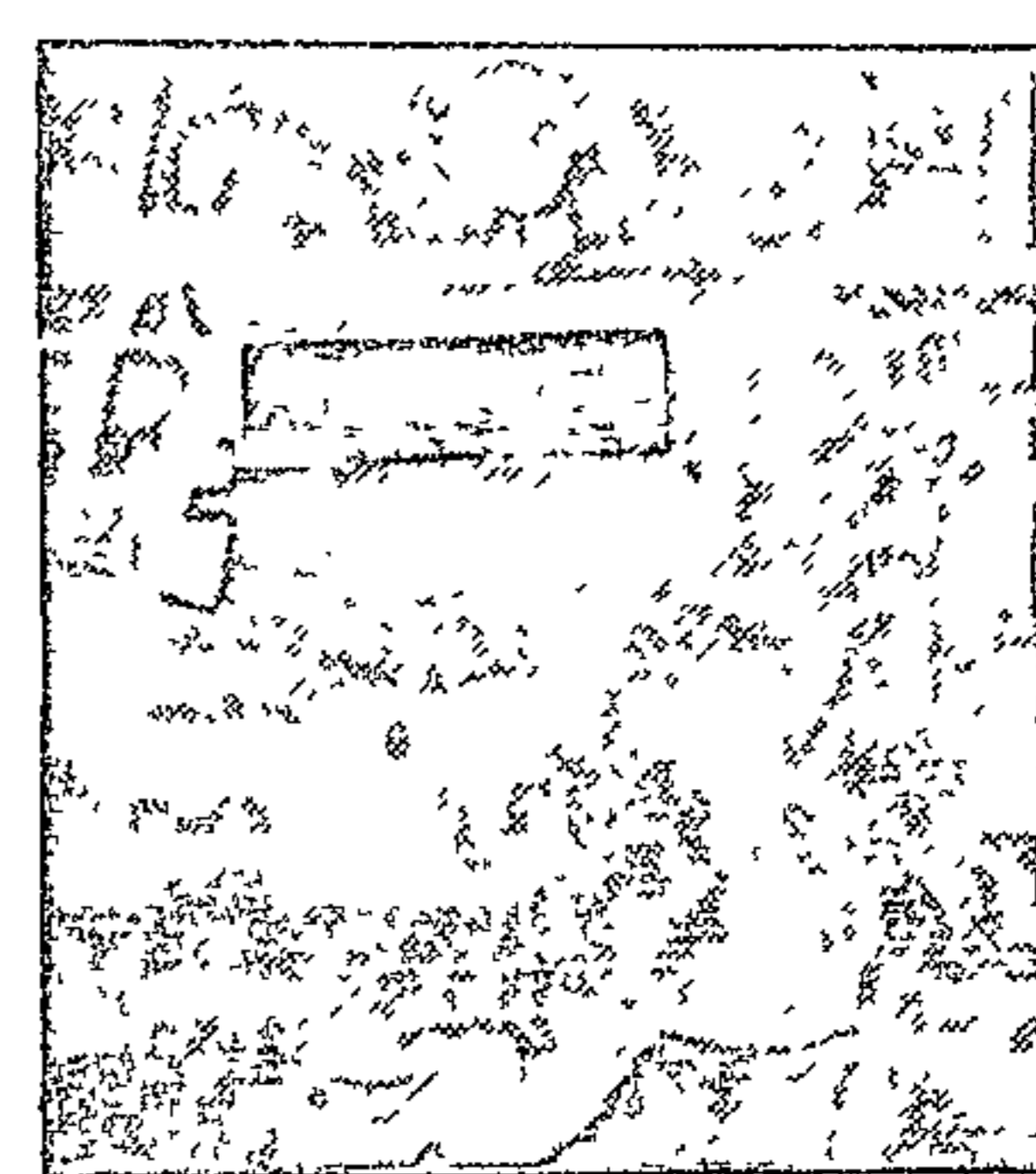
Commandant Deon Ferreira



Staff Sergeant Kangango



Sergeant Dirk Schillewaert: "It's my job, I enjoy it"



Corporal Jock Lennox of Inverness: "I'm paid to do a job and I do it"

S Tribune: 24/5/81

(SAD) (254)

Reports and pictures on this page have been censored by the SADF in terms of the Defence Act. Lennox and Schillewaert are not being identified in case they face reprisal.

By JOHN McLENNAN at Buffalo, Combat Base, Western Caprivi

Buffalo Combat Base, Western Caprivi: When Commandant Deon Ferreira, OC of the controversial 32 Battalion, first saw Lance Corporal Trevor Edwards he thought to himself "That guy is a star. He will make good"

But the same man landed the unit in the middle of an international furore with his atrocity allegations and Commandant Ferreira would dearly like to have him back

"Edwards admits he is guilty I want to try him for murder"

In an attempt to clear the unit of what he terms a mercenary smear (he says Edwards made up the story for the money he was paid) Commandant Ferreira last Saturday found himself in the uncomfortable position of attempting to prove through logic that his unit is not in the habit of committing atrocities

He also invited reporters to question any man in his unit Nobody spoke to admitted seeing any atrocities but at the same time what answer do you expect to a question which resembles "Do you still beat your wife?"

This is Commandant Ferreira's case:

The best intelligence comes from "hot gen" provided by the local population in Angola and Namibia "We have had good kills based on this information It's a matter of straight common sense If our troops go around committing atrocities people will run away and our source of information will dry up"

The atrocities could

THE CASE AGAINST THAT MERCENARY SMEAR...

not have occurred without his knowledge because they would have been reported or prevented by men in command positions Edwards, as a lance corporal, was never in a position to give commands, such as allegedly telling his troops to kill children

It is extremely far fetched to expect that his troops — who came from Angola — will kill their own people

It would be stupid to contaminate water holes — as Edwards alleged — as the soldiers also have to use them

Commandant Ferreira said he knew of only one case in which civilians had been wounded It was a woman and her child who were evacuated by helicopter, treated, and later returned by air to their homes

He also laughs at Edwards' assertion that 32 Battalion's forces do not wear ordinary uniforms with markings, that they carry East European weapons and that the white officers black their faces in order to escape identification as South African units after common fine atrocities

He said the unit used the same camouflage uniforms as any other the

men had normal dog tags and medical ID.

On the question of "blacking up," Commandant Ferreira said: "Black is beautiful." He said Whites would be picked off as officers if they did not disguise themselves

He is glad that most of his foreign NCO's have left

He readily admits that some of them could have been psychopaths, as Edwards claimed "They were in the war for fun and to earn a bit of money"

His troops go out for a minimum of five weeks at a time and walk or trot at Swapo's heels while being resupplied by air once a week

He describes the unit's task as three fold:

Pre-emptive strikes to disrupt planned attacks

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Clearing areas of Swapo and preventing infiltration

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Known to Swapo as the "Buffalo People," the unit penetrates Angola at times during its operations, avoiding the MPLA

Swapo he says, knows this and takes advantage by camping as close as they can to the MPLA forces

He feels Swapo is beginning to crack. "These days they have three months training and then its into the field

SERGEANT Dirk Schillewaert has made death a way of life.

He is one of eight foreign NCOs of an original batch of 21 — including Lance Corporal Edwards — hired on one year contracts for 32 Battalion.

The 35-year-old soldier of Belgian origin, who has 14 years of military experience to his credit with outfits such as the French Foreign Legion and other crack foreign infantry units, notes matter of factly: "I am a professional soldier. It is my job, I enjoy it."

He fingers the scar on his cheek where he recently took an AK-47 slug and adds: "Sometimes it involves killing The job has a lot on the positive side"

He spends five to 10 weeks at a time slogging through the bush on the trail of Swapo, and likes to read about war even when he's not fighting it. Author Robert Ludlum ranks high on his list of favourites

His job is to help lead the force of Angolans who fled their country to join with South African forces when the FNLA collapsed in 1976

Here at Buffalo in the Western Caprivi they were welded into a fighting unit unique in the SADF

Their emblem is a buffalo head and their motto — Proelio Proculsi or Forged in Battle — derives directly from the experience the men gained fighting the Portuguese and later the MPLA and Cubans in Angola

The battalion has the distinction of being one of the most operational of any unit in the SADF and causes more Swapo casualties than any other unit.

Typical of the men who make it up is Sergeant Tshissukita "TT" D'Abreu, a mulatto with a gleaming smile who has been fighting one enemy or another for more than a decade

He brought his wife with him when he fled and now has two young children with him at the camp, which also accommodates nearly 1500 women and children

Two other children

Where death is a way of life!

were left behind, and he has no idea what happened to them

Soldiering, for him, is a normal, everyday way of getting even with "commie" and making an honest rand. He seems to give no more thought to going on an operation than he would to catching a bus to the gates of a factory

One day he would like to return to Angola. "If commie goes away"

Commandant Deon Ferreira, who commands the unit says of his men: "They do it (soldiering) because it's their business and because they hate communism In the battlefield it's a question of you or me You either die for your country or make the other guy die instead"

Although it is now an elite unit, the people who make up 32 Battalion were originally fostered on the SADF as a festering refugee problem

They had escaped from Angola with little or nothing as did Staff Sergeant Marc RATHER Kavango who was ferried across the Kavango by a tribesman in a dug-out canoe

Behind him he left a wife and family of nine children When he was offered the opportunity of joining the SADF he

jumped at the chance in the hopes this might provide one step towards uniting him eventually with his loved ones "I want my family here. It is the biggest thing in my life"

The refugees first lived in a noisome tent town in what was previously known as Wood pecker base after they were rejected by the local tribesmen.

Asked why it was necessary to keep the camp's existence secret for so long, an SADF spokesman said 32 Battalion was a fully operational base and because of security reasons could not handle Press and visiting groups as for example could train in bases

Later the SADF signed them up and conditions improved as they were accommodated in permanent wooden homes. Today their "kumbo" — from the Portuguese for village — has a church hall, shop and school for 243 children They write the Transvaal Education Department's Junior Certificate examination

The better houses for more senior ranks have three bedrooms, bathroom / toilet with running water and a lounge/diningroom

FROM DEEP IN THE BUSH,
MILITARY CORRESPONDENT
DES BLOW REPORTS ON...

The story of 32 Battalion

S. Express
24/5/81
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ONE OF South Africa's most successful forces against the South West Africa People's Organisation has been revealed as 32 Battalion, the mysterious fighting force made up of Black former Angolan fighting men and South African officers who have eliminated nearly 900 Swapo insurgents during the past 30 months alone

They are in operation every day of the year, seeking out Swapo forces in Angola and SWA/Namibia and destroying them. They can penetrate deep into Angola and recently attacked the headquarters of one of the Swapo "generals"

Most of the troops are former fighters of the Front for the Liberation of Angola — one has been fighting 23 years — with a smattering of former Black Portuguese soldiers

Their battalion insignia is a buffalo with crossed arrows. In Angola they are spoken of in awe as the "Buffalo Men", but among the Swapo hierarchy they are feared simply as "32"

Although the force has been in operation for more than five years, their operations have been shrouded in secrecy until last weekend, when the base was opened to South African military correspondents for the first time

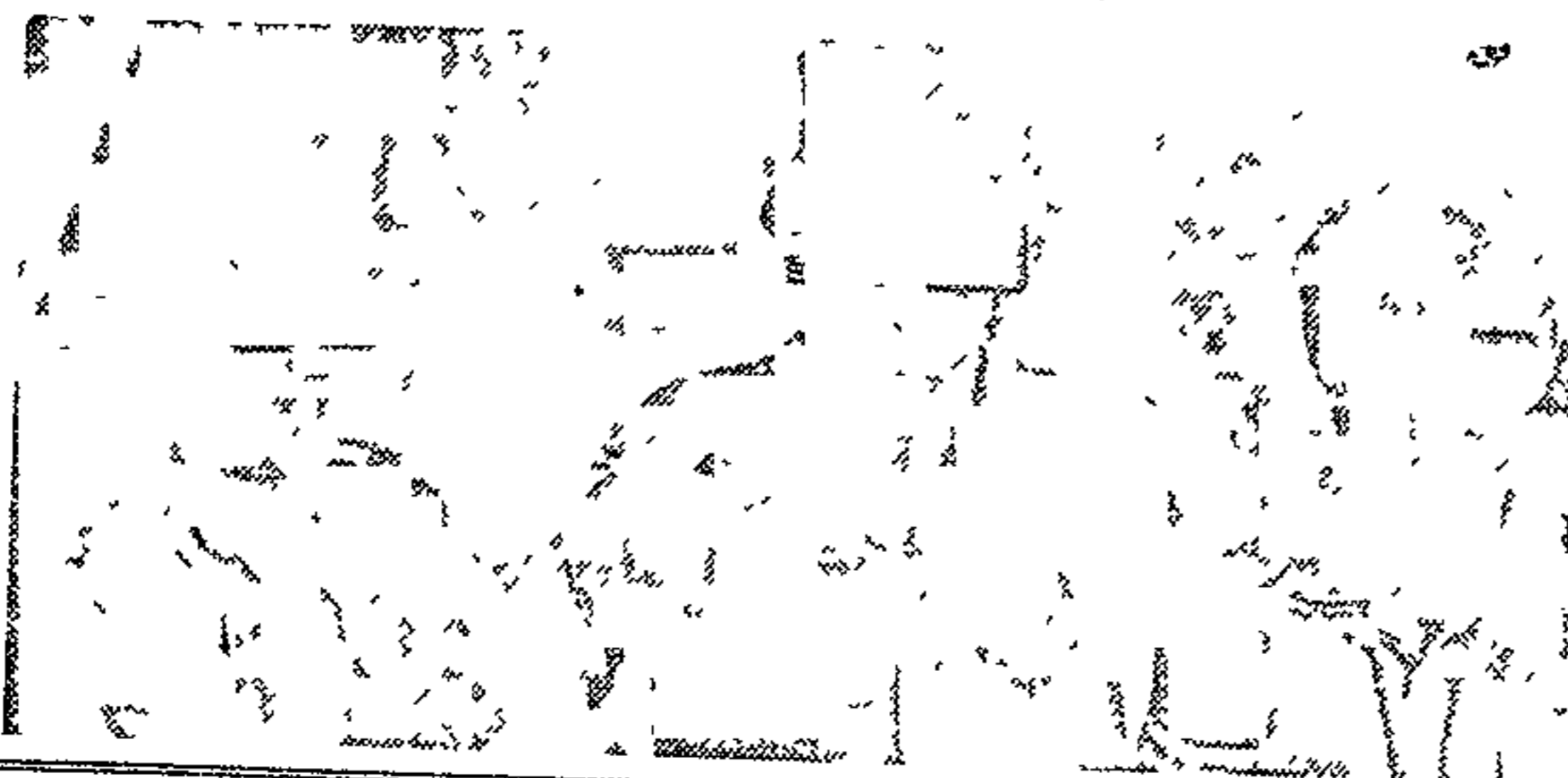
Their Officer Commanding Commandant Deon Ferreira

BUFFALO MEN TALK TO EXPRESS



Commandant Deon Ferreira, OC of 32 Battalion

described them as the best bushfighters in the world. Commandant Ferreira has been with the battalion for 2½ years so the figures he gave of nearly 900 casualties inflicted



Three NCOs, who served in other armies, have their faces blacked out because of fears of retaliation.

on Swapo are only those recorded during his time with the battalion. During the same period 32 Battalion has lost 21 Black soldiers and nine whites

The first reports on 32 Battalion appeared in a British newspaper when a British lance-corporal, Trevor Edwards, who had served in the battalion, deserted and told the newspaper and the British Broadcasting Corporation of the battalion's activities. He alleged "32" was a mercenary force which had inflicted atrocities on the Angolan population

He alleged that most of the NCO's were White mercenaries and most psychopaths who enjoyed torturing and murdering

Commandant Ferreira said he had investigated the reports, but could not establish any truth in them

"Foreign NCOs are never in charge of a platoon. The platoon is always commanded by an officer who is a South African," he said

"In the London report L/Cpl Edwards was reported as saying he commanded troops to shoot Angolan children. L/Cpl Edwards was never in a position to give such a command

"Anyway, these Black Angolans have children of their own — they would never obey such a command against their own people"

I spoke to several Black troops privately. They all denied committing atrocities

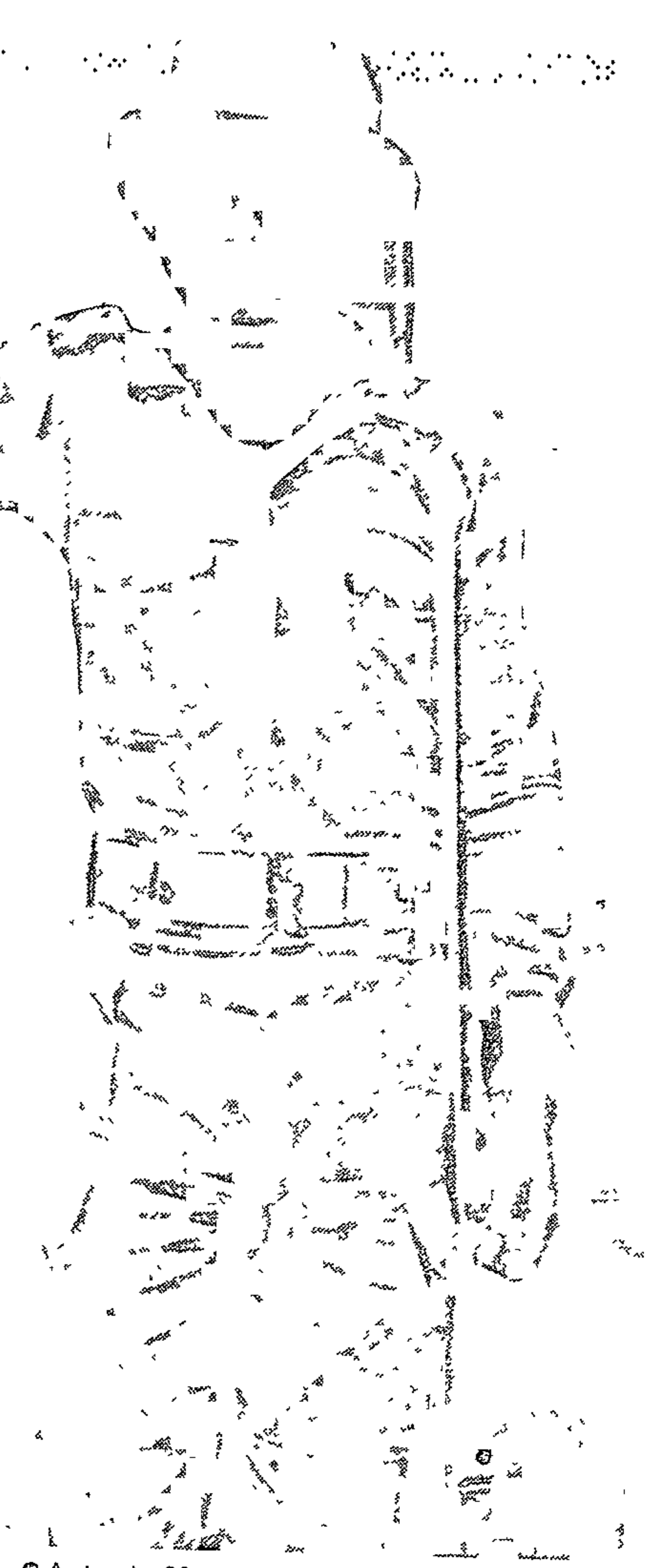
They said they had children and would never harm a child

In reply to an allegation that they poisoned water in Angola, they told me "We have to drink from the same watering places"

"We do not fight against civilian people. We fight our enemy. We kill our enemy when they shoot at us. The civilian people never shoot at us," said a sergeant, who has been in 32 Battalion since 1976

"I have not the courage to shoot a child — I have a child of my own," he said in his quaint English

Commandant Ferreira said that 80% of the information his troops obtained in Angola and SWA about the whereabouts of Swapo forces came from the local population. The remaining 20% was from tracks



A tough 32 Battalion MP gives the thumbs-up sign

"So it is important that we have the co-operation of the local population. If we were to commit atrocities on them and their children they would refuse to assist us"

"I stress this to my troops every time they are involved in operations"

He said there were incidents during fighting when civilians were caught in crossfire and shot accidentally. He told of a case when a man had been wounded. "We flew him to a sickbay inside SWA with his mother, gave him medical treatment and then flew him and his mother back to Angola"

"We have to get our information as quickly as possible on the whereabouts of Swapo — any delay and we lose them, so we depend upon the local population to inform us immediately. If there is any reluctance on their part it wouldn't help us to torture them, because by the time they spoke it would be too late"

"Then word would get around and we would have further difficulty"

So he disbelieved the stories about the foreign soldiers circulated by L/Cpl Edwards

"We had 21 NCOs and one officer, who came to us on a year's contract following the settlement there, but the number is now down to eight NCOs and the officer"

"Even when there were 21 foreign NCOs, they were far outnumbered by the South African permanent force and national servicemen NCOs. There are also Black NCOs"

Every year Commandant Ferreira goes to the graduation ceremony at the leadership school at Oudtshoorn to recruit for his unit

"As with all fighting units we do not always find it easy to get volunteers — and then we will only take men who are prepared to work and are suitable to work with Blacks"

The language of the unit was English, because some of the Black soldiers could speak some English and not Afrikaans. But most of the troops spoke Portuguese and about a dozen different tribal languages

The unit was formed in 1976 after the Angolan civil war, when the troops who had been fighting against the MPLA left Angola with the South African troops

CONT

Sunday Express

24-5-81

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Many of them brought their families with them

They left Angola because they did not want to live under a marxist regime, said Commandant Ferreira

"Because of their political views and because some of the local people in SWA were not prepared to harbour them, they were brought to the Western Caprivi, which is a game reserve

"Most of them were soldiers and wanted to continue their fight against communism — and as Swapo was supported by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Cubans they were prepared to fight them

"They joined the South African Defence Force. There were 12 Portuguese Whites and the remainder were Black — and about 5% were mulatto. All the White Portuguese have since left. The Blacks are entitled to resign as well. Sometimes they leave for a few months, but always come back and join again."

Commandant Ferreira added "My men are the best bushfighters in the world"

THE FIRST VISIT BY NEWSMEN TO THE CAMP OF THE SADF'S ONLY FOREIGN UNIT

At In OIOMES 24/5/81

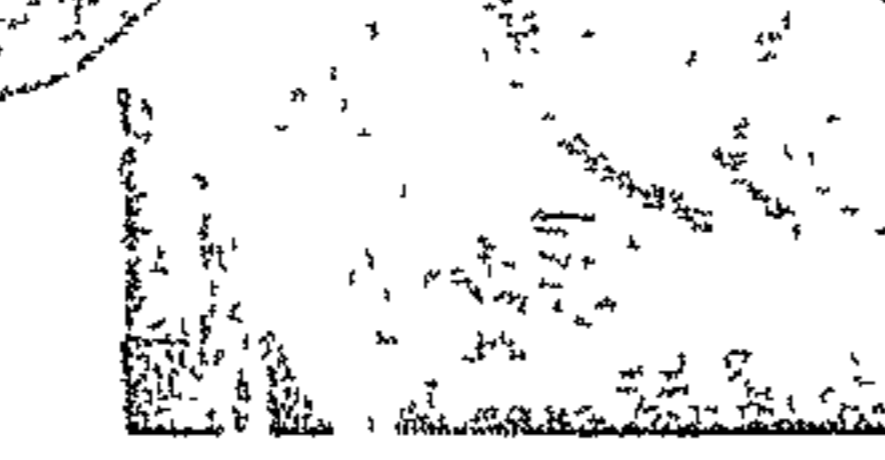
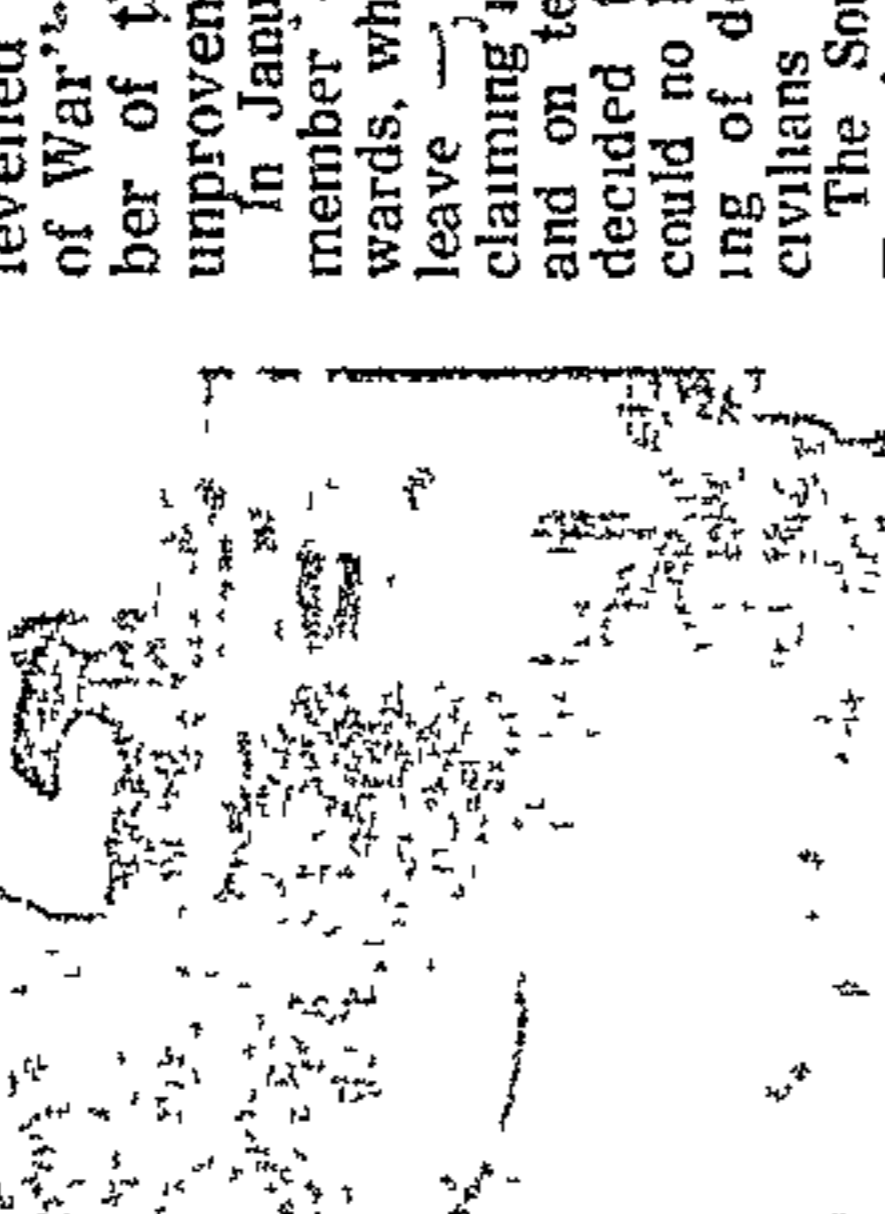
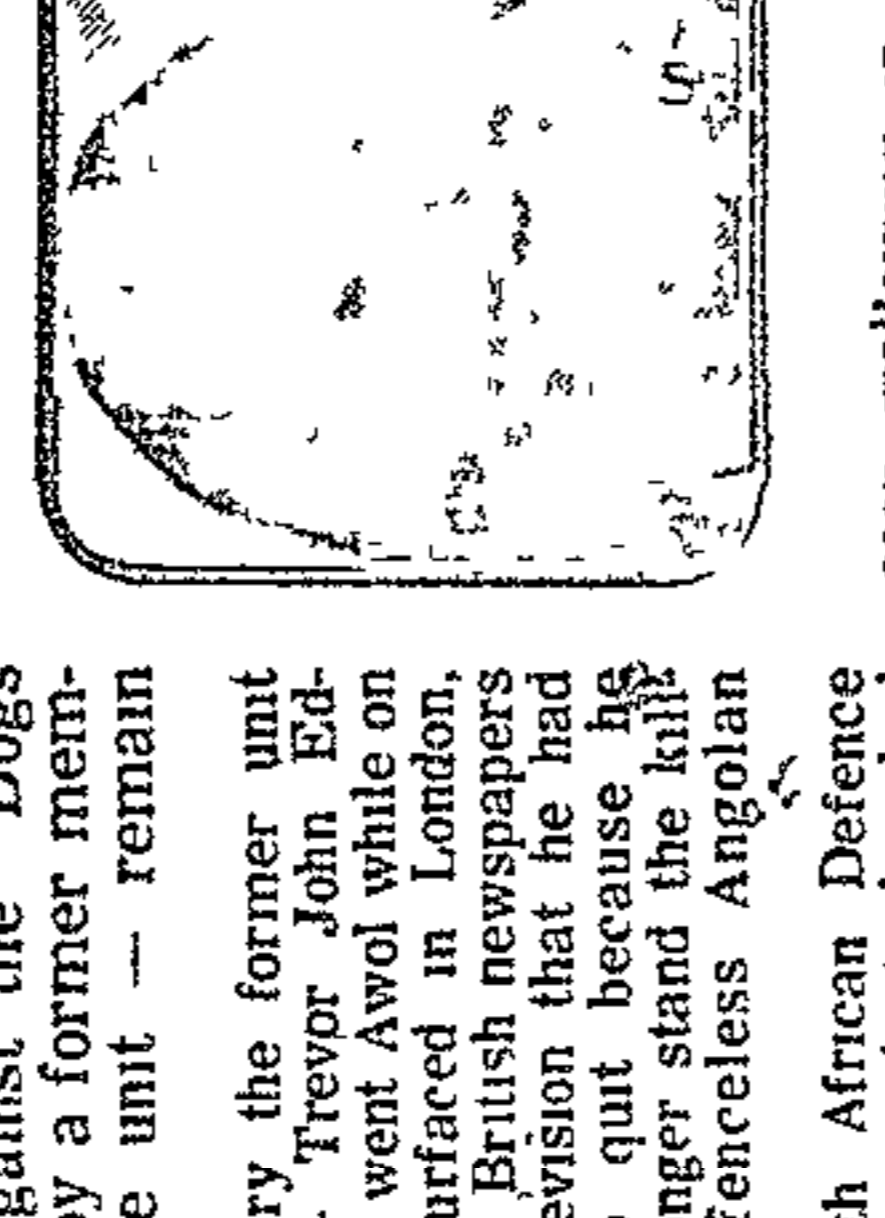
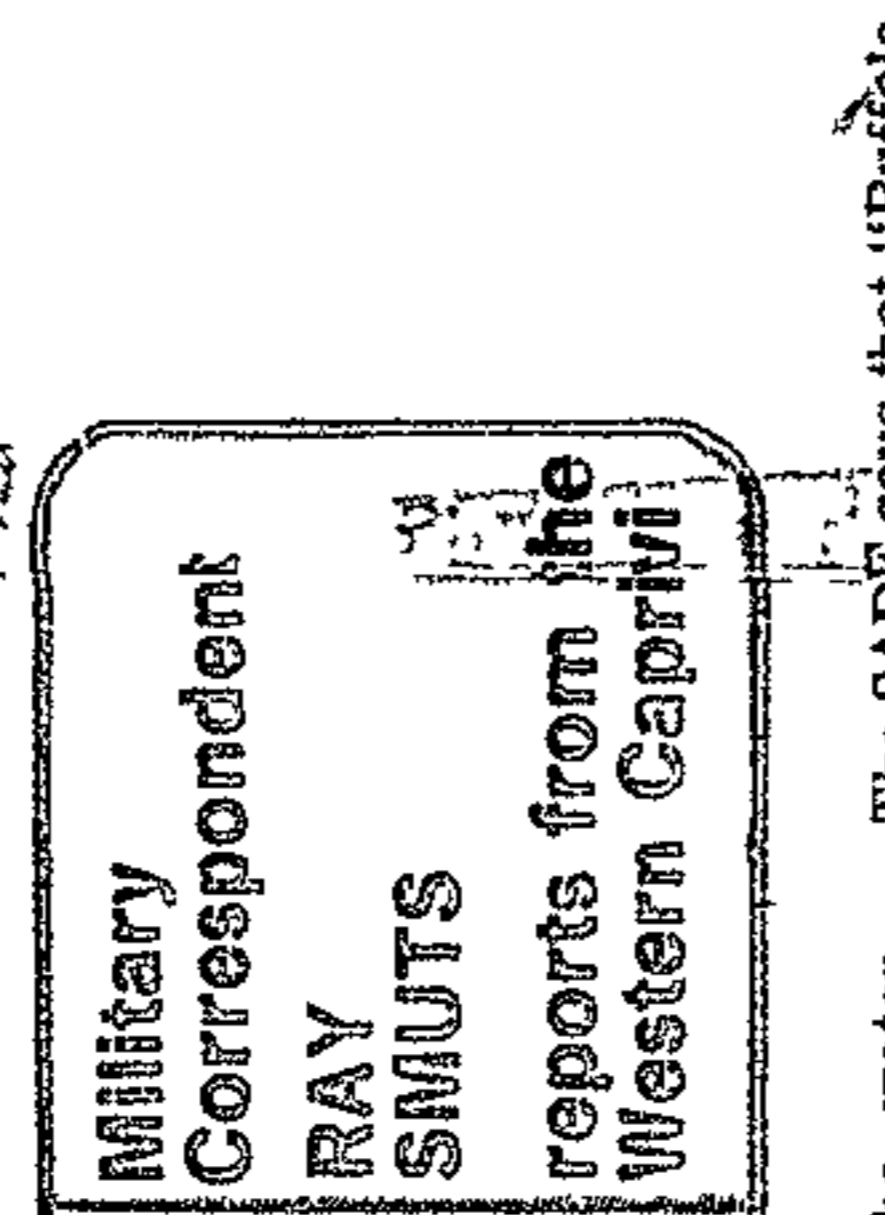
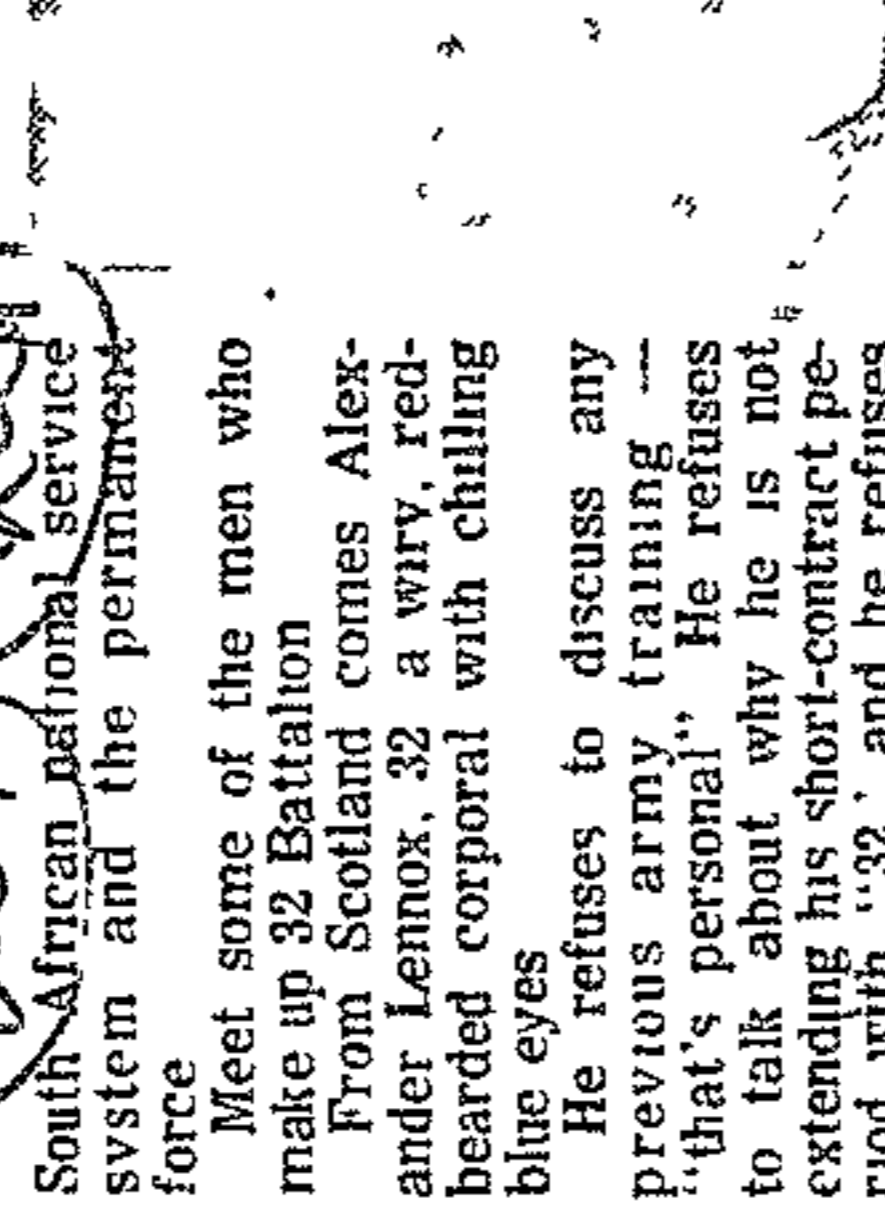
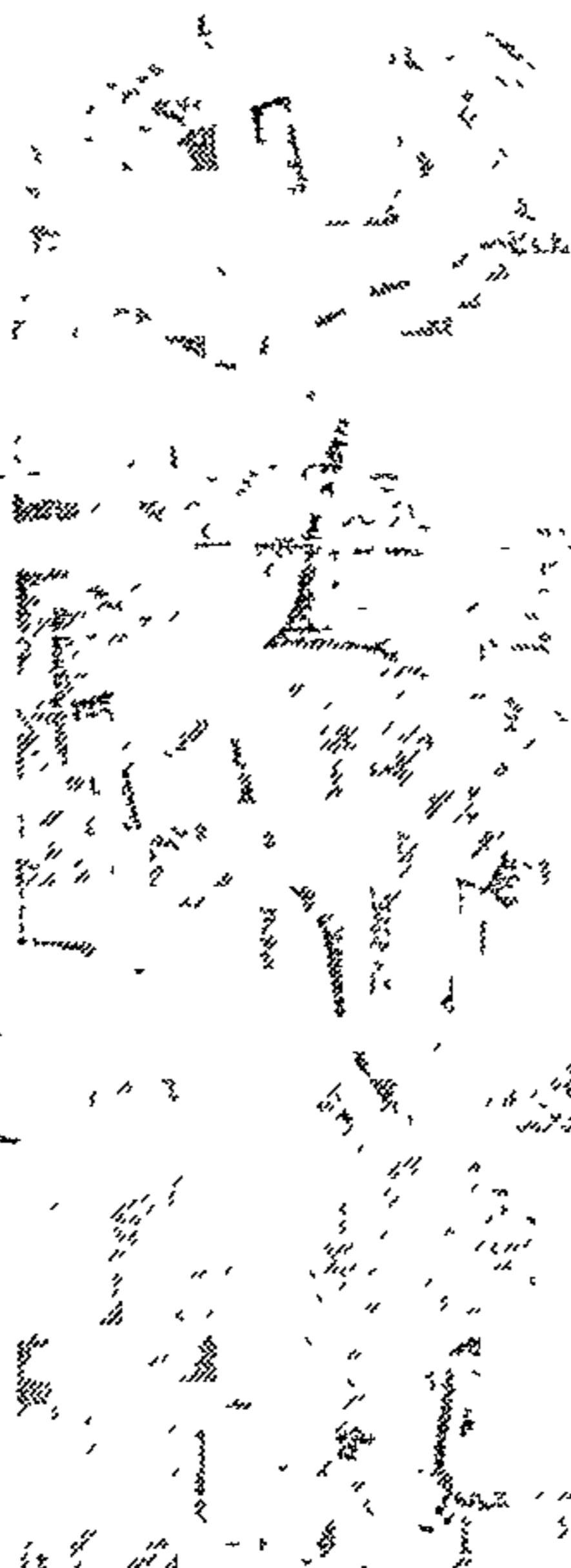
At In OIOMES 24/5/81

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At In OIOMES 24/5/81

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At In OIOMES 24/5/81



MEMBERS OF 32 BATTALION... from the left: Sergeant Dirk Schillewaert from Belgium, Sergeant-Major Michael Erasmus, a former Zimbabwean, and Scots-born Corporal Alexander Lemnox. Their faces are obscured at the Defence Force's request.

Meet some of the men who make up 32 Battalion from Scotland comes Alexander Lemnox, 32 a wiry, red-bearded corporal with churning blue eyes. He refuses to discuss any previous army training — "that's personal". He refuses to talk about why he is not extending his short-contract period with "32" and he refuses to talk about his future plans. He does admit though that he has been a soldier for a long time, having left home at 16.

Sgt Dirk Schillewaert, 35, hails from Belgium. He joined his country's army in 1964. But he too refuses to discuss any previous military experience. Six months ago he received a "sovereign" gash across his right chin from a terrorist AK-47 bullet. However Sgt Schillewaert speaks more openly about his decision not to remain with the battalion after one year's service. "I have a 25 percent disability after a parachute landing on rocks. I also feel I have reached the limit at my age."

Among the places I have been in is the Congo and I have seen where Africa has gone," he said. Staff-Sgt Marc Kanganjo 43, was born in Angola but spent most of his life in Zaire. He was first a schoolteacher and later a principal in Shaba Province. This erudite man, now a teacher at the local school, speaks eight languages and is learning a ninth — Afrikaans. Unlike many of his countrymen, Sgt Kanganjo says he is prepared to return to Angola should the Cubans leave. "The MPLA are our brothers. We can negotiate and we can live together. But that view is not shared by Sgt Joab Apolinario 34, from Mocimedeas. A former political secretary in the FNLA, he now regards the Angolan regime as "my enemy".

(Pl Ernesto Chaca 23, a non-comer who fought in the preliminary of the 1974 Muhammad Ali-George Foreman world heavyweight bout in Kinshasa, left Zaire to escape communism only to come up against the same ideology in Angola. After fighting for the FNLA in the Huambo area for three years, he decided to move

South across the border. Married and the father of two young children, Cpl Chaca is adamant that he will not go back. Sgt Tshusukilla d'Abreu, who sports a luxuriant Rasta-type moustache fought for the FNLA for two years but now is determined to stay at home even if the MPLA government is unseated. "Things are 10 percent better here than they were when I arrived in 1976. Of the 21 white foreigners originally with the battalion — most came from Europe — only eight remain and the

South African national service system and the permanent force. Meet some of the men who make up 32 Battalion from Scotland comes Alexander Lemnox, 32 a wiry, red-bearded corporal with churning blue eyes. He refuses to discuss any previous army training — "that's personal". He refuses to talk about why he is not extending his short-contract period with "32" and he refuses to talk about his future plans. He does admit though that he has been a soldier for a long time, having left home at 16.

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Military Correspondent RAY SMUTS reports from the Western Caprivi

The SADF says that "Buffalo Regiment" is not a mercenary unit. However, it is a fact that some of its men are on "short-term, one-year contracts and that few renew them. It also firmly quashes any suggestion that a "bounty" is paid for dead terrorists — the higher the rank the higher the amount. There are men take exception to being called "mercenaries" pointing out that they receive a monthly salary. But then so do mercenaries throughout the world. They are subject to exactly the same pay working conditions and discipline as the other men, who are drawn from the

seen wallowing in the water and crocodiles basking in the early morning sun. Although it operates inside South West Africa, "32" is a pure South African unit. It is an above-average size battalion. Most of the members are Portuguese-speaking blacks who fought for the FNLA against the Marxist MPLA before joining up with the South African forces. It was evident from my interviews with several that even if a pro-Western government came to power in Angola most would decline to return. They wish to remain members of the South African Defence Force.

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Commandant claims raps atrocity

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CORPORAL ERNESTO CHACA — a former Zairean boxer who moved south

WHOSE MEN HAVE BEEN

CALLED MERCENARIES AND DESPERADOS

OUR LOSS OF WAR

Sunday Times
24-5-81

1ST LIEUTENANT MARG KANEMANO
Speaks eight languages

Numbers will soon be reduced to a further six. Officers are mainly South Africans, although a few black Africans wear stripes. From the rank of platoon sergeant down, all NCOs are black.

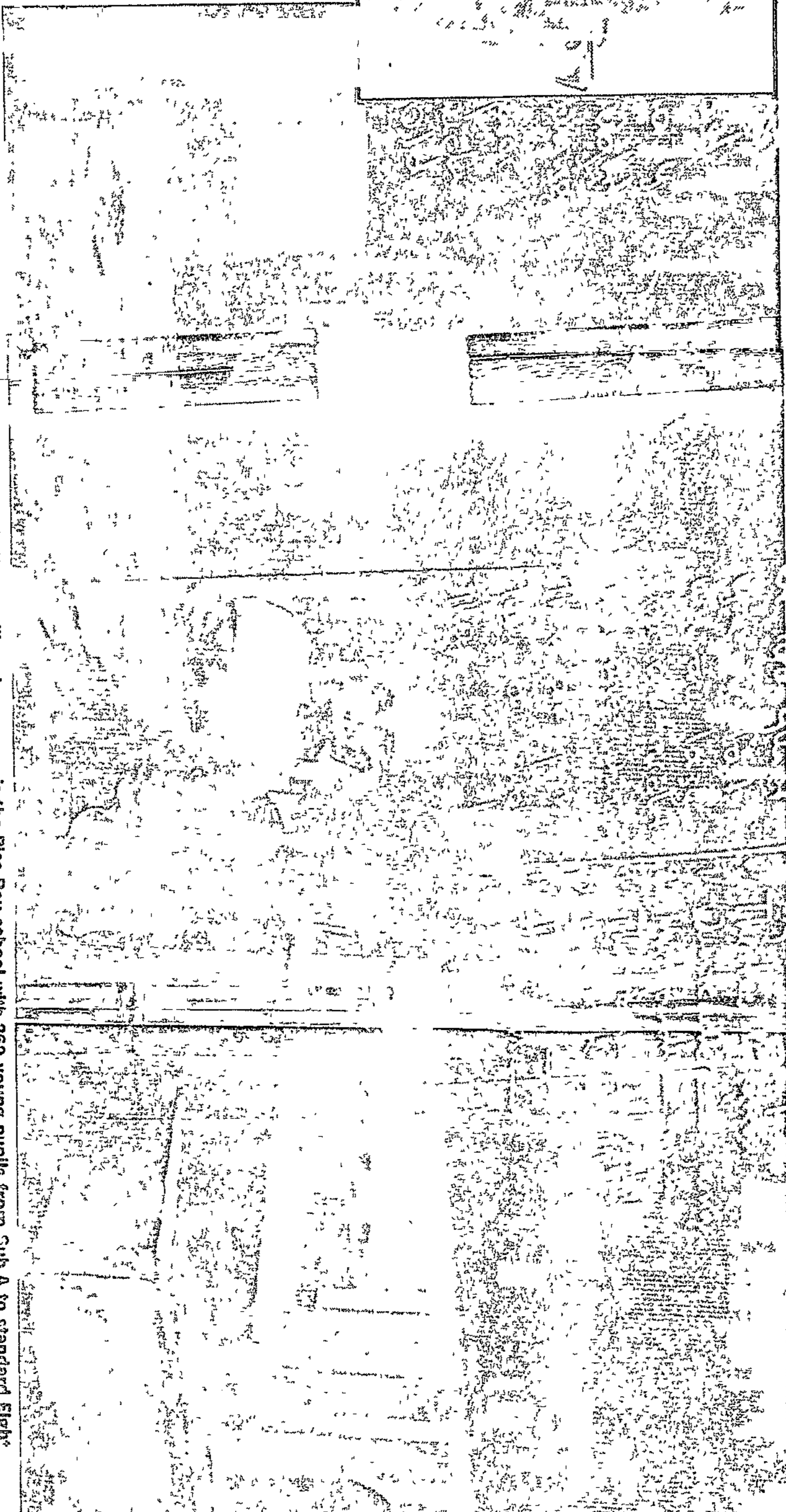
In the words of Commandant Leon Ferreira, "32s" officer commanding for the past two and a half years, "We are a normal unit, there is very little funny about this situation, and you might be disappointed that you have not heard what you were seeking."

Which prompted my question, "Why has 32 Battalion not off limits to the Press till now?"

A SADF spokesman replied: "The 32 Battalion is a fully operational base and because of various reasons it could not in the past handle Press and visitor groups on the same scale as, for example, training centres."

The battalion was formed early in 1976, after the Angolan war.

Most of those who joined were from the various factions, particularly the FNLA's Chingua faction in central Angola.



PEACE AMID WAR... at the centre of 32 Battalion's Kimbu village base camp is the Pipa Pau school with 260 young pupils from Sub A to standard Eight. Picture: RAY SMUTS

Some also came from the Portuguese regular army.

As soldiers they were then extremely poor, but expert training has turned them into a crack unit.

Today 32 Battalion is a polished unit with a commendable "kill" rate — 807 Swapo terrorists for the loss of 40 men since the beginning of January 1979. Its black fighters have been hailed by military experts as the best bush-fighters in the

world.

Life is tough at 32 Battalion. Half the unit is involved in self-defence operations, which include operations across the border. Each operation takes about five weeks. The other half of the unit rests and communicates with training.

As most of the troops understand English, it is the unit's official language. There are 12 tribes in the battalion, each of whom speak a different dialect.

Nevertheless, Portuguese is most frequently spoken and all new arrivals are put through a crash course in the language.

"My men are often surprised that their boss is a Ferreira who cannot speak Portuguese," said the OC.

All South Africans joining the unit from the infantry school at Outshoorn are requested to indicate that they will be prepared to work with black troops.

Ar'd, says Commandant Ferreira if they are not, they're of "no use" to him.

The battalion's tent town which at 50 houses more than 1,400 women and children, is still partly in the bush.

But a township for "32s" black people is rapidly taking shape. Neat little wooden houses shoot up each day and sewerage and water systems are being laid.

At the centre of what has

become known as Kimbu village — the black Angolan village for a small town — is a school for 260 children from Sub A to Standard Eight.

The Fica Pau (Woodpecker) school has several choirs, one of which sang beautifully for us in Latin. Africans, English and Portuguese.

A large store sells traditional Portuguese food and other goods including olive oil, sandals and hupers.

The recreational tastes of the Portuguese are in evidence. The volleyball court is in constant use and a rough patch of ground makes do as a soccer pitch.

Whereas most of the black Angolans held the Roman Catholic faith when they came to "32", the predominant percentage has, for some inexplicable reason, swung to Protestant faiths — about 60 percent as against 40 percent Catholic.

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RDP 25/5/81

Inquiry into fire at airport

Staff Reporter

A SOUTH African Air Force board of inquiry has been convened to investigate the fire which broke out at Rand Airport on Sunday afternoon and damaged a Defence Force DC-3 aircraft

The fire started at about 4pm in locked hangar 5 which belong to a private company

The cockpit of the Dakota was gutted, but fire men managed to prevent the flames from spreading to three other aircraft

The DC-3 had been at Rand Airport for repairs

A Mr Jose Dos Neves Carreira of Alberton apparently tried to extinguish the flames and received burns to his arms

A hospital spokesman said Mr Carreira had been discharged

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OwB Correspondent
CAPE TOWN - The Broad
Moderature of the Nederduitse
Gereformeerde Kerk says
alternative non-military
national service on specified
religious grounds is worthy of
consideration
But it rejects 'political argu-
ments, for example a differ-
ence with the ruling party or
even certain ethical grounds' as
justifiable reasons for conscen-
tious objection

NGK states RD 28/5/70 NON-VIOLENT CASE ON SERVICE

The chairman of the modera-
ture, Ds J E Potgieter makes
clear in the foreword that the
booklet has not been reviewed
by the church's General Synod,
but adds it is the Broad Moder-
ature's considered opinion that
the contents represent general
opinion in the NGK
After a discussion of the
issues involved the moderator
comes to the conclusion that
The booklet was issued last

the possibility of granting per-
mission for alternative service
depends on the grounds for re-
fusal to serve
It says alternative service
should not be allowed - "be-
cause the grounds for refusal
are not acceptable" - in
'cases where political argu-
ments are used for example a
difference with the policy of
the ruling party and ever eth-
ical arguments for example the
injustice of the existing
concern"
However in cases where
religious arguments are used
and 'these are based on speci-

Scriptural pronounce-
ments alternative forms of
national service can be worthy
of consideration'
In such cases, four factors
had to be taken into account
The ruling party as the
responsible concern must re-
tain the initiative in respect of
the nature duration and place
of the national service
As far as possible, the ser-
viceman's qualifications should
be taken into account, and he
should be used in an area of
training where violence did not
play a role
Although conscientious or
servicemen

religious objections might pre-
vent a man from taking part in
any violence, it would not be
ethically responsible on these
grounds to protect him unduly
or even to remove him entirely
from the consequences of the
violence and
It was seriously to be
doubted that imprisonment
should be imposed "because
inter alia by doing so no
meaningful service is given
with regard to the purpose stri-
ven for by the war, namely
peace, and (the serviceman)
would be totally isolated from
the risks faced by other
servicemen

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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

REGULATIONS IN RESPECT OF THE SAVING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources in terms of section 2 and 3 of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977), made the regulation in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

Regulation 3 of Government Notice R 742 of 1 April 1981 is hereby amended by the insertion at the end of the said regulation 3, of the following words

"Provided that the provisions of this regulation shall not apply during the periods 12h00 to 18h00 on Saturday, 30 May 1981 and 18h00 to 22h00 on Monday, 1 June 1981"

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No R 1174 *DSK* *7598* 29 May 1981 AMENDMENTS TO THE GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE AND THE RESERVE

The State President has been pleased in terms of the powers vested in him by section 87 (1) (h) and (i) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 14 of 1957) to amend regulation 8 of Chapter XIV of the General Regulations for the South African Defence Force and the Reserve promulgated under Government Notice R 1299, dated 20 June 1980, as set out in the Schedule hereto

SCHEDULE

Regulation 8 is hereby amended by the substitution for the existing regulation of the following regulation

"Deferment of or Exemption from Service of Voluntary Members of the Citizen Force and the Commandos

8 (1) An officer of the Citizen Force or the Commandos who is not liable to serve in terms of section 21 or 35 of the Act, and an other rank who is serving in terms of section 19 or 36 of the Act, shall apply to his unit commander for deferment of or exemption from any service to which he may be liable in terms of section 22 (4) or 44 (2) of the Act and any interested person may on behalf of such officer or other rank with or without his consent but with his knowledge apply for such deferment or exemption

(2) Such commander may in respect of any period of service other than a period of continuous training, course or bivouac approve deferment of the period of service concerned or on such grounds as he may deem sufficient, exempt the member concerned from the attendance thereof and he shall refer any other application for deferment or exemption to the chief of the supporting service or staff division or an officer designated by him for the purpose or the officer commanding the command or equivalent commander concerned

(3) A chief of a supporting service or staff division or an officer designated by him for the purpose or an officer commanding the command or equivalent commander may, on such grounds as he may deem sufficient, defer such service or any part thereof to a later

BYLAE

Regulasie 3 van Goewermentskennisgewing R 742 van 1 April 1981, word hierby gewysig deur aan die einde van gemelde regulasie 3 die volgende woorde in te voeg

"Met dien verstande dat die bepalings van hierdie regulasie nie van toepassing sal wees nie, gedurende die periodes 12h00 tot 18h00 op Saterdag, 30 Mei 1981 en 18h00 tot 22h00 op Maandag, 1 Junie 1981"

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No R 1174 29 Mei 1981 WYSIGING VAN DIE ALGEMENE REGULASIES VIR DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG EN DIE RESERVE

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel by 87 (1) (h) en (i) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 44 van 1957), regulasie 8 van Hoofstuk XIV van die Algemene Regulasies vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag en die Reserve afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R 1299 van 20 Junie 1980, te wysig soos in die Bylae hier toe uitengesit

BYLAE

Regulasie 8 word hierby gewysig deur die bestaande regulasie deur die volgende regulasie te vervang

"Uitstel of Vrystelling van Diens van Vrywillige lede van die Burgermag en Kommando's

8 (1) 'n Offisier van die Burgermag of Kommando's wat nie ingevolge artikel 21 of 35 van die Wet tot diens verplig is nie en 'n manskap wat ingevolge artikel 19 of 36 van die Wet dien, doen by sy eenheidsbevelvoerder aansoek om uitstel of vrystelling van enige diens waartoe hy ingevolge artikel 22 (4) of 44 (2) van die Wet verplig kan word, en 'n belanghebbende persoon kan ten behoeve van sodanige offisier of manskap met of sonder sy toestemming maar met sy wete, aansoek doen om sodanige uitstel of vrystelling

(2) Sodanige bevelvoerder kan, met betrekking tot 'n ander diensgeleentheid as 'n ononderbroke opleidings-tydperk, kursus of bivaak uitstel van die bywoning van die betrokke diensgeleentheid na 'n later datum in dieselfde kalenderjaar goedkeur of op gronde wat hy genoegsaam ag die betrokke lid van die bywoning daarvan vrystel en moet hy enige ander aansoek om uitstel of vrystelling na die hoof van die betrokke ondersteuningsdiens of stafafdeling of 'n offisier deur hom vir daardie doel aangewys, of kommandements- of gelykstaande bevelvoerder verwys

(3) 'n Hoof van 'n ondersteuningsdiens of stafafdeling of 'n offisier deur hom vir daardie doel aangewys, of 'n kommandements- of gelykstaande bevelvoerder kan op die gronde wat hy voldoende ag, sodanige

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After Yeats' civilian clothing, except for his underpants was removed, he was allowed to put on a pair of black physical training shorts
Although he was given bedding at night, Yeats added, all blankets were removed during the day and he was kept in his cell wearing only the shorts and his underpants
He added this action had injured his dignity and his health and life were endangered because his cell was not heated
According to an affidavit by Yeats' legal representative, Yeats said that he had been treated fairly in DB
The officer commanding of the DB was present at the time when he interviewed Yeats, the representative said
According to another affidavit, Brigadier Pretorius had told authorities, after Yeats' sentence had been confirmed, that Yeats' clothing should be removed with the necessary force
Yeats' representative was also barred from bringing warm underclothes to him
According to the affidavit, he was told that Yeats would be left nude after his civilian clothing had been removed, with the only option to don the military clothing
Yeats said in his affidavit that two conscientious objectors who had previously served terms of detention, Mr Richard Steel and Mr Peter Moll, had been allowed to wear civilian clothing
The blue uniform which was issued to Yeats after yesterday's agreement, is the type of uniform issued to conscientious objectors who belong to certain religious groupings like the Jehovah Witnesses
Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, with Mr H J Fabricius are appearing for Yeats and Mr W Heath appears for the SADF

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No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)
2 District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

No. 1 Afrikaner Nationalism by Professor J Degenaar (R1,00 post free)
2 District Six: A Factual Report. Available in English and Afrikaans (gratis)

Objector in DB asks for his own clothing

Pretoria Bureau
A CONSCIENTIOUS objector, Charles Yeats, who is serving a one-year sentence in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, brought an urgent application before the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to have his civilian clothing returned
According to an affidavit by Yeats, his clothing was removed on Wednesday and he had been kept in a cell since then, dressed in only underpants and physical training shorts
When Yeats' legal representative, who had visited his cell, expressed concern at Yeats' health due to the cold weather, the OC of the detention barracks told him that Brigadier C J Pretorius, the director of Military Law, had said "In Ireland they are dying of hunger and here they can die of cold," according to another affidavit
Yeats, who was sentenced earlier this month to one year's detention for refusing to do military service, indicated at his trial he would refuse to wear a military uniform in detention barracks
However, this week, after Yeats' sentence was confirmed, military authorities threatened to apply a strait-jacket if he refused to surrender his civilian clothing, he said in an affidavit
The case was postponed yesterday to June 16 The application was heard in chambers before Mr Justice L Ackermann
During yesterday's hearing an agreement was reached between Yeats' legal representatives and the SADF in terms of which Yeats would be given a non-military blue uniform pending the outcome of June 16's hearing
According to Yeats' affidavit, military authorities had indicated that they would use force if he resisted attempts to have him undressed
"I did not protest as it was obviously pointless to do so I respectfully submit that the degree of duress brought upon me was tantamount to the use of actual force," said Yeats

18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

18 Van der Horst, Women as an Economic Force in Southern Africa.

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE
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Conscientious Objector in court plea for clothing

254
30/5/81
A/S

PRETORIA. — Conscientious objector, Charles Yeats, who is serving a one-year sentence in the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, yesterday brought an urgent application before the Supreme Court, Pretoria, to have his civilian clothing returned to him.

Physical training shorts, Yeats, who was sentenced earlier this month for refusing to do military service, indicated at his trial that he would refuse to wear a military uniform in detention barracks.

However, this week, after Yeats's sentence was confirmed, military authorities threatened to apply a straightjacket if Yeats should refuse to surrender his civilian clothing, he said in an affidavit.

The case was yesterday postponed to June 16. The application was heard in chambers before Mr Justice L. Ackermann. An agreement was reached between Yeats's legal representatives and the SADF in terms of which Yeats would be given a non-military blue uniform pending the outcome of the hearing.

According to his affidavit, military authorities had indicated they would use force if Yeats had resisted attempts to have him undressed.

'I did not protest as it was obviously pointless to do so, I respectfully submit that the degree of duress brought upon me was tantamount to the use of actual force,' Yeats said.

While being given bedding at night, blankets were removed during the day and he was kept in his cell wearing only PT shorts and his underpants.

This action had injured his dignity and his health and life were endangered because his cell was not heated.

According to an affidavit by his legal representative he had visited Yeats in DB where Yeats had said he had been treated fairly. The officer commanding the DB was present at the interview.

When the representative expressed concern about Yeats's health because of the current cold weather, the GC told him that Brigadier C J Pretorius, the director of military law, had said: 'In Ireland they are dying of hunger and here they can die of cold,' according to the affidavit.

According to another affidavit, Brigadier Pretorius had told authorities, after Yeats's sentence had been confirmed, that Yeats's clothing should be removed, 'with the necessary force'.

Yeats's representative was also barred from bringing warm underwear, clothes to him. — Sapa.

BACKGROUN

arms

S. Tribune
3/15/8

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254

hunters

known to

dealers

LONDON: Two Britons, arrested a fortnight ago in Houston, Texas, with a plane load of small arms bound for South Africa, were involved in a successful arms deal set up in London last year.

Tribune Correspondent

This was for 100 00 M460 grenade shells which were airfreighted from South Korea, allegedly to South Africa, using an end-user's certificate from Botswana to get around the United Nations arms embargo.

The details of last year's deal were confirmed in London this week by several people involved in organising it. Meanwhile, in Houston, Peter Towers, 51, and John Parks, 43, are still being held charged with violating the federal arms control law and the conspiracy law.

The London deal began when the two men contacted a well-known arms dealer in Norway with proposals to buy the 40 mm shells. These can be used with a grenade launcher fitted to an M16 rifle — 636 of which were found in the aircraft in Houston.

The dealer, who wants to remain anonymous, said: "The men came to me through the back door." He passed them on to Mr Leonard Hammond, a 65-year-old arms merchant, of Chelsea, who also says that he refused to help.

Mr Hammond said on Friday "I did begin negotiations with them for a deal involving Thailand. I understood they were representing a Lichtenstein company.

"But when I saw their contract I consulted my solicitor and I threw it out. I wanted nothing to do with them."

Parks and Towers then went back to the Norway contact, who helped to set up a complex series of in-

roductions through a number of commodity entrepreneurs. This ended with the contract being placed with the Korean Explosives Company of Seoul.

A central figure in the chain was a South Korean businessman, Mr S. J. Lee, who runs an import/export company in North London.

Mr Lee explained this week that his role was to put the two men in touch with an old university friend, Mr J. B. Kwon, who at the time was manager of the Golden Bell Trading Company, a Korean export outfit with offices in London. There is no suggestion that the company itself was involved.

"Arms are not really my business. But Mr Kwon was able to arrange it through his contacts with the Korean explosives company," he said. "I didn't know they were going to South Africa." There is no evidence that Mr Kwon knew either.

According to the Norway dealer, one of the two men flew out to Korea to arrange the airfreight to

South Africa. The present manager of the explosives company, which exports construction materials to Saudi Arabia, said he knew nothing of the deal and that Mr Kwon had moved to their New York office.

A spokesman for the company in New York said Mr Kwon was in Korea and it was not known when he would return.

It is not clear how the Botswana document was obtained. But a spokesman for the Botswana High Commission in London said that the shipment could not have been for his country. Arms deals for the Botswana Defence Force are made on a government-to-government basis, he said, with the Belgian FN rifle the main infantry weapon.

From evidence discovered by American customs agents, it appears Parks and Towers were employed by the South African Government with funds from the Arms Corporation Ltd.

But the full details of both the Houston and British affairs may not come out in America for at least three months when the trial of the two men begins.

Army bid to suppress 'barrack strip' claims

CONSCIENTIOUS
OBJECTOR FILES
URGENT COURT
APPLICATION

S. Times 31/5/81

By MARTIN WELZ

254

DEFENCE Force representatives this week made a last-minute bid to suppress news of a court application by a conscientious objector. The man was allegedly forced to strip and left in his cell in only a pair of running shorts. He had refused to don military overalls.

In an affidavit filed in the Supreme Court, a senior Defence Force officer is alleged to have told the officer in command of detention barracks in Pretoria "In Ireland they are dying of hunger, here they can die of cold"

Mr Charles Yeats, a 22-year-old Anglican conscientious objector, brought an urgent application before the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday. He asked that he be allowed to wear civilian clothing while in detention.

Shortly before the court hearing, the Defence Force submitted a draft agreement to Mr Yeats's lawyers.

In it, the Defence Force agreed to allow Mr Yeats to wear non-military blue overalls until June 16 — the date to which the hearing has been postponed — provided the lawyers agreed not to communicate the matter to the Press.

The draft was signed by Colonel H L Bosman as "authorised officer".

Mr Yeats's lawyers were reluctant to accept the condition and, while reporters waited in the court foyer, lawyers for the Defence Force were heard to be seeking further instructions from "the general".

The condition was finally dropped only minutes before the advocates appearing in the case were summoned to appear before Mr Justice Ackermann in chambers.

In an affidavit filed with his application, Mr Yeats said that on Wednesday last week he was forced to strip and left in his underpants and a pair of running shorts when he refused to wear a military overall.

Force

Mr Yeats, an accountant and former diocesan secretary of the Anglican Church, was court-martialled on May 12 and sentenced to 12 months in detention barracks for refusing to report for military service.

On Tuesday last week, Mr Yeats alleges in his affidavit, he was visited in his cell by Brigadier Pretorius, senior law officer of the Defence Force, and advised that as soon as his sentence was confirmed his civilian clothing would be removed "if necessary by force".

During the day, all bedding would be removed from his cell and he would be allowed no blankets.

In his presence, six corporals were told that if he refused to strip they were to use "as much force as was needed" to remove his clothes. If necessary, they were to obtain a straitjacket from the military hospital.

Yeats had to shiver in his cell

S Tribune 254
31/7/81
Tribune Reporter

A CONSCIENTIOUS objector was forced this week to spend two days shivering in a cold, bare military detention barracks cell, wearing only his underpants and shorts.

Charles Yeats, sentenced to 12 months' detention barracks recently for refusing to do his two year military call-up, was only given blankets at night, a Pretoria supreme court judge heard this week.

When a lawyer expressed concern about Yeats' health, due to the winter weather, the officer commanding the detention barracks told him that Brigadier C. J. Pretorius, director of military law, had said. "In Ireland they are dying of hunger. Here they can die of cold," Mr Justice Ackermann was told.

On Friday Yeats, former head boy of Hilton College and captain of the Natal schools rugby team, brought an urgent application before Mr Justice Ackermann to have his civilian clothes returned.

In an affidavit from Yeats, the judge was told that the 25-year-old Anglican Church official had been forced to strip to his underpants on Wednesday under threat of being placed in a strait jacket by DB staff.

The hearing in the judge's chamber was postponed to June 16, but under an agreement reached between Yeats' lawyers and a defence force representative, Yeats has been given a non-military overall to wear until the outcome of the hearing. Blue overalls are normally issued to conscientious objectors.

Yeats, who indicated at his court martial three weeks ago that he would refuse to wear standard military issue uniform, had his 12 month sentence confirmed on Wednesday.

According to Yeats' affidavit he had been allowed to wear his civilian clothes until confirmation of his sentence.

On Wednesday, the affidavit continued, military authorities indicated they would use force — including placing Yeats in a strait jacket — if he refused to surrender his civilian clothes.

Yeats, who described the attitude of the military authorities as "tantamount to the use of force," handed over his civilian clothes except for his underpants.

He was allowed to put on a pair of physical training shorts, the affidavit continued, and although he was given bedding at night, his blankets were removed during the day.

He added that his condition injured his dignity and endangered his health and life because his cell was not heated.

According to a second affidavit submitted by Yeats' lawyer, Yeats said he had been fairly well treated while in DB.

An SADF spokesman said the defence force would present its case on June 16. He would not comment on the hearing.

Conscientious objector may wear civilian clothing

254
star 1/6/48

Own Correspondent

Detained conscientious objector Charles Yeats has been granted temporary permission by the Pretoria Supreme Court to wear a blue overall instead of military clothing.

The interim order was granted after an urgent application when Yeats's civilian clothes were removed last week.

This followed confirmation of his sentence in terms of the military disciplinary code.

"In Ireland they are dying of hunger and here they are dying of cold," Brigadier C S Pretorius, the Director of Military Law, is quoted as saying.

In Mr Justice Ackermann's chambers on Friday the case was postponed with a return date of June 16.

On that date the Officer Commanding Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks, Major McKrige, must give cause as to why Yeats's civilian clothes should not be restored to him and why he should not be allowed to wear such clothing at the military detention barracks.

Yeats was sentenced on May 13 by a court martial to 12 months' detention for refusing to do military service.

Since Wednesday May 27 he has only been given

a pair of boxer shorts for the day time.

In pages before court Yeats said he is allowed to use blankets at night but during the day he is not allowed to use these or any bedding.

"By virtue of the fact that by not being allowed to wear civilian clothing other than the physical training shorts, my dignity is injured and impaired and my health and life are endangered in view of the fact that the cell wherein I am being detained is not heated," he said.

Yeats said that on Tuesday May 26, Brigadier Pretorius and Major Krige visited him in his cell where he is being de-

tained with Leon Bourain. Yeats informed Brigadier Pretorius and Major Krige he would take legal proceedings against the latter if his civilian clothes were removed.

He said Brigadier Pretorius took no notice of his objections and stated that as soon as the sentence had been confirmed, his clothing would be removed by force if necessary.

The next day he was escorted by the military police to Major Krige's office.

He was told in the presence of two Defence Force representatives and six corporals that he was to wear military overalls

When he refused to do so he was escorted by the corporals to a cell and ordered to remove his civilian clothes. As a result of the duress exercised by Major Krige and the corporals, said Yeats, he removed all his clothing before "actual physical violence" was applied. He said the corporals were explicitly instructed "should their force prove inadequate" they should obtain a straitjacket from the military hospital.

The degree of duress used, said Yeats, was tantamount to the use of actual force.

Mr H K R Zeleg, SC, with H J Fabricius appeared for Yeats. Mr W Heath appeared for Defence Force.

SA is plotting against Zim says Mugabe

MR MUGABE has charged that the Pretoria Government is training several thousands Zimbabweans, including former black members of the Rhodesian army, in South Africa with an eye to making cross-border incursions into Zimbabwe.

The appointment was announced by Transkei's Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima at the weekend.

The news of the appointment came shortly after the detention of the commander of the TDF, Brig ERG Keswa, together with two of his top aides, Col R H M Lugongolo and a Col Fumba.

The three army men were detained by members of the Transkei security police last Wednesday and

a number of army files, books were removed from Brig Keswa's home.

Chief Matanzima said he could not comment on the detentions as the matter was with the police.

The Prime Minister said he could not say how many members of the Selous Scouts were in Transkei, but it is believed there were six of them at a 'hush-hush' reception for them at the army base two weeks ago.

Lt-Col Reid-Daly was dismissed as head of the unit in 1979 after a quarrel with the Rhodesian army commander General John Hickman, and later came to South Africa. The Selous Scouts was dissolved by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the time of the independence in April, 1980. AFP, SAPA

George Matanzima appointed Selous Scouts commander as acting commander of Transkei army

Robert Mugabe dissolved the Rhodesian Selous Scouts at independence last year

SA 'has

a duty to arm Ciskei

ZWELITSHA — Ciskei would be in a position to interpret the policy of separate development only if the South African Government responded to the homeland's pleas, a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly said in Zwelitsha yesterday.

Mr Simon Hebe said that when South Africa was asked to supply modern military equipment to Ciskei it had responded positively and that had shown the South African Government was not "deaf".

This response was expected because Ciskei was the responsibility of South Africa. It had shown that South Africa had "our interests at heart".

"If South Africa responds when we plead with them, then we will be in a position to interpret her policy of separate development," Mr Hebe said.

Earlier, the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, commented on the shooting incident between gunmen and members of the Ciskei intelligence services last week.

He said his government was determined to contain "terrorist activities", but this depended on how soon South Africa sent Ciskei "specialised equipment".

So far five men are known to have been arrested in Ciskei following the shootout in Mdanstane, near East London. They will appear in court soon.

The Deputy Chief Minister, the Rev W Xaba, said that when the incident was reported in the Assembly, he had asked whether South Africa was willing to arm Ciskei with modern military equipment.

"I had asked that our partners — the architects of apartheid — should finance and arm us equivalently, if not better, than the terrorists."

"These people, I pointed out, were not fighting us but apartheid. But when one fights a snake and it gets into a house, one burns the whole house."

"That is what is happening here," Mr Xaba said. He added that if South Africa was not prepared to arm Ciskei, then "shop should be closed".

"They have armed us now but that does not mean we support apartheid," he said.

Replying to a question from the speaker, Chief Justice Mabandla, Mr Xaba said that in South Africa "one was called a communist if one does not agree with one's superior" — Sapa.

certainty with a view of ... (6)

Concentration as not an instructor of the ... barriers to entry can be identified. The left ... revenue in terms of the ... requirements is therefore not a useful one. For in order to see the extent of monopoly power one would have to ... of a large not in defining ... It is clear that ... earn higher profits ... and ... another firm active in a different category ... technology in production will soon ...

current ... But if ... investment ... large, were treated ... a ... return on capital as measured would ... Again, with research and development ... correcting major items of expenditure in the drug industry, the accounting bias affects ... relatively more than other industries. Because ... the drug industry ... than ... others, the difference ... other industries would ... of accounting procedures were ...

The conclusion is that the monopoly hypothesis can not be supported either. Again, some other explanation of the higher profits must be sought.

(5.3.3) ACCOUNTING AND PROFITS IN A GROWING INDUSTRY

It is common knowledge that at times of inflation what is reported as profit includes the inflation of the value of capital replacement. As a result stated profits are greater than real profits.

The drug industry, being capital-intensive, is affected relatively more than other industries by the accounting bias.

A further problem concerns what is included in the term capital. At present items such as research are treated as

... the possibility of reward. Profits are not excessive unless they are greater than is necessary to call forth and keep the entrepreneur in the industry.

But such a conclusion about the level of profits in the industry does not necessarily imply that prices are optimal. Competing firms may raise prices to raise profits so that, although prices are not excessive, prices may be "too high". Such an assertion clearly needs further investigation.

Staff Reporters

DEFENCE Force troops yesterday cordoned off an entire suburb in Johannesburg's Western Coloured Townships while more than 200 policemen searched all houses in a sequel to the previous day's petrol bomb attacks in the area

And calls for top-level investigations into allegations of police brutality in their handling of the situation continued to mount as the unrest entered its fourth day

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersand, Brigadier Gert Kruger, said yesterday a special investigation had been launched and any people with complaints of police brutality in the area should make statements

"We are already looking into an incident in which a Mrs Yvonne Peterson complained of being hit by a quirt and a complaint of police throwing teargas through somebody's window," he said

Brig Kruger said police had also received "dozens of calls" from all over the Witwatersand thanking police for the way they had handled the situation

A Progressive Federal Party group led by Mr Doug Gibson, the PFP leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, visited the townships yesterday

Members of the group said they were convinced there was substance to the reports of police over-reaction and "downright brutality" and called for an immediate investigation

In yesterday's operation, hundreds of camouflaged policemen armed with batons and quirts searched through the shanty-like houses of Westbury in the morning as residents stood by and watched

Brig Kruger said police found no petrol bombs but seized several cans of petrol

"No arrests were made in connection with the petrol cans as police could not ascertain who they belonged to

The police, also searching for suspects involved in the petrol bomb and stone throwing incidents, arrested three people, all over 18 — one for possession of dagga and two others under the Riotous Assemblies Act

Thirty to 40 youths were detained for questioning

Police found about 100 boxes of illegal liquor in shebeens and seized dagga, stolen pills and stolen vehicles during the raids

Meanwhile, pupils of the Chris Jan Botha High School, the Coronationville High School and other schools in the area staged massive stay-aways as they entered their third day of protesting yesterday

Spokesmen at the various schools said that by 8 30am less

Army rings

suburb as

police go in

ROM

6/6/81

254

270

284

than 10% of the pupils had arrived

In reaction to the allegations of police brutality Mr Gibson said in a statement last night

"Reports of policemen seen laughing while lobbing teargas canisters into a primary school, swearing and indiscriminately using sjamboks on innocent bystanders, including women, must be investigated at the highest level

We talked to community leaders and ordinary citizens whose unanimous advice to us was that the police are disturbing the peace rather than keeping the peace"

The South African Council of Churches called for the withdrawal of army units from the area and said the alleged wave of police brutality against demonstrating pupils and innocent residents in Newclare, Bosmont, Coronationville and Riverlea deserved "condemnation", reports Sapa

The chairman of the Johannesburg Bar Council, Mr Jules Browde, said that if policemen had assaulted people during the unrest they should be charged

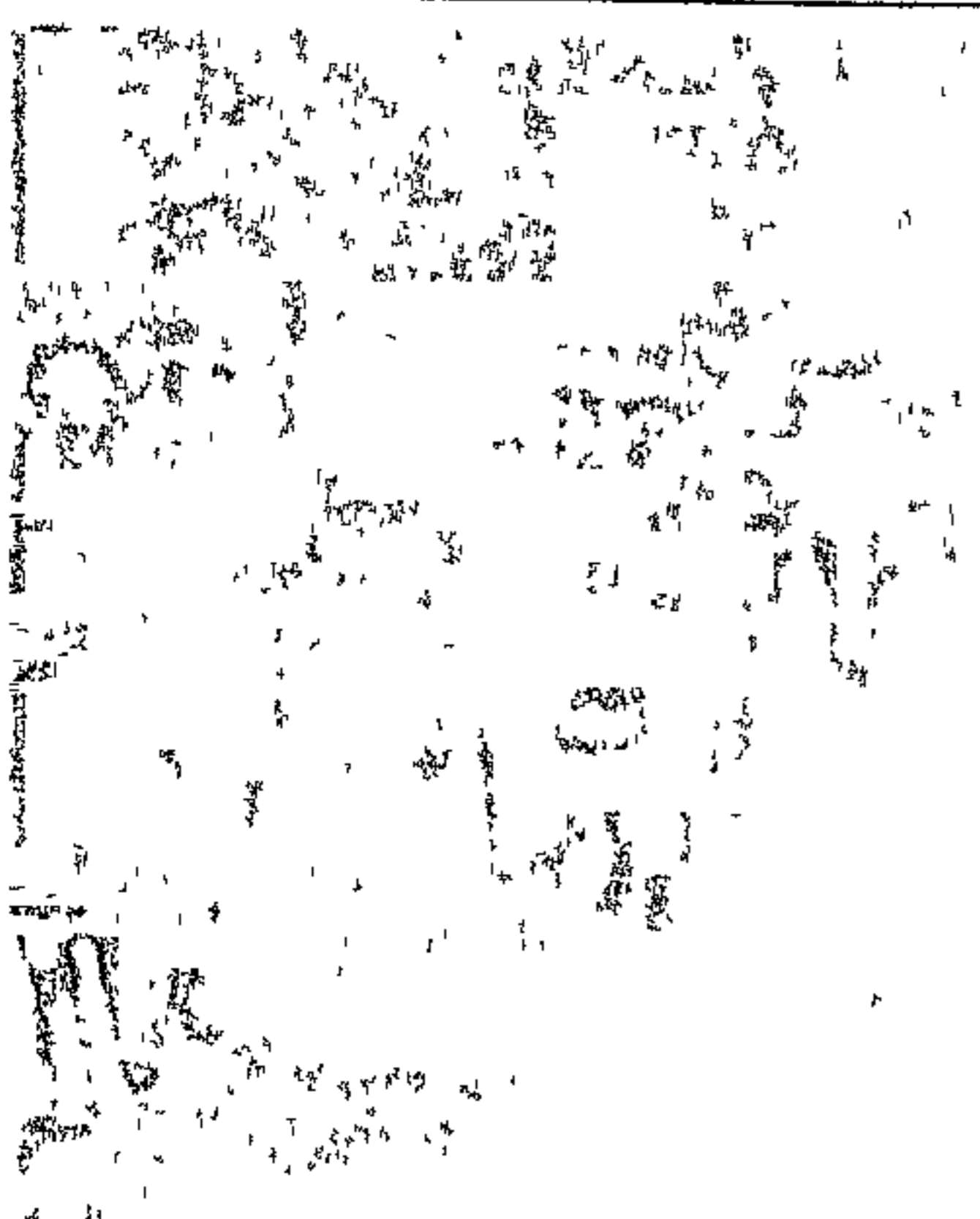
"While all people who are interested in the administration

of justice in this country would support police in their efforts to maintain law and order, it must be made clear that once the police themselves go beyond the limits of lawful conduct they can no longer rely on the support of any person who believes in the rule of law'

The Johannesburg branch of the National Council of Women sent a telegram to the Commissioner of Police which read: "We are deeply concerned over reported police action in coloured townships and appeal for more restraint in methods used by the police to control demonstrations by children and students"

A spokesman for the Directorate of Public Relations for the SAP in Pretoria said yesterday that "any member of the community who can honestly state that an unlawful force was used on him or her, is advised to report the matter to the nearest police station. All such reports will be thoroughly investigated and dockets will be sent to the Attorney General for his decision"

Another picture — Page 2



the outcry against alleged police withdrawal of troops from the area

5/17/10

Hundreds of held in police army, police operations

By Carolyn Dempster, Mike Cohen
and Yusuf Nareed

A massive army-backed police search of homes in the coloured township of Westbury began at 10:30 today. Hundreds of soldiers with gas masks and gasmasks cordoned off a large area. Riot police searched homes and arrested hundreds of youths.

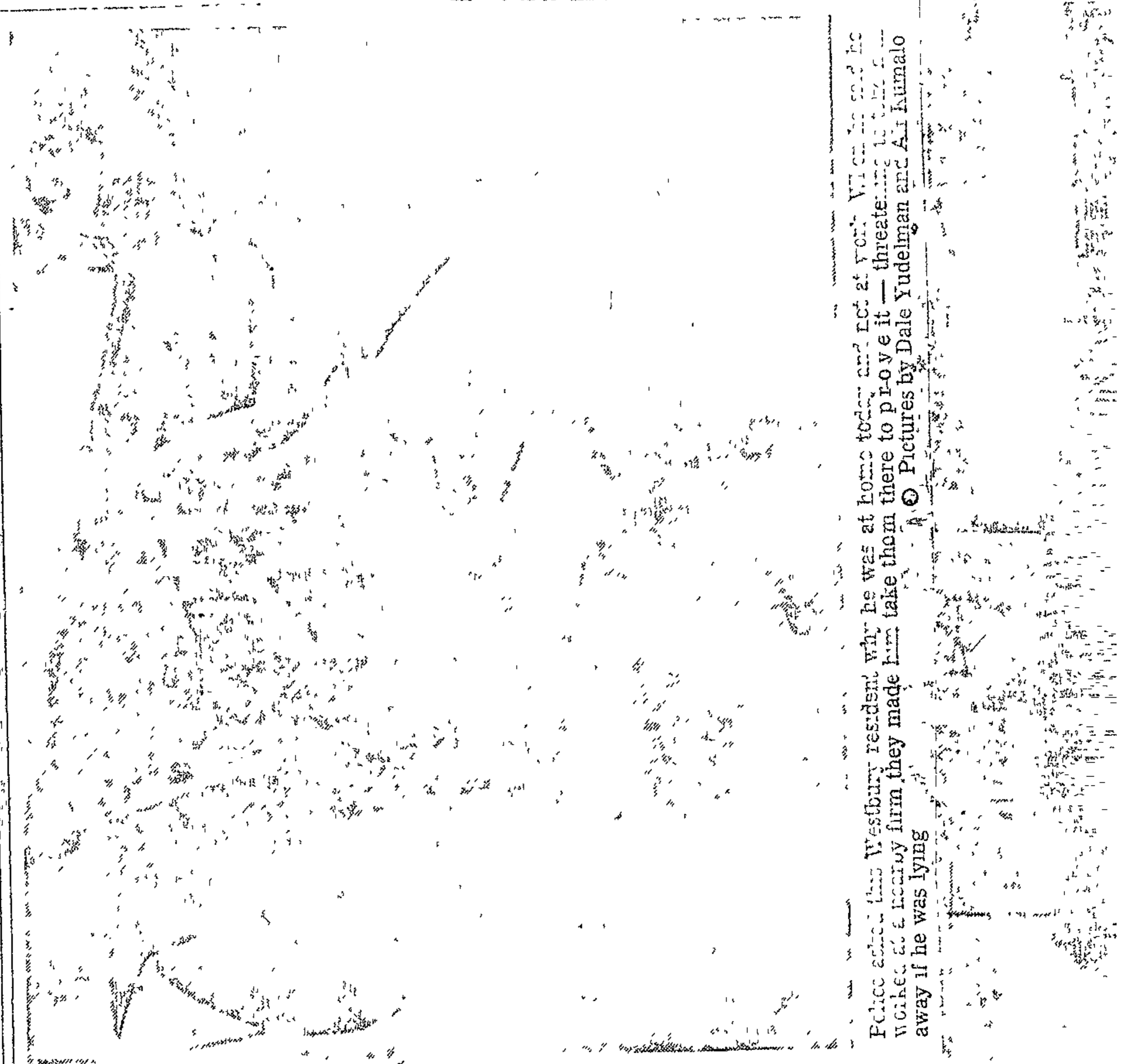
The youths were led on to trucks which then followed the procession of police securing the township.

Police with dogs also ratched the area on foot and arresting, boycotting schoolchildren but a police spokesman at John Verser Square divisional headquarters for the Witwatersrand, said the operation was a routine "crime prevention operation."

"We are searching for anything that constitutes an offence, including daga and weapons," he said.

"We are also searching for people who threw petrol bombs at the police."

The search came after two days of unrest in Johannesburg's coloured townships.



Police action this Westbury resident why he was at home today and not at work. Victim of the search. Wicked as a nearby firm they made him take them there to prove it — threatening to take them away if he was lying.

© Pictures by Dale Yudelman and Ali Kunallo

the Chris Jan Botha High School in Bosmont started marching in protest against the detention of student leader Aziz Jardine.

Brigadier Gert Krugel, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, said today the house-to-house search was part of "an in-depth investigation to try to get to the root of the recent trouble and attempt to identify the ringleaders."

"The youths are being picked up and taken to local police stations for questioning and screening," Brigadier Krugel said.

The 40 or so children taken into custody by police last night after an intensive flat-to-flat search through the Westbury flat complex were released at 6.10 last night without being charged.

This morning two pupils from the Chris Jan Botha High School detained by police after Tuesday's march were released on bail.

They are due to appear in court on June 17. The area cordoned off by the Defence Force today was about 2.5 km

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria today that if a request was made by the SAP for assistance in the maintenance of law and order and the SADF could assist then it would do so.

The intensive search probed every nook and cranny. Policemen looked under beds in cupboards and in the boots and bonnets of stationary cars.

Onlookers hurled abuse at police. A woman pleaded with soldiers and policemen to allow her to go to the Newlands police station where she said her sons

were being held. They refused. Nobody was allowed to pass through the army cordon.

Pressmen and overseas television crews were allowed to follow police as they made their house-to-house searches and arrests.

A reporter from The Star heard police at a Westbury resident's home was not at work. He was told that if he

had no reason for being at home he would be arrested.

He then pointed out a house across the street where "a 17-year-old lived".

The particular house was then searched. All the main entrances to the Westbury search area were sealed off by traffic police.

Charlton were called to the scene of army and police activity.

Soldiers cordon off a large area of the Westbury coloured township today while riot police conduct a house-to-house search.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Peter Storey, the chairman of the local Methodist Church, the Rev Leon Erasmus, the Dean of Johannesburg, Very Rev Samuel Nkomo and the Methodist minister for Bosmont, the Rev Cecil Eobba, gathered on the scene shortly after noon and demanded an explanation for the search from Brigadier Swanevoo, in

charge of the operation. Erasmus, Swanevoo, Storey and other people were looking for children hiding in houses across the township to be taken to the police station. People were shouting at innocent bystanders and light and starting vehicles.

M. Storey asked the Brigadier in the presence of the police whether to search every house in the

area. The Rev said some houses were being searched.

The Rev said that cases of children being taken to the police station and the Brigadier said he was prepared to be cross-examined.

He then said he was not going to answer more questions and asked the Brigadier to leave the

area. To Page 2, Col 5

P.10

PRINT

Hundreds of youths held in searches

By [Name]

Group of churchmen standing while riot police continued to search through private property

Mr Storey said "The brigadier has refused to answer our questions"

"We are going to make representations to Government representatives higher up — if that means anything in South Africa today."

"We have a right to be here"

"The way people have been treated, according to media reports, is cause for great concern"

"I'm deeply concerned about the use of the army in this and if these men

are national servicemen then many parents who are under the impression that their sons have been conscripted to defend South Africa's borders would be interested to know that their sons are being used in operations just outside Johannesburg

"What would be the reaction if this kind of thing was done in a white suburb"

"The privacy of people has been invaded and it would appear as if we are in a war situation"

Shortly after the churchmen appeared the troops left their posts, climbed into the waiting trucks and drove away

Reporters from The Star at the scene saw no signs of sjamboks being

used on Westbury residents although all policemen in the search were carrying them

At a stage soldiers carried their rifles in attack position but were later ordered to lower them

Pupils in the troubled townships today staged a mass stayaway protest from classes

At five major senior secondary schools attendance was down by more than half

The Student Representative Council of Eldorado Park High had called for pupils to attend school but to boycott classes and present a "solid boycott front"

But the protest took the form a mass stayaway.

While police were searching homes, a man entered a bottle store in the nearby suburb of Newlands and robbed two women of R400 in cash

He waved a gun at the women and demanded the money

They were not hurt

Riot police returned to the Newlands police station

The search had lasted about three hours

Dean Nkomo said he was "shattered" by the show of police force.

"This finally shows that the State will use unnecessary force to maintain the status quo"

"This is the final blow for the coloured people"

ARMS INDUSTRY IS GROWING FAST

7/6/81
Finance Reporter

AWARENESS of the need for increased security in urban areas has turned the arms and ammunition business into one of the fastest growing markets in South Africa.

The total market is presently estimated to be worth about R35 million, growing by at least 10 percent a year.

Durban's newest arms dealer, The Armoury, is aiming for a R3 million turnover in its first year. The company, formed by combat shot-tist Doug Kirton and world practical pistol shooting champion Jimmy von Sorgenfrei, will also concentrate on the wholesale market through a subsidiary, S.A. Arms and Ammunition Suppliers.

Kirton says more and more companies are arming their guard forces and teaching them the correct use of weaponry.

"They have vast assets to protect and realise

that in many cases they are extremely vulnerable to sabotage. An armed security force is a deterrent to the saboteur in the same way that burglar guards repel the housebreaker — they will seek easier targets.

"South Africa has yet to experience selective attacks on businessmen as is happening in Europe and America but local companies are becoming increasingly security conscious. Top executives are therefore arming themselves and learning how to use firearms."

Both Kirton and Von Sorgenfrei were in executive positions with Marshall Guns before leaving to set up The Armoury.

Precise figures for the size of the arms and ammunition markets are hard to establish. Many institutional buyers do not need to licence their weapons, and the number of licences issued is the only measure of sales.



Jimmy von Sorgenfrei . . . aiming for R3 million.

Selous Scouts to

head Transkei army

EX-RHODESIAN SOLDIER AIMS TO FORM THE BEST ARMY IN AFRICA

By PETER WILSON

THE acting commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Colonel Roy Reid-Daly, has plans to mould the army into a small but highly efficient unit capable of dealing with any threat from either within or without the country.

Colonel Reid-Daly, the former commander of the crack Selous Scouts in Rhodesia has not yet been formally commissioned as an officer and commander of the Transkei Defence Force, but it is understood that this will take place shortly.

He said that he had been approached "out of the blue" to take up the appointment while he was busy on what he described as an interesting security assignment in the Eastern Transvaal. He has retained his interest in the security company which he formed when he left Zimbabwe and says it is doing well.

The job he has been given in Transkei is for an initial period of three years with a possible extension.

Colonel Reid-Daly said about 12 men from various ex-Rhodesian units — the RLI, the SAS and the Selous Scouts — had also joined the Transkei Defence Force.

Our experience

"I think we could accommodate a couple more but you must remember that what we are looking at here is a Transkeian army. We want to bring our experience to the Transkei soldiers and develop them to their full potential. We want to regard ourselves as Transkei soldiers."

He said that he had taken up the appointment because it was an attractive challenging prospect and "I like challenges."

He has told the members of his new command that "we won't be the biggest army in Africa, but we will be among the best, if not the best."

Meanwhile the former commander of the army Brigadier Roy Keswa, and two other army officials, have now been in detention for more than 10 days.

Major General Martin Ngceba the Commissioner of Police, said this week that charges against the men "are a matter between myself and the government."

SA blamed for killings in Angola

CT 8/6/81
254

Defence Reporter

ANGOLA yesterday accused South African troops of killing 31 people, most of them civilians, in a series of recent over-the-border raids — but a spokesman for the SADF last night suggested that the dead were actually casualties caused by the Unita insurgent movement.

He added that it had long been policy to act only against Swapo members on raids into Angola, and by accusing South Africa the Luanda government was able to ignore the fact of Unita's operations.

Military sources yesterday claimed Unita insurgents were particularly active in Angola at present, although this has not been indicated in any official bulletins.

Sapa-Reuter reports that an Angolan Defence Ministry communique quoted in Lisbon said South African troops had killed 31 people, including at least 22 civilians, in their latest attacks across the northern SWA/Namibia border.

The communique, the latest in a long series giving details of alleged South African raids into Southern Angola, listed at least 14 military actions by South African forces between May 26 and June 3.

The official news agency Angop quoted the communique as saying the most serious of these attacks was the machine-gunning of a road convoy by two South African Impala fighters which killed 20 civilians and wounded four on May 31.

"The racist government of Pretoria, openly supported

by the Reagan administration, thus daily steps up its criminal actions against our people, proving the profoundly warlike and fascist nature of its regime," the communique said.

The raids described by the Angolan Defence Ministry consisted mainly of sabotage actions such as the mining of roads or the blowing up of bridges and tunnels, by South African forces taken across the border either by helicopters or armoured cars.

Also denounced were alleged raids by the South African Air Force. All actions had been concentrated around Angola's southern border and particularly the town of Ngiva, formerly Pereira d' Eca.

The SADF spokesman noted South Africa had "often said our military actions in Southern Angola are aimed only at Swapo terrorists, and that the Defence Force goes out of its way to avoid Angolan soldiers and civilians during such actions".

He added these facts were "apparently ignored by the Angolan government, which also conveniently forgets that at present there is a civil war in progress in Angola".

Military sources claimed last night that it suited Angola to blame South Africa for civil war casualties because the Luanda government could then ignore the existence of Unita.

One source said there had already been cases in which Unita had claimed responsibility for downing aircraft or demolishing bridges, but the incidents had been blamed on Pretoria.

I 'confessed' after assault by police, says soldier

254

By JOHAN BUYS

A NATIONAL serviceman told a Springs Circuit Court judge yesterday he had made a statement implicating him in an alleged murder after police had assaulted him

Mr Christo Phillipus van den Berg, 19, is accused of shooting dead the man who had offered him a lift from the Cape to the Reef and then burying the body in a shallow grave near Delmas

Mr Van den Berg, of the Technical Services Training Centre, Voortrekkerhoogte, is appearing before Mr Justice Schreiber and assessors on a charge of murdering Mr Paul Moss, a Cape Town stage technician, by shooting him with an R1 army rifle on April 24 last

year

Mr Moss' badly decomposed body was found buried in a shallow grave on a Delmas farm on June 30.

Mr Moss, formerly of Rondebosch, disappeared on April 24 while driving to Johannesburg to take up a new job with an electrical engineering firm

Mr Van den Berg is also appearing on a charge of robbery with aggravating circumstances and one of theft

He is accused of having robbed Mr Moss of his car, watch, ring, jacket, attache case and cheque book

At the start of the hearing yesterday, Mr Van den Berg was not asked to plead as his pro deo counsel, Mr E. van Graan, disputed a statement

Mr Van den Berg is alleged to have made to a Springs magistrate after his arrest

Mr Van Graan submitted that the statement in which Mr Van den Berg had implicated himself was not admissible because it had been made under duress

In evidence Mr Van den Berg claimed police had punched and kicked him after his arrest

Mr Van den Berg's father, Mr Christo van den Berg, said he visited his son at the Brakpan police cells after his arrest and saw that his face was swollen

He asked detectives to call a doctor

Mr Justice Schreiber will rule today whether Mr Van den Berg's statement is admissible

Malan sounds a warning of future terror

254 KOM
26/6/87

CAPE TOWN — South Africans must prepare themselves to meet further acts of terrorism in future, the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Addressing the South African Woman's Agricultural Union, he said most terrorists who had launched attacks had been apprehended. "Internally, we have experienced a number of intermittent but well-planned attacks against strategic installations," Mr Malan said.

"While we have successfully apprehended most of these terrorists, we must view these initial occurrences as an eventual ongoing exercise and must fully prepare ourselves to meet them in future."

The Government would do everything possible to eliminate threats.

"But the time as now arrived for all our people, who have the overall national interest at

heart, to make a serious concerted effort to protect themselves," Mr Malan said.

Preparedness was a much more complex concept than mere combat readiness. The onslaught against South Africa covered every spectrum of human activity.

"It is in fact directed at the very moral fibre, the very soul of our community," he said.

"Should the enemy succeed in instigating among our people a feeling of fear, hopelessness, and defeatism, a feeling of doubt as to the governing body's integrity and ability to control the situation, he would have succeeded in winning the war — without having had to resort to conventional military means."

The Soviet Union constituted the main threat and had succeeded in all but the total isolation of South Africa. It had aligned bodies such as the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and some western countries against South Africa.

Internally, communists were doing everything to create a revolutionary climate, he said.

By fomenting strikes and boycotts and using front organisations such as the African National Congress to conduct terrorism, communists were attempting to convince the black population in South Africa that change could only be brought about by revolution — that evolutionary change was impossible.

To be motivated, members of the Defence Force must be made aware of why they had to fight. They should have an understanding of their sacrifices.

The Defence Force was an integrated part of South African society. Attitudes, motivation and loyalty among the people of the country were projected into the Defence Force through national service. Society was partially responsible for the security of South Africa by producing motivated young people who would be willing to defend their country, people and culture at all costs.

- 28 -

TABLE II

	WHITE		COLOURED			BLACK		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Rheumatic Heart Diseases (390-398)	115 1.2%	121 1.5%	139 4.4%	49 2.1%	56 2.9%			
Hypertensive Diseases (400-404)	212 2.2%	389 4.9%	276 8.8%	273 11.4%	212 11.0%			
Ischaemic Heart Diseases (410-414)	5737 58.8%	3118 39.2%	566 18.0%	148 6.2%	66 3.4%			
Cerebrovascular Diseases (430-438)	1587 16.3%	2181 27.5%	1278 40.7%	772 32.3%	749 39.0%			
Total Circulatory Diseases (390-458)	9752 100%	7926 100%	3140 100%	2390 100%	1921 100%			
Motor Vehicle Accidents (E810-E819)	750 38.0%	287 42.4%	36.6%	26.9%	26.3%	161 24.7%	282 15.1%	59 18.2%
Suicide (E950-E959, E979) *	485 24.6%	104 15.4%	42 12.6%	13 12.5%	84 3.9%	18 2.8%	76 4.1%	11 3.4%
Homicide (E960-E969)	59 3.0%	41 6.1%	41 12.3%	2 1.9%	680 31.3%	167 25.6%	806 43.1%	89 27.5%
Total Accidents, Poisoning and Violence (E800-E999)	1973 100%	677 100%	333 100%	104 100%	2175 100%	652 100%	1868 100%	324 100%

QUESTION 3 (b)

introduction:

Banks are allowed fixed amounts of money as laid down by law — i.e. they cannot keep a 100% supply of money

The supply central bank issue its own system of "New-money" and credit people choose interest than

ARMS TRADE

(254)

~~5~~ FM 12/6/81

Guns for Africa

The arms aboard the Boeing 707 seized by United States officials at Houston last month were destined partly for Angola's Unita movement, led by Jonas Savimbi, and partly for one of the 11 armed movements in Chad, according to authoritative sources

Certainly they would be of little use to the South African army — which is not to say a South African organisation may not have played an "agency role" in obtaining arms for Angolan and Chadian dissidents

One military source almost sneered when asked if SA could have used the arms — 796 M16 rifles, 350 M16 carbines, plus a variety of grenade launchers and pistols "The South Africans have better weapons than that," he said, "but they would be ideal for a guerrilla movement"

An invoice for the arms from SA's Armaments Corporation (Armcor) has been mentioned during the American investigations which led to the indictment of two Britons, John Parks and Peter Towers, for breaching the US arms embargo and its neutrality laws

Observers point out that Armcor could have been asked to obtain arms for Unita and a Chadian group — probably former Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North, which is opposed to Chad's forced merger with Libya. However,

er, no official confirmation of this could be obtained from Armcor or the SA Defence Force

SA, of course, has a vested interest in opposing the Marxist Angolan government

Whether it would be wise to get involved in the murky political violence of West Africa is another matter entirely

to

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any cases for the

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No 1225

12 June 1981

APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR OF THE ARMAMENTS CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

The State President has been pleased in terms of subsections (2) and (4) of section 5 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968), as amended, to re-appoint Abie Johannes van den Berg as a director of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa Limited for a further period of three years. Mr Van den Berg's present term of office expires on 30 April 1981.

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 429 OF 1981

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND STATE AUXILIARY SERVICES**NOTICE OF EXPROPRIATION**

To

THE UNDERMENTIONED PERSONS, THEIR FIDEL-COMMISSARY HEIRS AND TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES

1 The properties described hereunder of which you are to the knowledge of the Community Development Board, established under section 2 of the Community Development Act, 1966 (Act 3 of 1966), the registered owner are required by the said Community Development Board in order to achieve the objects for which the Board was established

2 Whereas the Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services has in terms of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 38 of the said Act, as amended, approved of the expropriation of the said properties on 30 March 1981

3. Therefore take notice that the said Community Development Board hereby expropriates the said properties with effect from the date of the service of this notice

4 In terms of the provisions of the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act 63 of 1975), you are hereby requested to deliver or cause to be delivered to me within 60 days from the date of notice, at the address stated below, a written statement in which the following are indicated

(a) The total amount claimed by you as compensation and how much of the total amount claimed by you represents each of the respective amounts contemplated in section 12 (1) (a) of the said Expropriation Act as well as full particulars as to how the separate amounts are made up

(b) Full particulars of all improvements on the land hereby expropriated which, in your opinion, affect the value of the land

(c) Where applicable, you must furnish the following

(i) Your documents of title to the properties, if these are in your possession or under your control,

(ii) if the said documents are not in your possession or under your control, a list signed by you of the document setting forth the registration number(s) and date(s) thereof and the name and address of the person in whose possession or under whose control the document(s) is/are, and

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No 1225

12 Junie 1981

AANSTELLING VAN 'N DIREKTEUR VAN DIE KRYGSTUIGKORPORASIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA BEPERK

Dit het die Staatspresident behaag om kragtens subartikels (2) en (4) van artikel 5 van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet 57 van 1968), soos gewysig, Abie Johannes van den Berg as 'n direkteur van die Krygstuigkorporasie van Suid-Afrika Beperk vir 'n verdere tydperk van drie jaar aan te stel. Mnr. Van den Berg se huidige ampstermyn verstryk op 30 April 1981.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 429 VAN 1981

DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING EN OWERHEIDSHULPDIENTE**KENNISGEWING VAN ONTEIENING**

Aan

DIE PERSONE AANGEDUI IN DIE ONDERSTAANDE SKEDULE, HUL FIDEIKOMMISSÈRE ERFGENAME EN AAN ALLE BELANGHEBBENDE PARTYE

1 Die eiendomme hierna beskryf, waarvan u na die wete van die Gemeenskapsontwikkelingsraad ingestel by artikel 2 van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1966 (Wet 3 van 1966), die geregistreerde eienaar is, word deur genoemde Gemeenskapsontwikkelingsraad benodig ten einde die oogmerke waarvoor die Raad ingestel is, te bereik

2 Aangesien die Minister van Gemeenskapsontwikkeling en Owerheidshulpdienste kragtens die bepaling van paragraaf (a) van subartikel (1) van artikel 38 van genoemde Wet soos gewysig die onteiening van die eiendomme goedgekeur het op 30 Maart 1981

3 Neem derhalwe kennis dat genoemde Gemeenskapsontwikkelingsraad gemelde eiendomme onteien vanaf die datum van besorging van hierdie kennisgewing

4 Ingevolge die bepalings van die Onteieningswet, 1975 (Wet 63 van 1975), word u hierby versoek om binne 60 dae vanaf die kennisgewingdatum aan my by die adres hieronder gemeld 'n skriftelike verklaring te lewer of te laat lewer waarin die volgende aangedui word

(a) Wat die totale bedrag is wat u as vergoeding eis en hoeveel van die totale bedrag wat u eis elk van die onderskeie bedrae beoog in artikel 12 (1) (a) van die gemelde Onteieningswet verteenwoordig, asook volledige besonderhede van die samestelling van die afsonderlike bedrae

(b) Volledige besonderhede van alle verbeterings op die grond hierby onteien wat, na u oordeel, die waarde van die grond raak

(c) Waar van toepassing moet u ook die volgende besonderhede verstiek

(i) Die stukke wat u akte op die eiendomme uitmaak, indien dit in u besit of onder u beheer is,

(ii) indien die stukke nie in u besit of onder u beheer is nie, 'n lys deur u onderteken van gemelde stukke met vermelding van die registrasienuommers en datums daarvan en die naam en adres van die persoon in wie se besit of onder wie se beheer daardie stukke is, en

SADF Propaganda Warns Locals of Terrorists

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Defence Force has distributed several thousand propaganda pamphlets in the KwaNdebele homeland warning locals about the dangers of listening to or supporting terrorists.

The Northern Tactical Command has been distributing the pamphlets since the beginning of the year.

The messages are in the form of hand-stencilled pictures with captions in bold letters. One of the leaflets has a picture of a group of men with sad faces looking on as two men, with AK-47s at their sides, happily help themselves to a pot of food.

Another pamphlet has a picture of a soldier standing with a black man, both pointing at a minefield with the caption "The SA soldier helps you grow them."

Col Bowman said it was true the Defence Force was helping people to grow vegetables.

"They are doing it in the operational areas of South West Africa, for instance," he said.

He could not say whether the Defence Force was also helping the people of Iwandebele to grow their vegetables.

"But where there are soldiers — I want to emphasize this — they always do whatever they can to help the people."

Col Bowman could not say whether the pamphlets were being distributed only in the Iwandebele homeland, but Mrs Ina Periman of the SA Institute of Race Relations said she under-

stood the pamphlets were being distributed in many parts of the Northern Transvaal.

Another pamphlet has a picture of a man with an AK-47 slung around his shoulder, pointing to a minefield. The caption says: "Joe and his knife sticking from his back. The caption says: 'Joe listened to the terrorists'."

The South African Institute of Race Relations is running several projects in the area to help people stave off starvation.

— and Mrs Periman said the pamphlets revealed "total insensitivity."

"The one I like," Mrs Periman said, "is that which says 'Live your life the way your forefathers did' — when the people have been uprooted and dumped there without any facilities whatsoever."

Yeats's proposals supported by NGK

16/10/81

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Religion Reporter

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The official journal of the Ned Geref Kerk has responded favourably to proposals for non-military national service made by a conscientious objector

The response came in an article by the assistant editor of Die Kerkbode, Mr Johannes Froneman, on the sentencing of objector Mr Charles Yeats to detention for refusing to do military service.

"It can be justifiably asked whether Christians should not look seriously at the creation of opportunities for conscientious objectors to serve their country productively — without the bitterness which detention brings," Mr Froneman said

ACCEPTABLE

He said Professor Johan Héys, a church leader and theologian, found "alternative service" conditions proposed by Mr Yeats ethically acceptable

Mr Yeats was recently ordered to serve a 12-month sentence in detention barracks after a court martial at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Mr Froneman criticised

Mr Yeats for a number of his views — such as his statement that South Africa was in a state of civil war. But he said Mr Yeats's "alternative service" proposals were important

Most leaders of traditionally English-speaking churches have supported the creation of a national service system outside a military context

Mr Froneman said proposals that such service be longer than military service, that pay be less than military pay and for close supervision undercut some of the most important arguments against non-military service

A "difficult" alternative and strict selection of objectors would eliminate those "too lazy or frightened to defend their country," he said

He noted that an official NG Kerk study had opposed imprisonment for men who had genuine objections on the basis of conscience

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While Table 4 shows a total number of 2 474 seasonal workers involved in the thinning process (2 374 if we transform the five-day thinning operation involving 120 workers into a six week equivalent involving twenty workers) — more than three times the number of permanent workers employed — this may be an overestimation of the actual number of individuals involved, since some people having thinned all the vines at one farm, might well have been included in the figures for another farm as well. (This would almost certainly have been the case if a census of all farms in the valley had been conducted.)

In addition the numbers given by farmers are in themselves approximations, since workers can shift almost daily from farm to farm with the numbers on each farm liable to widespread fluctuation.

Picking and Packing

The picking and packing operations are completed in a period

Bishop calls for other forms of national service

By MARIKA SBOROS

THE Government should urgently find an alternative to national service within the Defence Force or an increasing number of young men would become conscientious objectors

This is the opinion of the Right Reverend Timothy Bavin, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg

Writing in the Watchman, newsletter of the Diocese of Johannesburg, Bishop Bavin said the recent case of Mr Charles Yeats, who objected to military service with the SADF and was sentenced to a year in detention barracks, raised the problem of the Christian's attitude to war and violence

There was no provision for those called up to refuse to be part of the military machine unless they belonged to certain pacifist churches or sects

He said it seemed proper to him for the modern Christian to follow the example of Jesus and refuse to fight

The consistent refusal by

our leaders to accept that there is more than one interpretation of Scripture in the matter of warfare is the result of too narrow a view of the Christian faith

It was also the result of leaders being influenced by one or more denominations which were no more than small sects within Christianity

It was a waste of manpower to lock a conscientious objector away when he could serve the community in other ways

"An alternative to national service within the Defence Force is urgently required," he said

Until it is provided there will be a growing number of young men who like Charles Yeats, will be prepared to languish in prison rather than obey their summons to serve in the Defence Force — because of their Christian and moral convictions

After Mr Yeats' conviction last month, prominent church leaders condemned his detention

SELECTED CAUSES OF MORTALITY

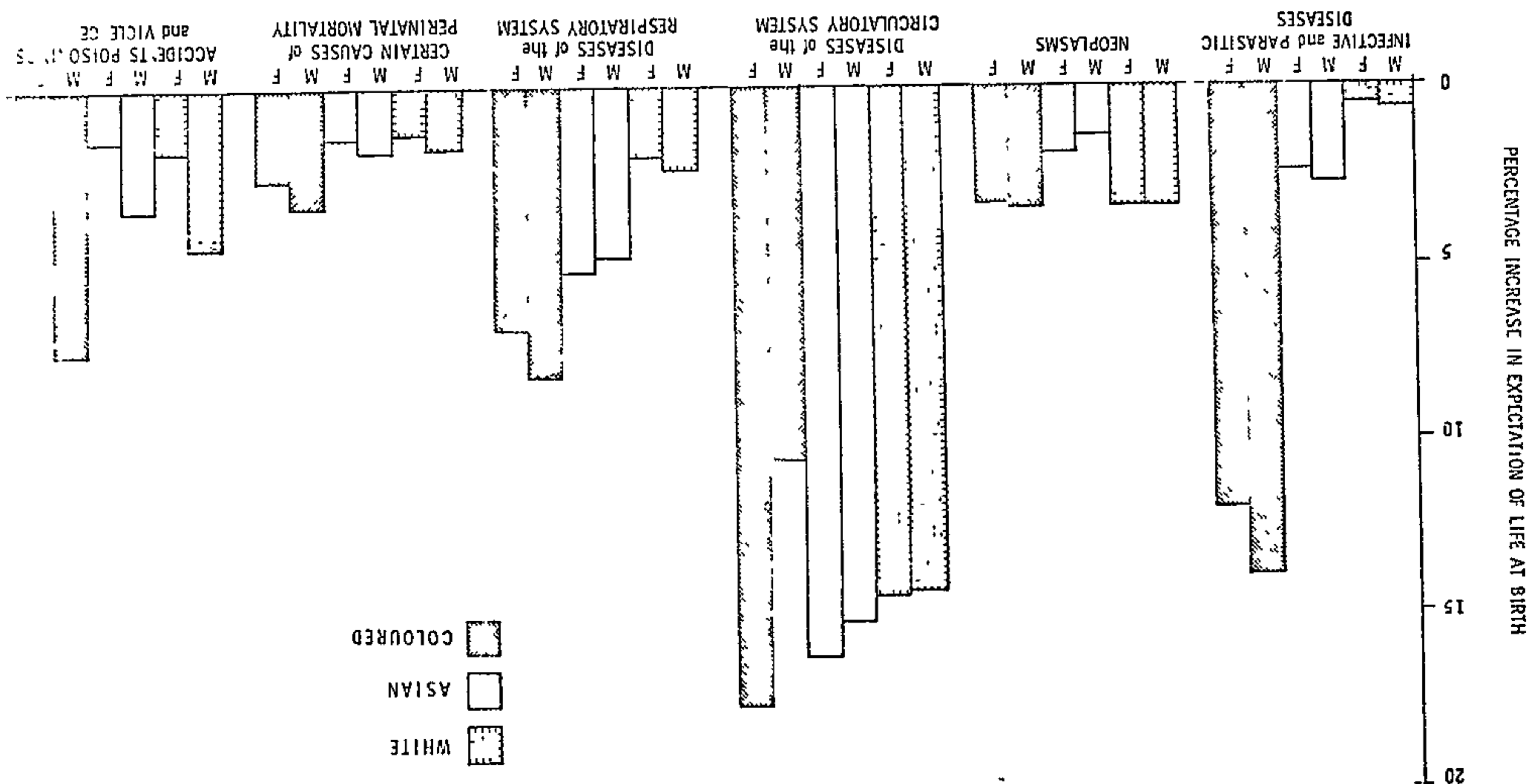


Fig 7 PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH SUBSEQUENT TO THE COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF THE MORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH (International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision)

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

Objector can wear his own clothes

25/8/81

Pretoria Bureau

CONVICTED conscientious objector, Mr Charles Yeats, can continue wearing blue overalls until at least August 4, instead of the military uniform he has refused to wear

Mr Yeats, who is serving a one year sentence in detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte, had the application against the South African Defence Force for the return of his civilian cloths postponed in the Pretoria Supicme Court yesterday

He had earlier stated that his clothes had been removed and he had been kept in a cell dressed only in underpants and gym shorts

Mr Yeats, an Anglican Church worker, said at his trial that he would refuse to wear military uniform in detention

65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,05	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

IV DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

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Question of army service hangs over the heads of black apprentices

HOW true is it that the Artisan Staff Association, which has over 22 000 white members on the railways will insist that black apprentices joining the union should be subjected to military training?

This question surfaced when the Association applied for membership to the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) last month. The association decided that its ranks should be opened to workers of all races.

The association also decided to allow the training of workers of all races as apprentices on the railways. But it was reported that the association will only accept members of other races if they are subjected to military training. Or if white apprentices are exempted.

It was also reported that the association is willing to accept black apprentices so long as they are subject to the same employment conditions as whites and did not have

an advantage.

But Mr Jimmy Zurich, the association's president denied that military training would be a condition to accept blacks as members. He told the SOWETAN, "I never said that I don't know how that statement came to be attributed to me."

He also said that for months there have been talks between the association and the railways management. "We know that black military training is a problem. But from our talks I'm convinced that this will be solved very soon."

Mr Zurich would not be drawn to discuss the association further "because we are still waiting for the Registrar's reaction to our changed constitution which opens our membership to all races."

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Transkei soldiers in court

UMTATA — Two top-ranking Transkei soldiers appeared briefly before Mr Z C Dreyer in the Umtata Magistrate's Court today on charges of conspiring to defraud the Transkei Government

The Commissioner of the Transkei Defence Force, Brig F R G Keswa, and his Chief of Staff, Col L M Lugongolo, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led

Their case was postponed to July 15

Mr Dreyer said the two officers could apply for bail on or shortly before the date of remand

Brig Keswa and Col Lugongolo were arrested with another officer, Col T Fumba, by Security Police on May 27 and have been held in custody since then. It is not yet known when Col Fumba will be charged — Sapa

National service teachers get concessions

IN A bid to beat the critical shortage of teachers in the province, the Transvaal Education Department has announced a new concession for men teachers who are doing national service

through the Transvaal Education Department's bursary scheme will fulfil part of their contract obligations to the department while in the forces. In the past newly qualified teachers had to work for the department for the equivalent period for which study bursaries had been paid.

The Director of Education, Professor J H Jooste said that teachers who had qualified with the help of the province would have to serve only two years of their four-year contract after their 24-month national

service. Professor Jooste told about 300 people at the official opening of the Pretoria College of Education last night that the concession was made because the TED was proud of the young men who were doing military services - Sapa

Men who have qualified

PART I 2. INTRODUCTION: BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO PROJECTS SECTION

I have chosen to focus on one distinct Mlababa to be able to clearly show a particular social and economic system works, are integrated into a whole

The description is very detailed because I am specifically to kind of information one needs, to be able to work out whom a benefits and how it works. When I first heard of and visit projects, I was very impressed; projects are generally described initiators and organisers and donors generally only get to see the initiators want them to

I will use pseudonyms for people and places throughout. This leads to a loss of authenticity, I think it would be actors and I would use their names. I am trying to people face the structural situation and not to say that or "ban" as I hope readers will realise, the intentions are often different from the results of their actions

2.1 REHABILITATION

In order to understand the agricultural and general agricultural programme, and to whom, land is allocated into villages with residential sites, blocks of fields and these areas are fenced off from each other. The intention to keep the cattle in camps and so avoid destruction of crops and to reduce the risk of rotting the cattle in the difficult it is also easier to provide services such as schools, clinics the people are living together in villages instead of in small

However, this physical reorganisation was only a small part of the policy. Ultimately, the transformation of the rural by means of a gradual resettlement of the population in RDP as on full economic farm units" (1)

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The socio-economic causes of ill-health in the South African homelands have been widely recognised. In recent years people at mission hospitals, particularly, have tried to implement projects aimed at countering malnutrition and other poverty related diseases. Examples of such projects are feeding schemes, nutrition rehabilitation centres and employment centres such as small factories and home industries. All of these projects entail external management and resources and thus can only cover limited areas. Partly for this reason and also because of a concerted to generate self-confidence, management skills and general involvement and control by local people, there has been a new emphasis on self-help projects

In this paper, I will deal with small self-help projects of basically two types
1) Production projects. That is, those producing food and so supplementing the diet of members, and those aimed at generating a cash income for members through sale of what is produced
2) Service projects such as clinics, creches and marketing centres.

The paper is divided into two sections

PART I in which the problems confronting established producer co-operatives are considered as problems likely to confront any small scale project in the South African reserve environment were it able to get off the ground. The main focus is on which economic groups the projects benefit and the extent to which projects are economically viable in the situation of extreme shortage of resources.

PART II deals with different classes' response to projects and the relationship between this and the degree to which projects benefit them. It focuses on problems in establishing projects and inspiring commitment from people and on the particular problems and misconceptions which external agencies might have.

SADF silent on US military links

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SPOKESMEN for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria would last night not comment on moves announced this week in Washington to improve military ties between the United States and South Africa after they plummeted two years ago over a "spy in the sky" incident

The moves to restore defence relations between the two countries was announced by Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs when he testified before the Sub-committee on Africa of the United States House of Representatives in Washington on Wednesday

Dr Crocker said the discussions, aimed at increasing the number of military attaches at their respective embassies, were not related to the South West Africa negotiating process

He said that the United States and South African Governments were currently discussing the possibility of increasing the number of military attaches allowed in each country's capitals

America might also play a role in training South Africa's coastguard which will be known as the South African Marine Patrol — still the subject of a viability study by the Department of Transport

A two-man delegation has just returned from the United States where they held talks with American coastguard officials as part of the study. The delegation also visited Chile and Uruguay and in September last year they visited Italy, France and Israel

Their report is expected to be submitted to the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, before the end of the year

By bringing the South African Marine Patrol under the Department of Transport the South African authorities are ensuring that it will be recognised as a civilian organisation, just as the United States Coastguard falls under the Department of Commerce

In taking this step, the South African authorities hope to circumvent the international arms embargo on South Africa so that the multi-purpose ships and aircraft required to operate the coastguard service will be obtained from overseas suppliers

In spite of a reluctance on the part of the South African Defence authorities to comment on Dr Crocker's optimistic message of improved military relations, observers in Pretoria last night said they did not regard it as a major breakthrough in developing military ties between the two countries

The exchange of military attaches to pre-1979 "spy in the sky" level could have been completed by last March if South Africa had not upset negotiations by sending a senior military delegation to Washington unannounced

The South African move angered and embarrassed the Reagan Government and put back the exchange which had definitely been on the cards at that stage, informed sources said last night.

The two most senior South African members of the Defence team were Lt-Genl P W van der Westhuizen and Rear-Admiral Willem du Plessis who serves on the Prime Minister's State Security Council

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in April 1979 that three members of the United States embassy had been given one week to quit South Africa for engaging in espionage against this country

An American plane, which the American ambassador, Mr W B Edmundson, had been allowed to operate for his convenience had been fitted with cameras and "used as a spy plane", Mr Botha said

FOOTNOTE: An important change is due at the US Embassy next week with the scheduled return to America of Col Donald O Clark, the Defence and Army attache, who will have completed a three-and-a-half year term in this country.

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A WEEKEND IN JAIL AFTER SHOOTING SOLDIER

Army corporal gets remission due to Republic Festival amnesty



Mrs Joan Rees . . . angry

Colin and Sue were due to marry

A WEEKEND in prison — that is all an arthy corporal has suffered for killing a national serviceman.

Andre Rademeyer, 21, sentenced to 2 000 hours imprisonment to be served over weekends for shooting Colin Rees near Kroonstad in August 1979 has been freed after spending only one weekend in jail.

A Prisons Department spokesman said Rademeyer was one of the prisoners who qualified for special remission in terms of the amnesty granted during the Republic Day

festivities.

He said Rademeyer's sentence came into effect on May 26 and he was freed after spending only May 30 and 31 in the Johannesburg Fort prison

Colin Rees, 24, was doing his national service after qualifying as an engineer at Wits University

He was to have married six weeks later. He was shot in the head by Rademeyer during a rest period in a 'safety zone'

By KEN DANIELS

at the Bossespruit shooting range near Kroonstad.

The court heard that Rademeyer fired three plastic rounds and a live round which struck Rees in the head. The court dismissed Rademeyer's evidence that he had fired the shots to test the reaction of the troops under fire.

When the dead man's mother, Mrs Joan Rees heard that Rademeyer might be among the prisoners released in

terms of the Republic Day amnesty, she wrote letters of protest to the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Justice and Defence

In her letter Mrs Rees said she would have no rest until she knew whether her son's death would go unpunished.

"I do not think I, my family or friends can ever be expected to view Republic Day as a celebration as it will always be the day on which my son's killer was released without serving any sentence. Colin was due to marry Sue Dallas.

CHEMICAL
(Continued)

CIVIL

Heavy staff loss in Prisons Dept

By JAYNE LA MONT

THE Prisons Department has lost trained personnel at the rate of almost 200 a month in the first five months of this year — but it is confident the situation has not yet reached crisis proportions

A spokesman for the department confirmed yesterday there is at present a personnel shortage of 9.4% in the service

Most of the vacancies are for trained or semi-trained staff

On January 1 this year, there were 1 292 posts vacant and despite an effective recruitment programme vacancies stood at 1 586 by the beginning of this month

In January, out of the department's 9 113 posts available for whites, there were 1 110 vacancies and out of the 5 912 posts for blacks, 5 777 were filled. In the posts reserved for coloureds, however, only 47 staff were required to bring the total up to the required 1 842

During the first five months

of the year 671 new staff were recruited. In the same period a total of 965 trained staff had left the service

This means replacements are being made at an average rate of 134 a month while the resignation rate works out at an average of 193 a month

An official statement by the department said "Serious loss of staff is still taking place, especially among white personnel. Despite an overall recruitment figure of 671 since then (January 1), the overall shortage of staff on June 1, 1981 has risen to 9.4%

"The Prisons Department do not however accept this situation with resignation. Against the background of a country-wide shortage of trained manpower, the recruitment attempts are constantly being intensified and the best appointment package is being formulated in co-operation with the Commission of Administration."

Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA is moving rapidly towards the formation of a coast guard to watch over its extensive shoreline. Only one question remains unanswered. What will the precise shape and form of this service be?

A reliable source states that the Department of Transport wants an unarmed civilian patrol service — but South Africa has reportedly asked for training help from the United States, which runs a strongly military-oriented coast guard.

According to the source, Department of Transport officials have carried out a feasibility study and will present a report when Parliament resumes in August. Sources say that unlike its equivalent in the United States, the proposed coast guard will be an unarmed civilian service supervised

Coast guard: To arm or not to arm

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and manned by the Department of Transport rather than the armed forces.

The concept of a coast guard completely divorced from the South African Navy and Air Force — which carry out all coast-watching duties at present — has long been mooted by various observers, but never carried through.

The passing earlier this year of the Marine Traffic Act, however, made the formation of some sort of coastal surveillance service a necessity which cannot be delayed any longer.

The Act empowers the Minister of Transport to regulate, monitor and if necessary take action against any ship in South African territorial waters which is suspected of violating what is known as the "innocent passage" principle.

This includes vessels which are

- Running guns
- Infiltrating terrorists or agitators
- Monitoring South African electronic transmissions
- Anchored off-shore without permission to avoid harbour dues while undergoing repairs or waiting to load cargo, thereby creating a potential navigation hazard or the danger of running aground in inclement weather and causing pollution.

Obviously other tasks would include monitoring illegal immigration, illegal fishing by both local and foreign trawlers, and oil pollution by tankers which clean tanks on passage.

By the nature of things a coastal surveillance service would very likely find itself taking part in search-and-rescue missions as well.

Traditionally many of these roles have been carried out by the South African Navy, sometimes on its own and at other times in co-operation with the South African Air Force.

However, the task has now grown too great for a maritime fighting service which has always concentrated on quality rather than quantity, and this is even more so now that South Africa's defence posture has changed to one

of armed neutrality and a small-ship navy.

The crunch really came when South Africa followed the example of various other maritime nations by extending its territorial waters to 200 nautical miles and imposing strict fishing quotas within this area. The SAN then made it clear that it had neither the ships nor the men available to patrol this area effectively.

The coast guard concept is an idea whose time has come. What remains to be seen now is precisely what shape it will have assumed by the time it emerges from the business end of the official machinery.

The Department of Transport seems to have firm ideas on what it wants. Earlier this year the Cape Times Correspondent in Pretoria reported "Government officials play down the idea of a coast guard because it has the connotation of becoming another armed service. Officials have suggested that it should be called the South African Marine Patrol and that its ships and aircraft should not be armed."

"They stress that it will be a civilian organization under Department of Transport control."

They hoped this way to circumvent the international arms boycott against South Africa to obtain what a coast guard would need. Experience in some other countries would seem to in-

dicate, however, that in South African circumstances an unarmed and totally civilian coast guard might find it difficult to enforce the many specific provisions of the Marine Traffic Act without exposing its ships and men to unnecessary danger.

It would also seem likely that any South African coastal patrol service aimed at enforcing the Marine Traffic Act would fall foul of the world arms boycott, even if it were unarmed and under civilian control.

Inevitably a coast guard is an arm of government, working in close co-operation with the military at times. A service which has to intercept insurgent infiltrators as part of its duties would have

little chance of evading the boycott, one of the main aims of which is to prevent the Republic from acquiring arms with which to suppress internal dissension.

This boycott now extends to weapons of all kinds, even supersonic jet-fighters and submarines, which are definitely not internal-security weapons.

Some observers here who have been calling for the establishment of a coast guard service feel it should be modelled on one of the largest in the world, the United States Coast Guard.

The US Coast Guard is run by a civilian department of government. In time of war it becomes an auxiliary service of the United States Navy, but at all other times it is completely separate from the USN, having its own training establishments, bases and insignia.

**A Star investigation
by Marion Duncan**

Date of death
Datum van afsterwe
Place of death
Plek van afsterwe
Causes of death
Oorsake van dood

24
23
1981
BLOEMFONTEIN
WORD ONDERSOEK

Star seeks

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'I want to know what happened to my son'

On March 24, a young national serviceman died in solitary confinement in a detention barracks. On March 26, morning newspapers around the country carried the story of his "suicide" — more than 10 hours before his parents were notified by the army.

Since then, the family has lived a horror of confusion and contradiction, of official arrogance and ignorance.

The parents did not see their son's body until the morning of his funeral. They were not told about a military board of inquiry into the boy's death. They were not told about an official police investigation into the matter.

They were given only a temporary — and legally worthless — death certificate, and not told that they had to wait until after an inquest for the full certificate.

Said the bereaved mother, Mrs Caroline Parkin of Vanderbijlpark: "Nobody told me anything. I know nothing at all — I am losing my mind."

'Breakdown'
The Star investigated, and took its information to the South African Defence Force — which conceded a "breakdown in communications". They immediately opened an investigation into the case, and looked, as well, into possible improved methods of dealing with bereaved families.

The army has since sent a welfare officer to see Mrs Parkin to help her through the immediate future. And it has streamlined its system of notifying next-of-kin

Rifleman Phillipus Lourens van Tonder (who would have been 21 in September this year) was undergoing national service in 1 South African Infantry Battalion, Bloemfontein.

He was a "difficult boy," according to his mother, with a violent temper and a history of impulsive actions.

a job with the Post Office, and he was afraid he would lose it. That is why he gave himself up."

Returned

He returned to camp voluntarily, hitch-hiking to Tempe, in Bloemfontein, on March 17 this year.

His mother takes up the story. "I never heard

had no details of Phillipus' death.

The following day a telephone call from the army said his body would be sent to Vanderbijl Park. Mrs Parkin asked to see her son, but the officer "said he could not help me."

'Suicide'

Then she read the story of the "suicide," and started her telephone marathon. She made close on 100 calls to the SADF, and to police and state departments, but could learn nothing.

"When I phoned the undertaker they said Pietie is not here yet. When I got there (the undertakers) on the day of the funeral, I found out his body was lying there from Thursday (March 27) already. I tried to see his body before they put it in the coffin but I could not. They said they were told I could not."

Her husband had earlier tried to see the body in Bloemfontein on the evening of March 26. "My husband (her second husband — she is divorced from Phillipus' father) tried to see the body in the evening. I heard about Pietie being dead. He was in Bloemfontein for a funeral and I telephoned him."

He tried Tempe, but was told to go to the police. He went to Park Station "and they want to lock him up because he performed a bit. He was very fond of Pietie."

Surprise

Mrs Parkin finally saw her son the morning of his funeral on April 1. "As I came to his coffin and I bent down to kiss him. I saw on the coffin a little plaque that said he died on March 24. That was the first time that I had

'Then the preacher said to me 'your son is dead' — just like that'

He had gone absent without leave (AWOL) three times during his call-up in April last year for three days, again six months later for four weeks, and finally — fatefully — for three months after escaping from hospital on Christmas Eve.

Said his mother: "He came home on Christmas Day. He just said he was in hospital for psychiatric treatment, and while the two guards were playing cards he got through the window and came home."

Psychiatry

She had not even known he was undergoing psychiatric treatment.

"Nobody told me this, although they did tell me he got three months' DB (detention barracks) after going awol the second time."

Phillipus and his young wife Alida, had a little boy, a baby son born on April 20 last year. Phillipus was trying to settle down, said Mrs Parkin. "He had got

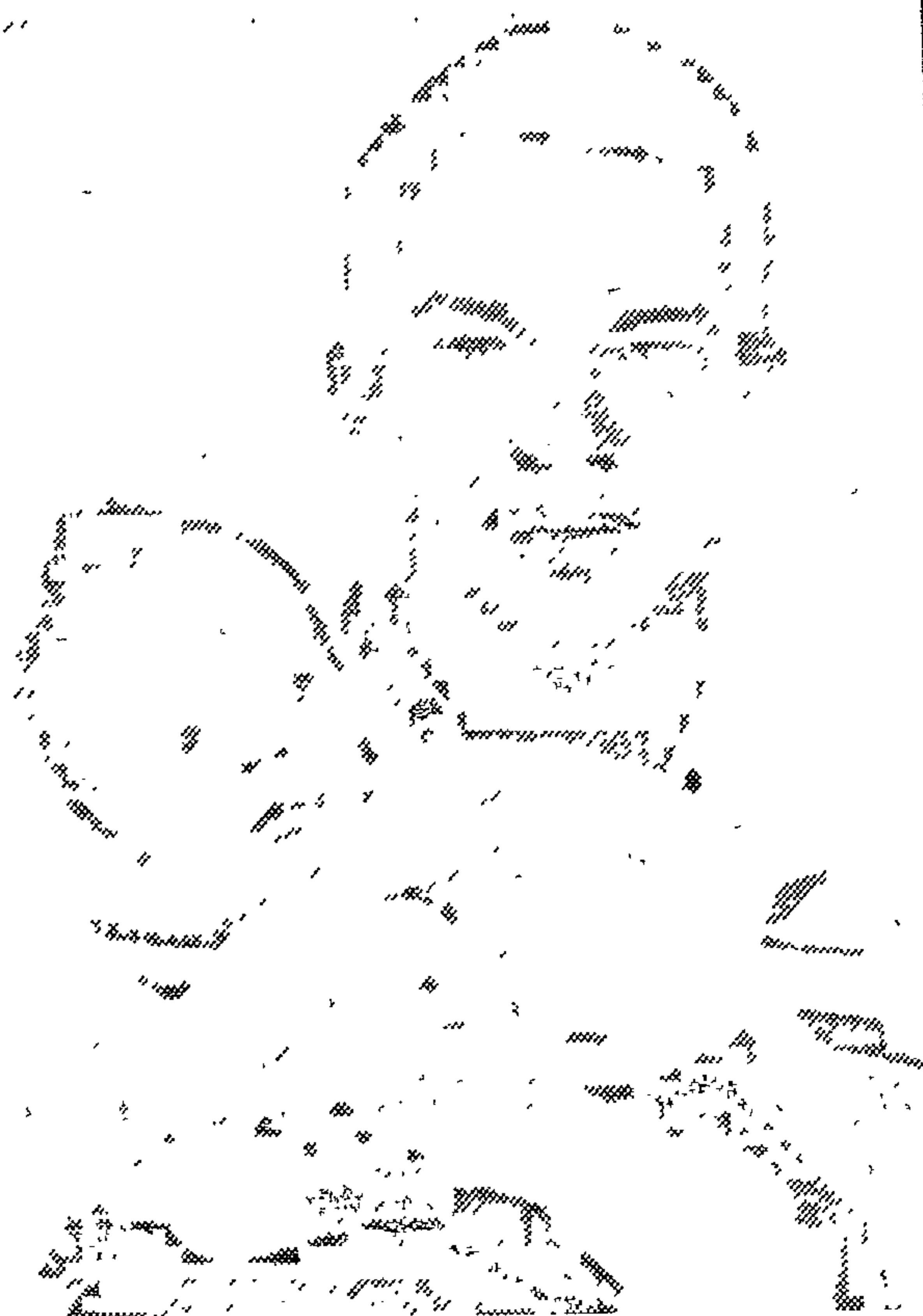
anything from him to tell me that he was back in camp or anything. I was worried about him, but my husband told me not to worry, that Pietie (Phillipus) can take care of himself."

"I was working at the Vanderbijlpark Hospital, and before I went off duty the sister told me the matron wanted to see me at her office. When I got up to the matron's office I saw our preacher in the passage."

"He said to me I must come into the office, and as I went I saw two army men sitting there. They told me to sit down, but I started crying. Then the preacher said to me, 'your son is dead.' Just like that."

"My words were Oh my God, how did it happen? Did they shoot him or what? I thought he had run away again and they shot him."

But the officers came from Johannesburg, and



Rifleman Phillipus Lourens van Tonder and his new baby, Phillipus Lourens van Tonder junior. The little boy turned a year old the month after his father died in detention barracks.

known on what day he died. That was a shock to me, because I thought he died on the 26th."

"So I tried to examine his body in the coffin to see what had happened to him."

After the funeral — "there was not one of his friends from camp at the funeral, although the army said to me there would be" — Mrs Parkin carried on telephoning.

"I went hysterical on the telephone." She was put off by various army departments, by the State mortuary, by the Department of Internal Affairs, by the local magistrate's office and by the police "who said everything was secret because there was a Board of Inquiry and everything."

Meanwhile, the family was picking up any number of rumours about the young man's death —

both from inside the army and out.

Shirt clue

Then on May 8, a box arrived through the post. It contained some of Phillipus' clothing, a "tin with odds and ends in it."



The majority of people in Third World rural areas are too poor to support co-operatives. C.B. Lamb's work on Kenyan coffee growers shows that 75% of farmers in the area did not even grow enough coffee to make membership worth their while.

In Herschel there are eight agricultural co-operatives (initiated by government extension officers). I

Marais at probe of border tour leak

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

MR JAAP MARAIS, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, yesterday gave evidence before a board of inquiry appointed by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, to probe a possible breach of security from within the Defence Force earlier this month

The inquiry was ordered after Mr Marais said in a speech in Windhoek on June 5 that the Cabinet and members of the National Security Council, as well as several South West African politicians, had gone to an undisclosed place in the operational area, where he assumed they would meet with representatives of the Angolan Government

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said afterwards that the leak to Mr Marais could have endangered the lives of the entire Cabinet during the visit, which was supposed to have been a closely-guarded secret

News men in Pretoria were told of the visit only an hour before the Cabinet party's aircraft returned to the Waterkloof Air Force base.

Through the inquiry, the Government hopes to find out how details of the secret visit came to be used by Mr Marais in a public speech while the tour was still in progress

On his return from the border tour, Gen Malan described Mr Marais' disclosure as "unpatriotic"

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday confirmed that Mr Marais had appeared

before the board and a spokesman said that several other witnesses — most of them Defence Force officers — had testified

The board has been sitting for about a week at an undisclosed venue and no details of its activities are being disclosed to the Press.

Mr Marais' appearance at the inquiry emerged through a report yesterday in Die Afrikaaner, official mouthpiece of the Rightwing HNP

Mr Marais was not available last night to comment on his appearance before the board, but his wife confirmed that he appeared yesterday

According to Die Afrikaaner, the summons which ordered Mr Marais to appear before the board said

"You are required to give evidence before a board which is investigating whether any member of the South African Defence Force leaked information to unauthorised persons on the visit by the Cabinet and other dignitaries to the operational area during the period June 5 to June 8, 1981"

After the attack on him by General Malan, Mr Marais said he could not understand how his speech could have endangered the lives of members of the Cabinet, since the Prime Minister had himself said the border tour was an example of how peaceful it was there

He said the Government should worry less about the contents of his Windhoek speech than the source of the information

(b) the co-operative would buy seeds and medicines at low prices
(c) the co-operative would plough for the poor on a delayed payment system

The secretary of the co-operative says that people are not joining because they are too poor.

I discussed the pattern in the dairies where the members' stock of capital (here cows) is too small to generate a profit which will cover the members' share towards the costs of the communal services provided by the co-operative. This leads to members dropping out and thus the costs are divided amongst fewer people and so the situation gets worse.

6.2.1.3 Non-viable

The necessity of diversifying ones activities applies not only to project members, but to all poor would-be entrepreneurs.

I came across many migrants and people from white farms who aimed to make their living locally. These people generally had very little or no capital. Those from white farms wanted to give their families places to

stay, while but then for category. brickmaking tailoring and In the situation channels in the outside they is limited by to get enough Thus they try mention above Even so, many if another delicate balance forced to m

Swapo trying to talk away defeats — Malan

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By Chris van Gass
Pretoria Bureau

The American initiative to find a solution in SWA/Namibia had exploded into a new propaganda storm against South Africa, fanned by Swapo and Angola, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said yesterday.

Opening a new arms depot at De Aar, General Malan said claims were being made that the United States was now supporting South Africa.

But the fact was that stern action against Swapo had been the order of the day, even before there had been talk of the American elections or a

change of Government there

CLAIMS

Angola conveniently blamed the civil war in that country and the successes of the anti-communist Unita on South Africa — thereby warding off the loss of international esteem because of its inability to control the country effectively, according to General Malan

He said the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma had made claims during his recent visit in Zimbabwe of so-called successes "like never before"

These claims were aimed either at creating a climate for one or the

other event, or the successes of the South African forces had forced Swapo to make desperate claims in a hopeless bid to satisfy the promises it had made to its benefactors"

"We consider these claims to be ridiculous," General Malan said.

"Angola does not have problems it cannot solve. All it has to do is withdraw its support for Swapo and sign a non-aggression pact with South Africa.

"The Prime Minister had already made such an offer to all our neighbouring countries and I repeat this to Angola," he said.

General Malan . . . "Swapo's claims ridiculous." time and part-time employees.

A further problem exists concerning the reliability of the imputed value of wages paid in kind. The farmer is required to estimate the value of rations and other goods and services supplied during the year. No guidance is given in the census questionnaire as to how the farmer should value these wages, with the result that these estimates appear arbitrary. This point is important since a large proportion of farm workers' wages are paid in kind, and should these be inaccurately reported total wages (cash and kind) will also be inaccurate.

Example 3 - Data Gaps

Some important data gaps have already emerged in the above examples. Other aspects of labour about which nothing is known at present, but which do warrant inclusion in our agricultural statistics, include a breakdown of employees by age, sex, level of education, job category and number of dependants.

There are other faults in the data - both on labour as well as in other fields. These examples nevertheless, suffice to illustrate

RIFLEMAN VAN TONDER'S 'MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE' IN DB

By Marion Duncan

ON March 24, a young national serviceman died in solitary confinement in a detention barracks. On March 26, newspapers around the country carried the story of his 'suicide' — more than 10 hours before his parents were notified by the army.

Since then, the family has lived a horror of confusion and contradiction, of official arrogance and ignorance.

The parents did not see their son's body until the morning of his funeral. They were not told about a military board of inquiry into the boy's death. They were not told about an official police investigation into the matter.

WORTHLESS

They were given only a temporary — and legally worthless — death certificate, and not told that they had to wait until after an inquest for the full certificate.

Said the bereaved mother, Mrs Caroline Parkin of Vanderbijlpark: 'Nobody told me anything. I know nothing at all — I am losing my mind.'

The Star, sister newspaper of Weekend Argus, investigated and took its information to the South African Defence Force — which conceded a 'breakdown in communications.' They immediately opened an investigation into the case, and looked, as well, into possible improved methods of dealing with bereaved families.

The army has since sent a welfare officer to see Mrs Parkin to help her through the immediate future. And it has streamlined its system of notifying next-of-kin.

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'WHAT HAPPENED TO MY SON?'

Rifleman Phillipus
Lourens van Tonder

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CONT'D

Infantry Battalion, Bloemfontein

He was a difficult boy, according to his mother, with a violent temper and a history of impulsive actions.

He had gone absent without leave (AWOL) three times during his call-up in April last year for three days, again six months later for four weeks, and finally — fatefully — for three months after escaping from hospital on Christmas Eve.

IN HOSPITAL

Said his mother: 'He came home on Christmas Day. He just said he was in hospital for psychiatric treatment, and while the two guards were playing cards he got through the window and came home.'

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self said he could not help me.'

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Her husband had earlier tried to see the body in Bloemfontein on the evening of March 26. My husband (her second husband — she is divorced from Phillipus's father) tried to see the body in the evening I heard about Pietie being dead. He was in Bloemfontein for a funeral, and I telephoned him.'

He tried Tempe, but was told to go to the police. He went to Park Station and they want to lock him up because he performed a bit. He was very fond of Pietie.'

Mrs Parkin finally saw her son the morning of his funeral on April 1. 'As I

have been 'specifically informed' that they could view their son's body at the State mortuary. 'This will certainly be done in future.'

It was a police responsibility to issue a death certificate.

A Pretoria police spokesman said, however, there had been an 'unfortunate mix-up' over the father's attempt to see the body on March 26, but said it had been after hours and the mortuary was closed.

He also explained that police could not issue a death certificate in cases of 'unnatural death.'

They in fact issue a document certifying the individual to be dead, but only listing cause of death as under investigation.

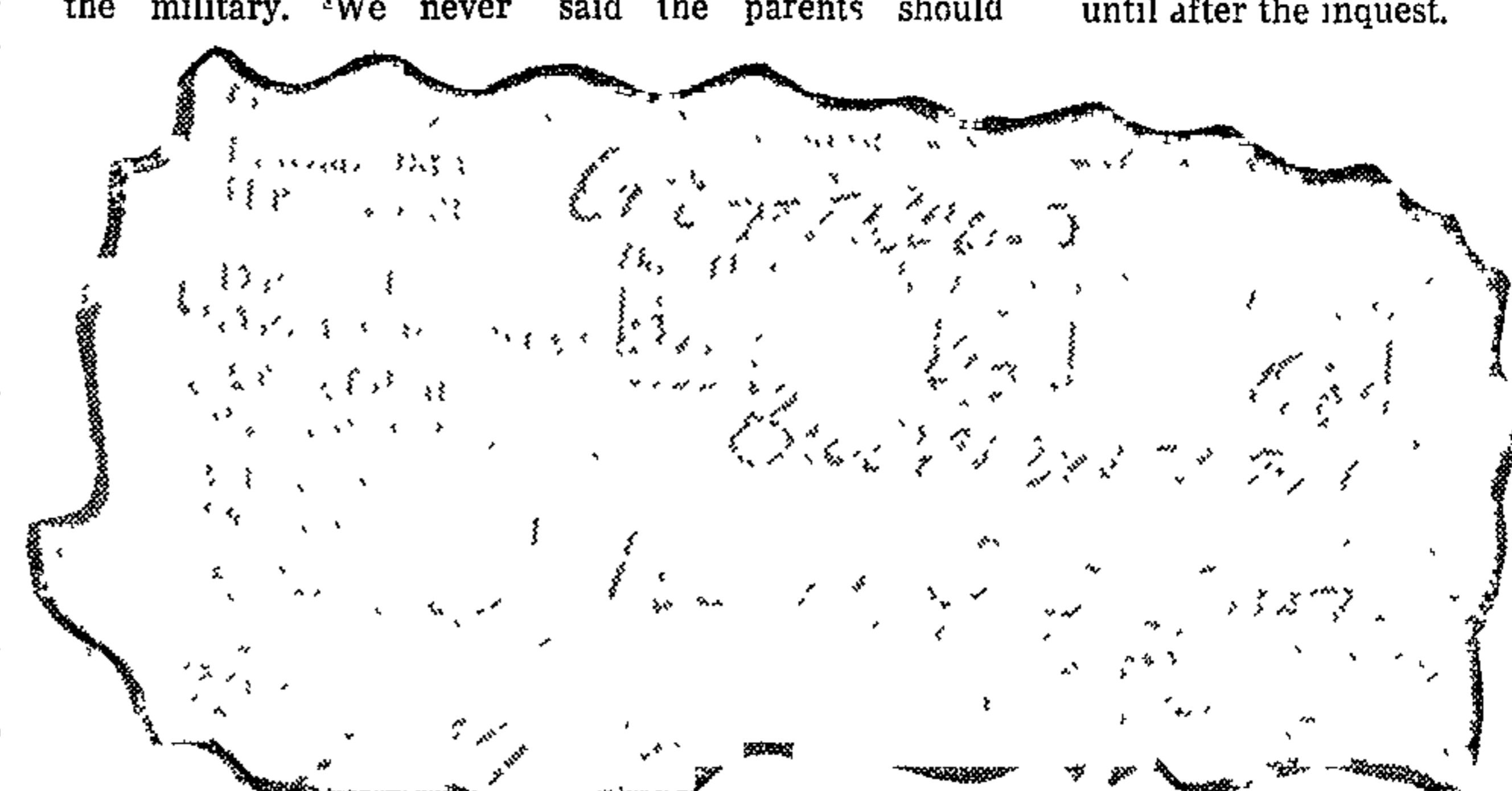
INQUEST

A formal inquest must establish the cause of death, inform the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria which then empowers the Registrar of Deaths to issue a full legal certificate.

Efforts by the police did, however, succeed in getting the date of the inquest on Phillipus's death moved forward from the end of next month to July 3.

Said Mrs Parkin: 'I will go to the inquest, and my husband will go as well. I want to know what happened. That is the only way I will find out.'

Details of the events leading to Phillipus's death, and the way in which he died, may not — by law — be published until after the inquest.



RIFLEMAN van Tonder's 'useless' death certificate.

Argus 27-6-81

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He returned to camp voluntarily, hitch-hiking to Tempe, in Bloemfontein, on March 17 this year.

His mother takes up the story "I never heard anything from him to tell me that he was back in camp or anything. I was worried about him, but my husband told me not to worry, that Pietie (Phillipus) can take care of himself."

"I was working at the Vanderbijlpark Hospital, and before I went off duty the sister told me the matron wanted to see me at her office. When I got up to the matron's office I saw our preacher in the passage.

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The following day a telephone call from the army said his body would be sent to Vanderbijl Park. Mrs. Parkin asked to see her son, but the offi-

cer bent down to kiss him, saw on the coffin a little plaque that said he died on March 24. That was the first time that I had known on what day he died. That was a shock to me, because I thought he died on the 26th.

"So I tried to examine his body in the coffin to see what had happened to him."

After the funeral there was not one of his friends from camp at the funeral, although the army said to me there would be — Mrs. Parkin carried on telephoning.

"I went hysterical on the telephone." She was put off by various army departments, by the State mortuary, by the Department of Internal Affairs, by the local magistrate's office and by the police who said everything was secret because there was a Board of Inquiry and everything.

The army opened a special investigation into the case after The Star approached them. The military Board of Inquiry had completed its work about a fortnight previously, but the new investigation was broader and covered aspects not included in the board's inquiry which were brought to the army's attention by The Star.

CONT

A pledge to

S. Times 28/6/81

By RAY SMUTS, Military Correspondent

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THE ARMY this week pledged itself to be more frank with parents of soldiers who die of unnatural causes.

Recommendations to this effect have gone to the SADF's Chief of Staff Personnel following another desperate — and unsuccessful — attempt by an anxious parent to find out how her son died.

Mrs Caroline Parkin, of H A Fagan Street, Vanderbijlpark, was astounded when she read in newspapers that her 20-year-old National Serviceman son — Rifleman Phillipus Lourens van Tonder — had been found dead while in detention at Tempe barracks in circumstances which pointed to suicide.

He was serving a period in solitary confinement after going Awol the third time he had done so in less than a year.

How the young man died will, however, only be determined at a Bloemfontein inquest on July 3.

Mrs Parkin was informed of her son's death more than 10 hours after reading Press reports and 48 hours after his death.

Then her battle for information began.

She made close on 100 telephone calls to the Defence Force, to police and to state departments. She learnt nothing.

She was consistently told that, as a military board of inquiry was investigating her son's death, everything was "secret".

And the family was not told that Phillipus's death on March 24 was being investigated by the police.

Appeals to be allowed to view Rifleman van Tonder's body proved fruitless. The family only saw him on the day of his funeral.

Breakdown

The SADF, replying to Mrs Parkin's complaints, admits to a "breakdown in communications".

"The problem," says army public relations head Colonel Marcus Nortje, "was two-pronged."

"The soldier never reported a change of residential address, and everybody at 1 SA Infantry Battalion was too scared to talk to the parents for fear of compromising the police investigation."

Asked whether he did not believe that parents were at least entitled to some information, despite further investigations, Col Nortje told me:

"Since his (Rifleman van Tonder's) death we have adopted a new procedure as regards unnatural deaths."

"We will now inform parents that a police investigation is under way and that an official inquest will take place, which they can attend."

"I have also recommended that we give the parents certain facts without hampering f

Army will now be franker over soldiers' 'unnatural' deaths



SIGNALMAN ARNOLD LEWIN
Died day before 20th birthday

been notified of their son's suicide attempt.

● There had been no Anglican minister for religious counselling.

● A junior officer was sent to break the news of his death.

● He had not been informed that an inquest was to take place.

"After the tragedy, it took between six and nine months to get something out of those people (the Defence Force)."

"Only when I threatened to go to the newspapers did they start falling about to produce answers."

Disturbing

Mr Heydenrych, in an attempt to ascertain certain facts about his son's death, wrote a letter to the then Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Constand Viljoen.

He received a reply four-and-a-half months later.

General Viljoen said in his letter that it was disturbing to note that Mr Heydenrych's letter had never been brought to his attention.

He apologised for the "inefficient and lackadaisical" manner in which Mr Heydenrych's letter had been handled.

Gen Viljoen also believed the Heydenrychs should have been

notified of their son's first suicide attempt, and that their son should have been held for observation rather than being discharged.

Rifleman Rodney Shaw was arrested for allegedly stealing a blanket. He was later found hanging in a guardroom cell with his hands tied behind his back.

A military inquiry found that he had committed suicide while depressed.

It took Rifleman Shaw's mother more than six months to discover details of his death — a period which left Mrs Shaw "numb".

Rifleman Stephen Parvess, 17, of Kraaifontein, collapsed during a training run. He died later of heat exhaustion at the National Hospital in Bloemfontein.

Reversed

A non-commissioned officer charged with culpable homicide for running the boy to his death received a suspended sentence. It was reversed on appeal.

While Mr Derek Parvess admits the SADF acted with alacrity in notifying the family of his son's death, he feels the "true facts" might never have been uncovered had his son not been transferred from a military to a civilian hospital.

A civilian doctor treating Stephen told Mr Parvess: "I don't know what they have done to your child."

Mr Parvess said he and his wife were flown to Bloemfontein at the Defence Force's expense after learning of Stephen's collapse.

"But when my boy was dead we were expected to travel second class by train back to Cape Town... not the kind of journey we could ever have contemplated in our state."

Between May 1980 and May this year, 14 National Servicemen committed suicide.

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Conceding that the usual practice of telling parents virtually nothing had not been good enough, Col Nortje said: "We cannot leave them in the dark by merely saying the child is dead. They should at least be given an indication what the suspected circumstances relating to death were."

Dissatisfied

While the new procedure has been generally welcomed, parents who have lost sons due to unnatural causes remain dissatisfied.

Signalman Arnold Lewin, of Kimberley, died a day before his 20th birthday, after being kicked and pummelled in the dust at a detention barracks in South West Africa.

It was his first day there. He was alleged to have been caught sleeping while on switchboard duty.

Six soldiers charged with culpable homicide were subsequently acquitted.

Mr Alex Lewin, Arnold's father, still remains bitter and accuses the Defence Force of "passing the buck all the way" and of insensitivity.

He also believes that the new recommendations are long overdue.

"The moment I started asking questions, everybody clammed up," said Mr Lewin.

"The SADF attitude is that there will be a percentage of deaths and that, when a soldier dies, they merely scratch a number from a book."

Cut wrists

Rifleman Brian Heydenrych, 20, of Benoni, hanged himself in the tennis changing rooms at Uppington three days after commencing training.

Shortly before his death, he had tried to cut his wrists. He was discharged after treatment.

"On the handling of my son's death, I would say the Defence Force failed dismally in keeping us fully up to date while, at the same time, showing a total lack of compassion and understanding," said Rifleman Heydenrych's pilot father, Mr Peter Heydenrych.

Heydenrych said he objected to the fact that his son had been kept under observation after his first suicide attempt and that no doctor had been on duty at the time.

Heydenrych also said that his wife had not

parents who wait

Dead Maputo raid man named

ONE OF the men wounded in the raid on Maputo by the South African forces early this year was identified yesterday as Mr Richard Sibanyoni of JKwa Fhema near Springs.

He died in a hospital in Maputo about two weeks ago, the man's younger brother, Mr Abraham Sibanyoni of Soweto told SOWFTAN yesterday.

He is one of our heroes who has died fighting in the course of our struggle for liberation," said Abraham of his brother who fled the country in 1976.

Abraham said he followed "leads" supplied by his Swaziland relatives who gave him information about his brother. "Otherwise," he said "I'd not have known how where and when he died."

He said he missed his brother's funeral last Thursday in Maputo. It was conducted, he said, by members of the African National Congress.

Abraham said his brother fled the country in 1976 soon after the Soweto uprising that swept the country. He said he was further informed that his brother moved into Swaziland in 1979 after he had gone through his military training in "some part of Africa."

He said his brother was a "reserved and quiet" man. He said he did not know his brother's activities and only got to know after the news of the Maputo raid that he was a member of the African National Congress.

"I'm not at peace about his death," said Abraham, who did not wish to elaborate as tears glistened in his eyes. "I wish somebody could take me to his grave one day," he said.

He said his attorneys, Priscilla Jana and Associates had arranged for his passage to attend the funeral that he missed. "We were

orphans, and he was my hope out of the five boys and a girl in the family," said Abraham.

5 Non-Economic Factors Concerning the Dairies and the Communal Gardens

While the communal gardens obviously can alleviate some hardships people suffer, it does not seem that either the garden or the dairy projects would ever be able to change the basic conditions of how a family lives.

It seems that neither of these two types of project can function efficiently in the present environment and that very seldom do they benefit the very poorest people in an area.

There are, however, some positive aspects to the projects. I am articulating the subject matter of Part II in reporting them here, but I would be giving an unbalanced view of the projects if I did not. While the majority of people in the various villages have rejected the garden and dairy projects, I suggest for very logical reasons, some participants are very committed to them. Nineteen of fifty-two garden members volunteered one of the following three principles as reason why they had initially joined development of the nation^{al} the principle of self-help; and the principle of group work.

5.1 Participants' Views about the Dairies

John Nkalitsane at Amathole said that his family had put a daughter through nursing training and Freddy Mhlalali had put a son through agricultural college with money from the dairy. He said that the daughter and son are now "working for the people" and that "this is progress". He wants 800 people to join the dairy. (Either the education of these people was financed by other sources or the income from the dairy was much better long ago: other evidence suggests this.)

Five of the eleven people at Amathole are no longer using the dairy but they still consider themselves members and have plans for its improvement, etc.

At Inkomo, too, I found the degree of support and involvement in the dairy rather surprising. People who are neither keeping their cattle in the dairy camp, nor milking at the dairy, nor selling through the dairy, regularly go to meetings and participate in discussions about fencing, capital improvements, etc. Seven of the ten people I asked said they were quite prepared to put more money towards capital improvements

towards capital improvements

Maputo raid man dies

RPM 30/6/81
257 215

'Mail' Africa Bureau
A FORMER Soweto student, who was seriously injured when South African troops raided a house used by the African National Congress in Mozambique in January, has died, it was learnt yesterday.

He was Mr Richard Sibonyoni, 30, who died in a Maputo hospital on June 10. He was buried in Maputo on June 18.

His death brings the number of people killed in the attack to 15 - 13 men in the house at Matola near Maputo, and two of the raiders.

Mr Sibonyoni's younger brother, Mr Abraham Sibonyoni of White City, Jabavu, was told of the death by telegram from Swaziland, but was unable to reach Maputo in time for the funeral.

Mr Sibonyoni left South Africa in 1976, shortly after the riots that rocked the country.

The Government refused permission for the dead to be returned to South Africa for burial, but undertook not to interfere with relatives who wanted to travel to Mozambique for the funerals.

Two of the people who joined in the beginning and even paid joining fees and a subscription had and have no cows. I asked one of them why he had joined. He said that he believes one should support such projects and he hopes one day to get enough money to buy a cow.

I was utterly amazed to find that one of the three people who is most active in the dairy (he goes there nearly every day, makes long speeches at meetings and has many plans and ideas about the future) has no cows at the moment. (He did have three). He is very poor and I cannot see how he will be able to get more.

Two die in border shooting

Star 29/6/81
(254)

Own Correspondent

Two national servicemen died within minutes of each other in a shooting incident in the operational area.

This was confirmed in Pretoria today by a spokesman for the South African Defence Force

who said the incident happened at 10.40 pm on Thursday last week

The men who died were Signalman Dirk Johannes Venter (22) of 10 Sloan Road, The Bluff, Durban, and Signalman Jacobus Johannes Vermaak (20), the son of Mr and Mrs J

J Vermaak, Plot 27, Melodie township, Hartbeespoort Dam.

The incident happened when the two men were standing outside a tent and Signalman Vermaak was allegedly holding a 3 mm pistol.

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to this kind of altruistic motivation was 8" saying that the country needed more doctors. On the other hand the attraction of the financial security and status of a doctor attracted some. Altogether 26, mentioned one or other or both of these two reasons as grounds for deciding to take up medicine, while a further 9" said that for people of

limited opportunities available for careers. It was more particularly

depressed group economically than

his. Over a half of the African

kind of reasons as against just

Indian students. Seven per cent of

said that they took up medicine

wish (these were all Indian students),

ned that bursaries and loans were

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'being able to help others', with 51%

ther 20% mentioned as their first choice

being able to deal with patients'. Other

d attention were, in order of frequency

nging and stimulating nature of the work,

tific work and/or research, and being

ive profession (a quarter mentioned this).

is a strong altruistic element in the

f the students, it was also evident that

ancial security and status offered by

ement, and other less frequently reported

le nature of the work and the challenge

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involved. In general these findings are similar to the American study *logs in White* by H. Becker *et al.* (1961)

3.4. Students' Views on Their Medical Training

The views of students on various aspects of their training in the Medical School were obtained, and were generally favourable. As far as we at this Conference are concerned, the main comments relating to their training were such that they were relevant for the curriculum in 1969, and so are not particularly interesting. However, we can note that the second year was seen by most as the most difficult year of study, mainly because of the demands made on students by physiology as a subject.

It is disturbing that 56% of the Africans and 24% of the Indians mentioned that having a photographic memory was an ability which would enable one to do well at the Medical School. There was some trend according to year of study, with increasing emphasis up to third year on memory, and then from fourth year onwards there was an abrupt swing towards stressing the analytical approach. This suggests that the advent of clinical training produces a change in the ideas of the students, and that until fourth year they in many instances see the role of the student as being a learner-by-rote of facts and theory. It is tempting to speculate to what extent the type of examinations set up to third year encourage rote learning — unfortunately we did not have any direct evidence on this. Becker *et al.* (1961) found that the Kansas Medical School pre-clinical students learnt what the faculty wanted, and that clinical years saw a change in student attitudes and orientation. I dare suggest something similar occurs here.

3.5. Students' Views on the Socio-Medical Problems They Will Encounter as Doctors

The students were questioned as to the type of socio-medical problems they envisaged they would have to face in practice

SUID-AFRIKAANSE POLISIE

No R 1412

3 Julie 1981

WET OP ONTPLOFBARE STOWWE, 1956
GEMAGTIGDE ONTPLOFBARE STOWWE

Ek, Louis le Grange, Minister van Polisie, herroep hierby, kragtens artikel 1 (iii) van die Wet op Ontploffbare Stowwe, 1956 (Wet 26 van 1956), Goewermentskennisgewing R 1603 van 8 September 1972 en verklaar onderstaande ontploffbare stowwe tot "Gemagtigde Ontploffbare Stowwe" ingevolge die genoemde artikel van die Wet

	Kategorie	Groep
KLAS 1 — BUSKUITKLAS		
Buskruit	ZZ	1
KLAS 2 — NITRAATMENGSELKLAS		
Ammoniumnitraatskietmiddels, soos skriftelik goedgekeur deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe	ZZ	2
KLAS 3 — NITROVERBINDINGKLAS		
Afdeling 1		
Ajax	ZZ	2
Ammondinamiet	ZZ	2
Ammongeligniet	ZZ	2
Skietgelatien	ZZ	2
Coalex	Y of ZZ	1, 2 of 3
Kordiet	ZZ	2
Dynagel	ZZ	2
Geophex	ZZ	2
Monobel	Y of ZZ	1, 2 of 3
Nitrosellulosedryfmiddels	ZZ	*
Nitrogliserien	ZZ	*
Nitroglikol	ZZ	2
Primagel		
Dryfmiddels vir militêre doeleindes, soos skriftelik goedgekeur deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe	Y of ZZ	1, 2 of 3
Saxoniet	ZZ	2
Afdeling 2		
Siklotetrametileentetranitramien (HMX)	ZZ	4 (nat)
Siklotrimetileentritramien (RDX)	ZZ	4 (nat)
Diaso-dinitrofenol	ZZ	*
Twee basiese loodpikraat	ZZ	4
Dinitrofenol	ZZ	4
Dinitroresorsinol	ZZ	*
Monometielamiennitraat (MMAN)	X, Y of ZZ	16
Nitrosellulose	ZZ	4 (nat)
Pentaeritritoltetranitraat (PETN)	ZZ	4
Pentolan	ZZ	4
Pentoliet	ZZ	4
Pikriensuur		
Flodderspringstowwe, soos skriftelik goedgekeur deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe	ZZ	4
RDX/TNT	ZZ	4
Tetranitrometielamien (tetriol)	ZZ	4 (nat)
Trinitroresorsinol (stifniensuur)	ZZ	4
Trinitrotolueen (TNT)	ZZ	4
Militêre voorrade soos skriftelik deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe goedgekeur	ZZ	4
KLAS 4 — CHLORAATMENGSELKLAS		
Afdeling 1		
Geen		
Afdeling 2		
Geen		
KLAS 5 — FULMINAATKLAS		
Afdeling 1		
Kwikfulminaas	ZZ	10 (nat)
Afdeling 2		
Bariumtrinitroresorsinaat	ZZ	*
Loodasied	ZZ	*
Looddinitroresorsinaat	ZZ	*
Loodtrinitroresorsinaat (loodstifnaat)	ZZ	*
Tetraseen (guanielnitrosaminoguanieletetraseen)	ZZ	*
KLAS 6 — AMMUNISIEKLAS		
Afdeling 1		
Elektriese ontstekers vir brandtouw	X	6A
Lontkopmontasies	X	6A
Brandtouwoppelaars	X	6A
Aanstekers vir granate	X	6

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

No R 1412

3 July 1981

EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1956
AUTHORISED EXPLOSIVES

I, Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, do hereby, in terms of section 1 (iii) of the Explosives Act, 1956 (Act 26 of 1956), repeal Government Notice R 1603 of 8 September 1972, and declare the following explosives to be "Authorised Explosives" under the said section of the Act

	Category	Group
CLASS 1 — GUNPOWDER CLASS		
Gunpowder	ZZ	1
CLASS 2 — NITRATE MIXTURE CLASS		
Ammonium nitrate blasting agents, as approved, in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives	ZZ	2
CLASS 3 — NITRO-COMPOUND CLASS		
Division 1		
Ajax	ZZ	2
Ammon dynamite	ZZ	2
Ammon gelignite	ZZ	2
Blasting gelatine	ZZ	2
Coalex	Y or ZZ	1, 2 or 3
Cordite	ZZ	2
Dynagel	ZZ	2
Geophex	ZZ	2
Monobel	Y or ZZ	1, 2 or 3
Nitrocellulose propellants	ZZ	*
Nitroglycerine	ZZ	*
Nitroglycol	ZZ	2
Primagel		
Propellants for military purposes, as approved, in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives	Y or ZZ	1, 2 or 3
Saxonite	ZZ	2
Division 2		
Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine (HMX)	ZZ	4 (wet)
Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine (RDX)	ZZ	4 (wet)
Diaso-dinitrophenol	ZZ	*
Dibasic lead picrate	ZZ	4
Dinitrophenol	ZZ	4
Dinitroresorsinol	ZZ	*
Monomethylamine nitrate (MMAN)	X, Y or ZZ	16
Nitrocellulose	ZZ	4 (wet)
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN)	ZZ	4
Pentolan	ZZ	4
Pentolite	ZZ	4
Picric acid		
Slurry explosives, as approved in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives	ZZ	4
RDX/TNT	ZZ	4
Tetranitromethylaniline (tetriol)	ZZ	4 (wet)
Trinitroresorsinol (styphnic acid)	ZZ	4
Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	ZZ	4
Military stores as approved, in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives	ZZ	4
CLASS 4 — CHLORATE MIXTURE CLASS		
Division 1		
Nil		
Division 2		
Nil		
CLASS 5 — FULMINATE CLASS		
Division 1		
Mercury fulminate	ZZ	10 (wet)
Divisions 2		
Barium trinitroresorcinate	ZZ	*
Lead azide	ZZ	*
Lead dinitroresorcinate	ZZ	*
Lead trinitroresorcinate (lead styphnate)	ZZ	*
Tetrazene (guanyl nitrosaminoguanyl tetrazene)	ZZ	*
CLASS 6 — AMMUNITION CLASS		
Divisions 1		
Electric starters for igniter cord	X	6A
Fusehead assemblies	X	6A
Igniter cord connectors	X	6A
Igniters for grenades	X	6

	Kategorie	Groep		Category	Group
Slagdoppies	X	6	Percussion caps	X	6
Knalpatrone (missiniale)	X	6A	Railway detonators (fog signals)	X	6A
Veiligheidspatrone	X	6	Safety cartridges	X	6
Veiligheidslont	X	6A	Safety fuse	X	6A
Stadigbrandende lont	X	6A	Slow-burning fuse	X	6A
Afdeling 2			Division 2		
Anstarts	Z	10	Anstarts	Z	10
Knallont	ZZ	1	Detonating fuse	ZZ	1
Vertragsaanstekers vir brandtouw	X	6A	Delay igniters for igniter cord	X	6A
Lontkoppe	X	6A	Fuseheads	X	6A
Lontaanstekers	X	6A	Fuse igniters	X	6A
Brandtouw	X	6A	Igniter cord	X	6A
Militêre voorrade soos skriftelik goedgekeur deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe	Verskeie	Verskeie	Military stores as approved, in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives	Various	Various
Afdeling 3			Division 3		
Doppielonte (alle soorte)	Z	10	Capped fuse (all types)	Z	10
Patrone vir handvuurwapens	Y	6	Cartridges for small arms	Y	6
Knalvertragers	Z	10	Detonating relays	Z	10
Knallontmontasies	Z	10	Detonating fuse assemblies	Z	10
Springdoppies (gewone)	Z	10	Detonators (ordinary)	Z	10
Elektriese springdoppies (alle soorte)	Z	10	Electric detonators (all types)	Z	10
Militêre voorrade soos skriftelik deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe goedgekeur	Verskeie	Verskeie	Military stores as approved, in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives	Various	Various
Nonel-montasies	Z	10	Nonel Assemblies	Z	10
KLAS 7—VUURWERKKLAS			CLASS 7—FIREWORKS CLASS		
Afdeling 1			Division 1		
Geen			Nil		
Afdeling 2			Division 2		
Enige vervaardigde vuurwerk wat skriftelik deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe goedgekeur is	X	9	Any manufactured firework which has been approved, in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives	X	9
KLAS 8—DIVERSIE KLAS			CLASS 8—MISCELLANEOUS CLASS		
Ammoniumchloraat	ZZ	*	Ammonium chlorate	ZZ	*
Ammoniumnitraat	Y of ZZ	17	Ammonium nitrate	Y or ZZ	17
Bariumchloraat	Y	18	Barium chlorate	Y	18
Kalsiumchloraat	Y	18	Calcium chlorate	Y	18
Kaliumchloraat	Y	18	Potassium chlorate	Y	18
Veiligheidsvuurhoudjies	Geen	Gevaarlike goedere	Safety matches	Nil	Dangerous goods
Natriumchloraat	Y	18	Sodium chlorate	Y	18
Strontiumchloraat	Y	18	Strontium chlorate	Y	18

Met dien verstande dat die ontploffbare stowwe van sodanige samestelling moet wees as wat goedgekeur is vir vervaardiging in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika kragtens 'n lisensie uitgereik ingevolge artikel 22 van Wet 26 van 1956 en dat in die geval van fisiese mengsels, die samestelling van so 'n mengsel skriftelik deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe goedgekeur is, of met dien verstande dat sodanige ontploffbare stowwe of mengsels skriftelik deur die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe goedgekeur is vir invoer in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

Opmerkings

(a) Indien 'n ontploffbare stof onder twee of meer kategorieë ressorteer, kan die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe in elke geval beslis watter kategorie van toepassing is

(b) Spesiale magtiging moet van die Hoofinspekteur van Ontploffbare Stowwe verkry word vir die vervoer van ontploffbare stowwe wat ressorteer in die groepe wat met 'n sterretjie gemerk is

L. LE GRANGE, Minister van Polisie

Provided that the explosives shall be of such composition as has been approved for manufacture in the Republic of South Africa by a licence issued in terms of section 22 of Act 26 of 1956, and, that in the case of physical mixtures, the composition of such a mixture shall have been approved, in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, or provided that such explosives or mixtures have been approved, in writing, by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, for importation into the Republic of South Africa

Notes

(a) If an explosive falls in two or more categories, the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, in each case, decide which category will be applicable

(b) Special authority from the Chief Inspector of Explosives is required for the conveyance of explosives falling within the groups marked with an asterisk

L. LE GRANGE, Minister of Police

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate
Buy National Savings Certificates

Star 2/7/81 (254)

Army 'responsible for death'

By Marion Duncan

Bereaved mother Mrs Caroline Parkin told an inquest court in Bloemfontein yesterday that the army was "entirely responsible" for her son's death.

Her husband (and her son's stepfather), Mr Peter William Parkin, had earlier rushed from the court because he was too distraught to sit through the hearing.

Mrs Parkin's son was Rifleman Philippus Lourens van Tonder, who was found hanged in his solitary confinement cell in Tempe detention barracks in Bloemfontein on March 24 this year.

He had been detained after going absent without leave three times, the last time for three months from Christmas 1980 to March 17 1981. He had returned voluntarily each time.

Mr van Tonder had been receiving psychiatric treatment from the army, and affidavits before the court told of how he had tried to slash his wrists twice in his cell.

Two military policemen — Johannes Urbanus Slaughter and Pieter Jacobus de Bruyn — said in their statements that he had first slashed his wrists on March 19. He was taken to Tempe Hospital, treated and immediately returned to detention.

He slashed his wrists a second time and was admitted to the hospital, returning to detention barracks on March 23.

Johannes Slaughter's affidavit recorded that Mr van Tonder had a bandage around his left arm when he was returned to his cell.

A statement from "a fellow prisoner," Darren Wayne Lemkus, who was the last person to see Mr van Tonder alive on March 24 at 11 am, said "I gave him a cigarette through the spy hole of his cell door."

"Then I went back to my cell. I stayed there

alone until I heard the siren for lunch. I went to the spy hole of Mr van Tonder's cell door to call him and saw he was hanging against the window of his cell.

"I saw a bandage around his neck tied to a bar of his cell window."

Mrs Parkin told the magistrate that the sister in charge of the hospital ward where her son had been treated, Captain Kleingeld, had sworn his wounds had not been bandaged.

"I spoke to the captain on the telephone after my son's death. She swore there had been no bandage."

To Page 3, Col 2

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ning in each of

Star 4/7/81 (254)

Army blamed for son's death

dages on him when he left the hospital"

Mrs Parkin asked the magistrate why the military board of inquiry into her son's death was not before the court.

She also said that:

- She had not been asked by the army if her son could receive psychiatric treatment, and had not known he was receiving such treatment.

- Information on her son's death had been refused to her by the army because of the board of inquiry and a concurrent police investigation, both of which — she had been told — were to be used at

the inquest

- In a telephone conversation with a Sergeant Gerrike at the Tempe detention barracks she had discovered that a Doctor Boshoff had been specifically requested to move Mr van Tonder from solitary confinement to the Oranje Hospital before he harmed himself. The doctor, Sergeant Gerrike had told her, had refused.

The magistrate adjourned the inquest until the army board of inquiry had been obtained.

He said he would seek answers to the questions of where the bandage with which Mr van Tonder was hanged came from and

- Why the doctor refused to move him from detention barracks.

The Committee of the Western Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors' Prize

P C Key

Bell-John Prize For the best all-round student in any year of study.

(Continued)

QUANTITY SURVEYING

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Enoque Cau has been sentenced to death by Mozambique's Revolutionary Military Tribunal for being an alleged South African spy and playing a role in the South African raid on African National Congress targets at Matola in January.

The tribunal also passed the death sentence on a Mozambican, Alberto Alicene Sane — apparently a leading member of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique Resistance Movement.

According to the Mozambique information agency, AIM, Cau was recruited by South African secret police

'SA spy' to die for role in raid

The tribunal was told that he was sent into Mozambique from South Africa at least six times to spy on "South African exiles" living in Matola and Maputo.

AIM said two of the houses he spied on were among the targets of South African commandos on January 30.

The tribunal was told that he drew detailed maps for South Africa's security forces of parts of Matola, and of the Ponta

do Ouro holiday resort on the Nat... border.

Ponta do Ouro was subject to a border incident on March 17 involving an exchange of gunfire between South African and Frelimo troops. At least one South African died in the incident.

According to AIM, Cau received R200 for his work.

The tribunal found him guilty of "premeditated, active and repeated espionage" and, taking

into account the "fatal results of his activity," sentenced him to death.

Evidence against Sane was that he had been active in the MRM in Zambesia province bordering Malawi. He had set up terrorist attacks against the homes of local administrators, Frelimo party offices, and "unarmed civilians and their property."

AIM said his activities resulted in the loss of life when, on December 19, 1979, he led an attack on the village of Zalima. A member of the local militia was killed.

Five other Mozambicans received jail sentences of from three to 18 years for "security offences."

278
257

LOGO

Ebrahim Memorial Prize in Haematology
Awarded in the final year of study
on the outcome of a voluntary
clinical and oral examination.

HAEMATOTOLOGY

John Fleming Brock Prize
To the best student in Community Health
at the end of the fifth year.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Dr Kurt Gillis Prize for Anatomy
Awarded on the class mark taken
together with the final examination
mark.

ANATOMY

M R Drennan Memorial Prizes
For the highest class mark obtained
in the anatomy course leading to
the MB ChB degree.

S A Society of Anaesthetists' Medal
For the best student in Anaesthetics.
For award in 1980.
J M Cornell

ANAESTHETICS
(Continued)

Use of SADF troops in Rand unrest attacked

CT 8/7/81 (254) (278)

Defence Reporter

THE independently-owned military affairs magazine Armed Forces has criticized as "very undesirable" the recent use of soldiers to assist police during minor unrest on the Rand.

To deploy national service or Citizen Force troops to assist the police in "this type of minor disturbance", the magazine says in an editorial in its latest issue, is to open the way for agitators and propagandists.

The military should be called in "only when the South African Police and Police Headquarters state that they are losing control of the situation".

The root of the problem, the magazine says, was the "laughable" authorized strength of the South African Police, which was obviously far too low for the population density, even when there were no vacancies.

The magazine adds "It is generally accepted that the South African Police is gravely under-strength and the situation originates with (its) authorized establishment. Comparing the strength (authorized) of the police with the forces of law and order in other countries, our figure is laughable, albeit a bad joke."

Boston

"Boston, with a population of plus-minus two million, has a force of 8 000, while the table for the City of New York is the same as that for the whole Republic."

"Using accepted international norms for the ratio of police to population, the establishment of the SAP should be in the vicinity of

70 000, in other words about double what it actually is.

Hence any temporary shortages of personnel grossly inflate the problem. Pay and service conditions are no doubt causing problems, but even if they are adjusted, the real problem still remains — the shortage of men due to the low establishment table.

"Whether it was the acute shortage of policemen that resulted in troops being used to assist in a minor disturbance in the Witwatersrand area or whether it was another reason the practice is very undesirable."

Defence

"The police are the first line of defence and the SADF is only to be used when the situation develops beyond the control of the SAP. With national service and Citizen Force men being used in this type of minor disturbance it leaves the way wide open to political agitators to start driving in wedges."

"By all means when the situation is out of control and life and property is in danger, use the army. Activate the Citizen Force if needs be, it has been done before and will probably have to be done many times in the future, but only when the South African Police and Police Headquarters state that they are losing control of the situation."

"The political activists of the left are quick to grasp actions of this nature and turn them into major propaganda campaigns, and to use them in their psychological warfare."

Use of SADF troops in Rand unrest attacked

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The political activists of the left are quick to grasp actions of this nature and turn them into major propaganda campaigns, and to use them in their psychological warfare.

CT 8/7/81 254 278

Soldiers' aid in unrest is under fire

RDM 8/7/81

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The independently owned military affairs magazine Armed Forces has blasted as "very undesirable" the use of soldiers to assist police during minor unrest on the Rand

To deploy national service or Citizen Force troops to assist the police in "this type of minor disturbance", the magazine says in an editorial in its latest issue, is to open the way for agitators and propagandists

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LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining the highest marks in

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Govt halts drift

from boorder

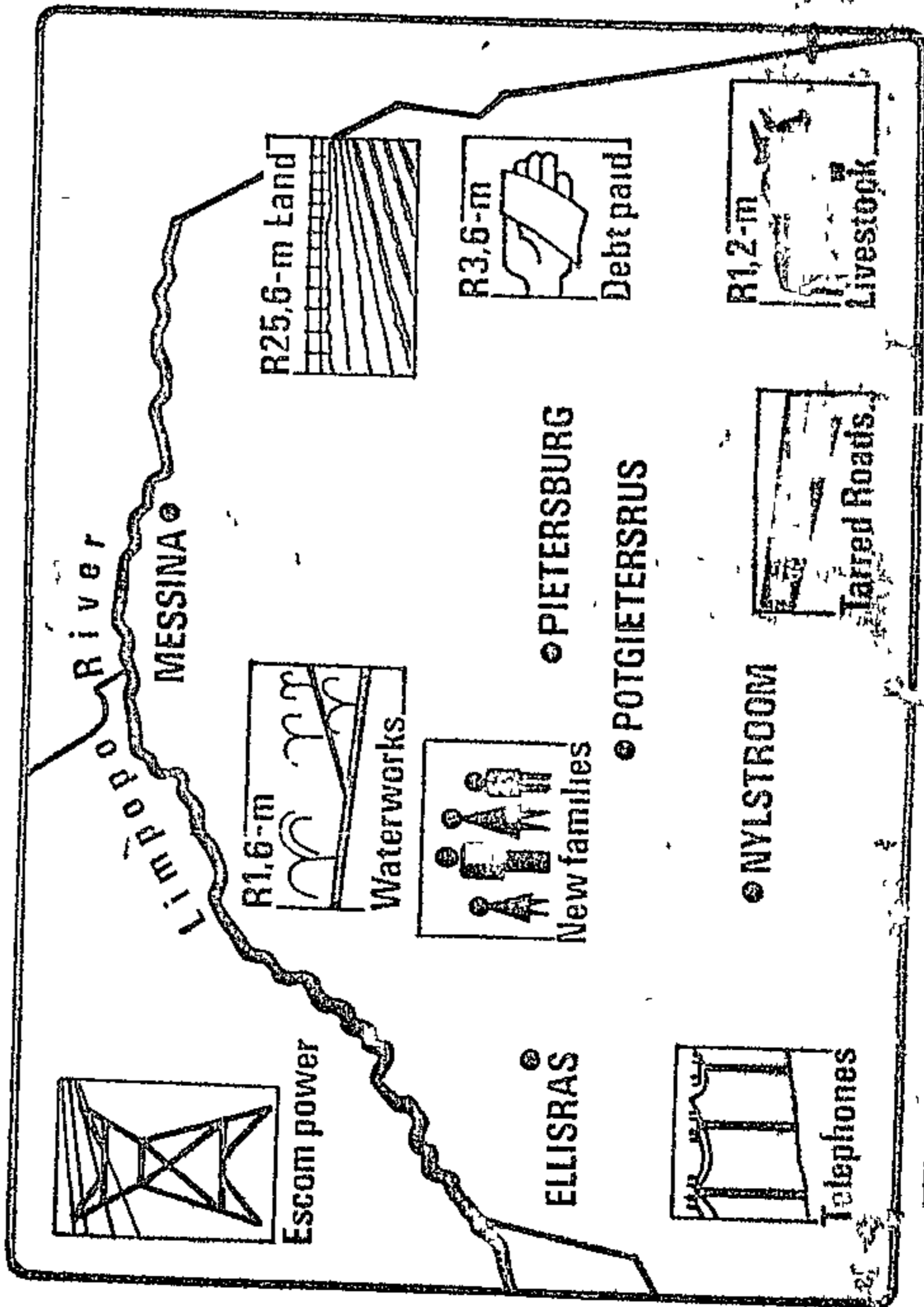
By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal
Bureau

A Government injection of at least R100-million appears to have stemmed the exodus of farmers from South Africa's strategically vital border areas.

This follows warnings in recent years that deserted farms were vulnerable to guerrilla incursions.

The chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has described farmers in remote border areas as South Africa's first line of defence and has expressed concern at the depopulation of these zones.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman, former Minister of Agriculture, also sounded



• R32,6-million poured in by the Department of Agriculture since the beginning of 1980. A spokesman for the department said of this R25,6-million was to help farmers buy land. Other money was to pay debts buy machinery and implements and purchase livestock.

• A network of tarred roads making the northern Transvaal bushveld more accessible.

• Work on Escoms new Limpopo power line west of Messina which is progressing rapidly. This will enable 100 farmers, many of whom have already invested in modern irrigation equipment, to say farewell to fuel-driven generators.

• New optimism in the Northern Transvaal also springs from higher meat prices which make cattle farming more viable.

na with his wife and three young children eight months ago, was able to buy the land after receiving a Government loan.

Developments

Mr Koos Venter of Toezicht near Ellisras, is another who received Government help. Previously the owner of a farm which was totally uneconomic he now speaks of "making a profit for a change", since being enabled to buy additional land.

New developments in the areas include:

vaal bushveld, the Komati-poort area and the Northern Cape.

More than 400 farmers have benefited from the Government's aid scheme and at least 100 new families are estimated to have settled on farms.

Mr Deon de Beer, a young schoolteacher at Steenbokpan near Ellisras, at present a part-time farmer, has received financial assistance which has enabled him to buy more land. He plans to go into farming fulltime.

Mr Isak Nel from Zumbawe, who settled on a cotton farm west of Mess-

warnings on the strategic implications of farmers deserting border regions.

In many cases farms have been bought by city people who only used them at weekends and holidays.

Rescue

When the drift from the border farms reached its peak in 1979, Parliament passed legislation designed to counter the trend.

The Government has now mounted a rescue operation in areas including the Northern Trans-

See 10/7/81
Farmers benefit by new R100-m rescue operation

Nov 16/78

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VILJOEN

ANC not yet a military force - Viljoen

The African National Congress had not yet shown itself to be a worthwhile military organisation, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was asked at a Press conference to outline the ANC as a military organisation in relation to an organisation like Swapo.

"The ANC has not nearly shown itself to be a worthwhile military organisation," General Viljoen said. "The few cases of sabotage which have taken place and which are still taking place and are being planned are generally unprofessional."

General Viljoen emphasised that the ANC was mainly the responsibility of the police.

He said the ANC had grave problems as a military organisation.

"It is one thing to run around the bush in SWA and it is easy for an Ovambo who is a member of Swapo to disappear among the black population in Ovambo," General Viljoen said.

"But for the ANC to move into South Africa and to create, on a large scale, the same situation

as in Ovambo will not be simple. . . I say on a large scale because smaller groups will have success here and there."

The ANC would need a number of years before it could reach this type of effectiveness.

Asked why the security forces had had such successes against Swapo in the SWA/Namibian operational area lately, General Viljoen listed a number of reasons.

The attacks on the "Moscow" and "Vietnam" bases in Angola must

have had an immense influence on the fighting ability of Swapo.

"I think we are, to this day, not certain or we do not realise what damage we have done the leadership cadre of Swapo," General Viljoen said.

The "Smokeshell" operation last year served as a further blow to Swapo. After these operations the quality of Swapo operations had started deteriorating considerably.

"If one had compared Swapo a few years ago with, for instance, ter-

rorist organisations which had been operating in the then Rhodesia, one would have found that Swapo had been better trained and had better fighting ability than Zanu and Zapu."

Today, Swapo fielded a weaker and less trained type of terrorist.

"One should not underestimate your enemy, but that is my observation," he said.

The second reason for successes by the security forces was their offensive spirit.

"They want to act offensively and if one let them have their way for a moment, the (young) South Africans shine and their aggression and offensiveness lead to this kind of result," General Viljoen said.

One of the most important reasons for the successes was the dry season in SWA/Namibia. Tracks were easily followed and the dry conditions made for greater mobility.

Sapa



By WILLEM STEENKAMP

THE recent announcement that Swapo supporters among SWA/Namibia's national servicemen will be classed as conscientious objectors and not used in combatant roles does not fore-shadow any changes in South African policy on this controversial subject

This became plain yesterday, even though the South African Defence Force has declined to comment on the new dispensation outlined in Windhoek by Major-General Charles Lloyd, GOC SWA Territory Force. General Lloyd was quoted

Objectors: No change for SA

254

CT 18/2/81

254

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by the SWA Broadcasting Corporation as saying that Swapo supporters drafted among the SWATF's national servicemen would not face armed insurgents in battle in the operational area, but would be treated as conscientious objectors and employed in non-fighting capacities. "They will not be placed in a position where they will have to defend themselves

against the enemy," he said, emphasizing that the SWATF was not concerned with the political affiliations of its members. General Lloyd's comments sprang from objections by parents of national servicemen who had indicated they supported Swapo and did not want to become involved in an armed struggle against the movement. Possible disaffection be-

came a consideration in the SWATF when compulsory national service — formerly applicable to whites only — was extended to all population groups on January 1 this year.

The first sign came last month, when a group of 32 servicemen undergoing an advanced leadership course at the military school at Okavandja, north of Windhoek, indicated they were Swapo supporters.

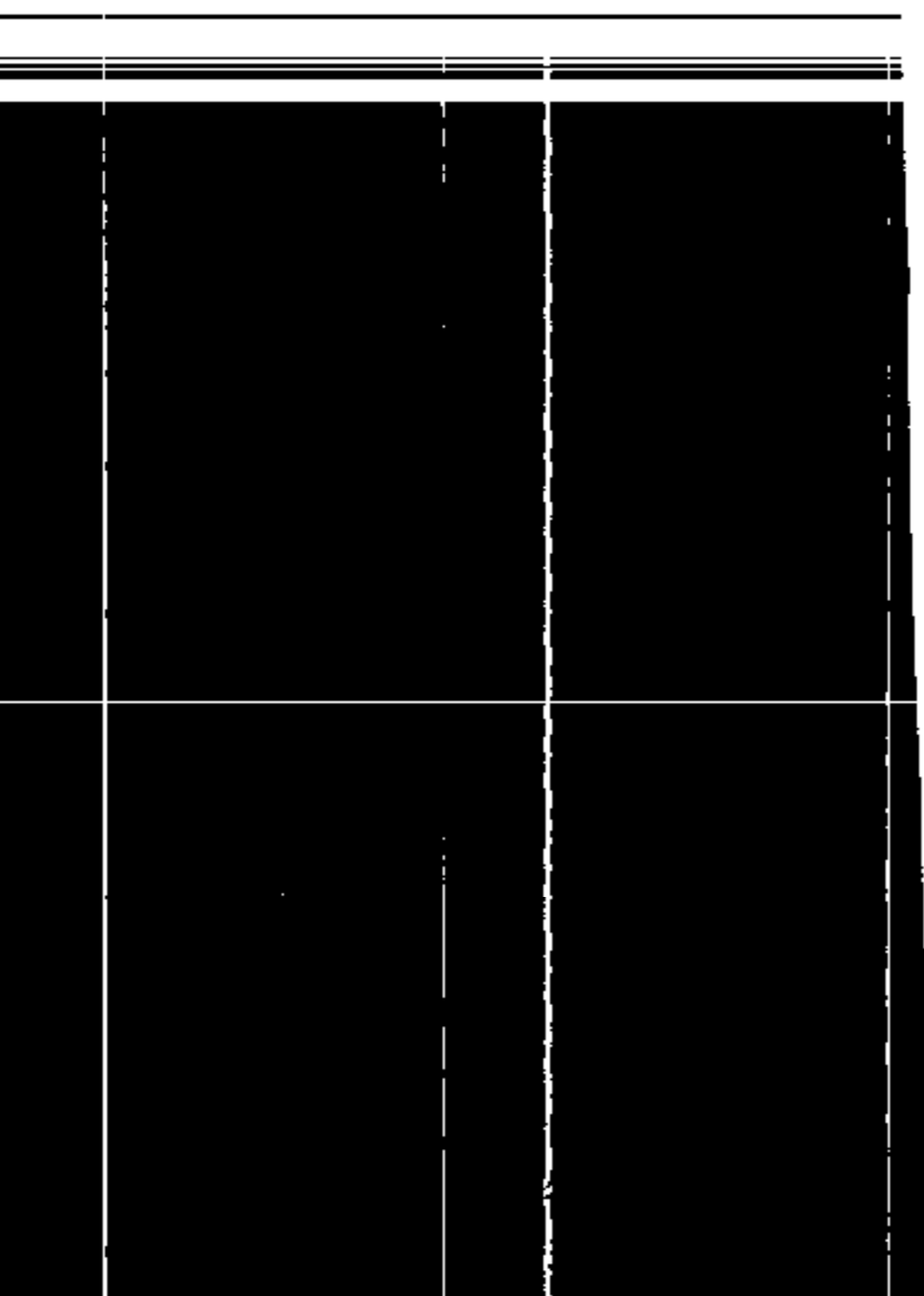
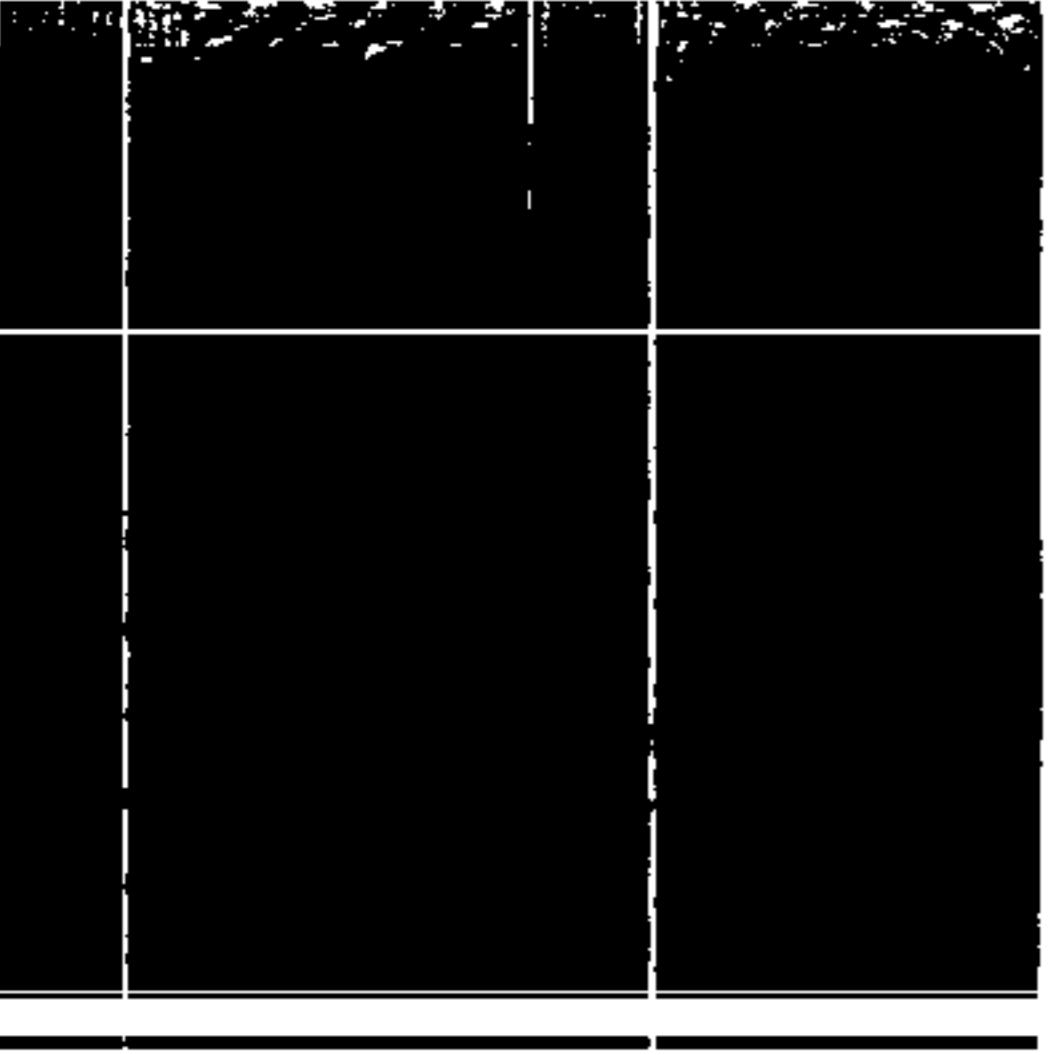
They had later been separated from their fellow trainees, and, General Lloyd told the SWABC, "they will no longer receive training in the use of weapons, but will be employed in warehouses and as clerks."

SADF sources in Pretoria said yesterday that General Lloyd had acted on his own initiative, and that it was felt that no direct comparisons could be drawn between conditions in the two countries and their defence forces. Strictly interpreted, South Africa's Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) recognizes conscientious objection on religious but not ideological grounds. A limited dispensation exists, in terms of which religious conscientious objectors may apply for service as non-combatants, and in the past this has been fairly liberally extended to cover objectors on other grounds as well.

Total conscientious objectors — people who refuse all military service for whatever reason — are liable to be imprisoned for up to three years.

Military observers in Cape Town yesterday queried the use of Swapo supporters as clerks and warehousemen, pointing out that if their loyalty was in doubt great care would have to be taken to ensure they were not placed in any position from which information could be leaked.

★ The Cape Times, Saturday



ROILIG PREORDRE BIG ARMY DEAL

S. Express 19/7/81

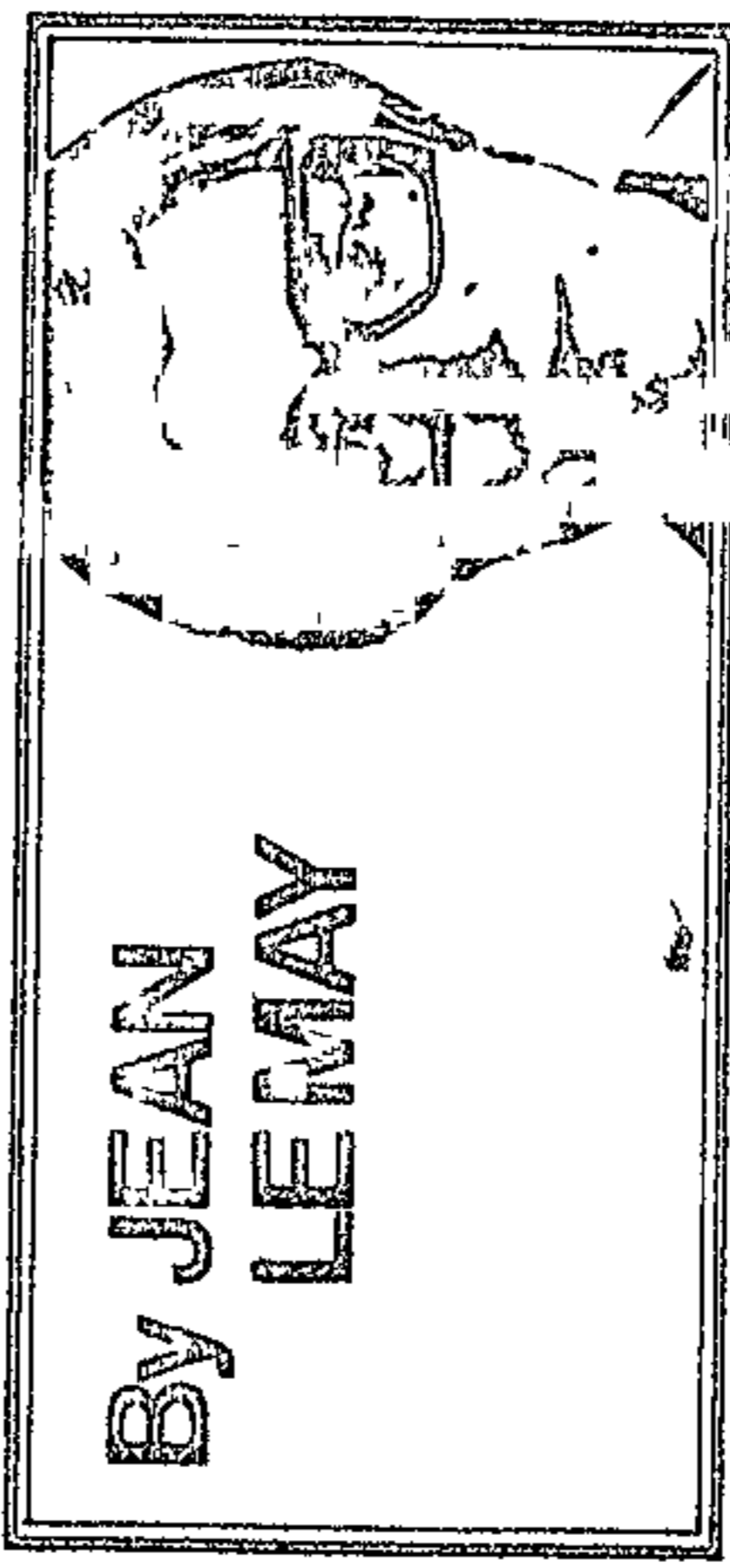
254

Army lost more than R336 000 in contract with private bus firm

A 'STARTLING' contract between a Defence Force officer and a private bus company that lost the Army more than a third of a million rands, has been investigated by the Police after requests from Members of Parliament.

The contract was for the transport of troops to the Rhodesian border during the year leading up to the Rhodesian elections

The Sunday Express un-



By JEAN LEMAY

derstands a report has been made to the Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr A E. Nothling, but he could not be reached for confirmation

Remarkable facts about the affair were revealed in top level evidence given before a Parliamentary Select Committee by General C L. Viljoen, Chief of the Army, and the Auditor

General, Mr J. W. G. Schickerling

The evidence showed that the contract cost the Army more than three times what it would have done had the Tender Board been used

The same bus company dropped its price by more than 50% when it later tendered for the contract in

To Page 4

pre-addictive dependence could be useful in explaining this issue. Unfortunately the scope of this paper does not allow us to pursue this intriguing debate in depth

3 INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOLISM AND LIQUOR ABUSE IN GREAT BRITAIN

It is estimated that on average approximately 6% of the male population over the age of 15 years are alcoholics in societies with free distribution of alcoholic beverages. Economic, cultural, societal and environmental variables may either increase or decrease this percentage for any given society or part thereof, though...
 with the 1977 mid-year population estimates for the...
 Calculated for white population groups of Greater Cape Town, it can be calculated that there are ± 10 000 alcoholics and ± 7 700

* This includes the municipal districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simonstown and Bellville

MPs call for probe of Army

From PAGE 1

open competition. An officer who had recommended the use of the bus company later left the Army to work for the same company.

A police investigation was requested by the chairman of the Select Committee, Mr G J Kotze (National Party MP for Malmesbury).

A spokeswoman for Hire-a-Bus company of Dunswart, Benoni, confirmed this week to the Sunday Express that "a detective" had visited its offices.

She added that the former Army officer who had recommended the bus company to the Defence Force major was no longer employed by the company.

She also confirmed that the company had since tendered successfully for the transport of troops and that the new contract was still in force.

According to the Registrar of Companies in Pretoria, directors of the Bus Centre (Pty)

Ltd, of which Hire-a-Bus is a subsidiary, are Mr Daniel Jakobus Strydom and his wife Mrs Maria Elizabeth Strydom.

The story of the original "irregular" contract is disclosed for the first time in the Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts (Unauthorised Expenditure), whose report was published this week.

In evidence to the Committee, Gen Viljoen said that expenditure of R498 104,90 on transporting troops to the Northern Transvaal by bus had not been approved by the Treasury because the correct State Tender Board procedures had not been followed.

The SADF would have saved R336 000 on the contract if the Tender Board had been used, he said.

South African Railways was not prepared to transport more than 39 men in a scheduled train from Pretoria to Messina. For larger numbers than that, the SADF had to hire troop trains at a cost of R10 561 per

train (food and bedding included).

The Movements Section accordingly arranged to hire private buses.

Up to that time, all troop profit basis on the contract with the Defence Force that they cannot possibly do with a private client I will appreciate it if that aspect is also investigated.

Chairman. Was only one firm involved?

Mr Schlotterling. For a short while (somebody else) was involved, but the firm we are referring to is Hire-a-Bus. As you heard, their tariff was R1,50 per km, and 75c/km when the bus came back empty. The State Tender Board has informed me that the tender has been awarded to it again this year and that the tender price is 64c/km with passengers and 32c/km without passengers.

transport had been done by SAR for which Tender Board procedures were unnecessary.

But the major who was inexperienced in the operations of

254 bus contract

the Movements Section, did not realise that a contract with a bus company must be made through the State Tender Board, said Gen Viljoen.

The major entered into a contract which ran for about a year and was not questioned until September, 1979. The State Tender Board immediately called for tenders, and in November 1979 another contract was entered into with another bus company at a much lower price than that charged by the previous company.

The Quartermaster General Section and the Military Police had investigated the matter and it had been found that there were no irregularities in accounts submitted by the bus company, he added.

The accounts were confirmed as correct by the QMG Section and the Military Police confirmed that the number of troops charged for coincided with rations drawn and pay records.

Mr Harry Schwarz MP. Why was this particular firm ap-

proached by the officer concerned and did he make the decision to allocate the contract to the firm of his own accord?

Gen Viljoen. Fortunately, it was not the person who handled the contract in the QMG Section that recommended the firm. The person who recommended the firm was employed in Northern Transvaal Command.

Mr Schwarz. You say that the person who recommended the firm has now left the Service and is working for the firm. What has been done in regard to the investigation of (this officer)?

Gen Viljoen. If the Committee would like us to re-open the investigation we will do so.

Mr J H Heyns (National Party MP for Vasco). Was a full police investigation conducted into this particular firm?

Gen Viljoen. No, that part was not done.

Mr Theo Aronson (National Party MP for Walmer). It is clear they were operating on a

PDM 20/7/81

Army transport loss investigated

Staff Reporter
 A POLICE investigation into a transport contract in which the African Defence Force lost R336 000 has been conducted at the request of a Parliamentary Select Committee. The matter has been referred to the Transvaal Attorney-General.

The Sunday Express reported yesterday that a "startling" contract between a Defence Force major and a private bus company cost the Army R336 000.

It said the contract was for the transport of troops to the Rhodesian border during the

year leading up to the Rhodesian elections.

A spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday that General C L Viljoen, chief of the Defence Force, had tabled his report before a Parliamentary Select Committee earlier this year.

The chairman of the committee, Mr G L Kotze (National Party MP for Malmesbury), then requested a police investigation.

The spokesman said the investigation had been completed and the evidence had been referred to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothing.

Osbourn Prize
 For the best work in fourth

S A Read

General J B M Hertzog Prize
 For the best final year student.

D H Pryce Lewis

David Haddon Prize
 For the best student of Architecture (or Quantity Surveying) in the subject of Professional Practice.

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
 For the best woman student in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
 For a student who has satisfactorily completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute of Architects' Prize
 For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

Computers will end SADF pay troubles

Star
22/7/81
254

Own Correspondent

The Defence Force is to introduce a computer network at military units and headquarters throughout the country to improve its system of paying national servicemen and other army staff.

Lieutenant-General W J Berg, chief of staff finance, explained at a Press conference yesterday that the old payout system had become clumsy and outdated. He said the Angolan war and the speed at which it had happened had contributed to the problem.

The field payout system had been stretched to its limit and could not hold out under pressure.

Other developments which had added complications included the period of national service being extended to two years. A new pay system had been created but be-

fore it could be implemented national service pay trebled.

Permanent Force members had, like other civil servants, received large and complicated pay adjustments.

General Berg cited these as reasons for the introduction of the computer system.

In addition to the computers, special training had begun to improve the service.

Chief paymaster Brigadier J F Compaan had also received aid with the appointment of more professional staff.

His department paid more than 100 000 national servicemen, Permanent Force members and civilians who worked for the SADF each year. Its monthly wage bill was between R50-million and R55-million.

The computer system would officially be brought on line at the beginning of next year

and would also help the personnel department, General Berg said.

With terminals at each camp information could be fed into the computer and be available within seconds in Pretoria.

He estimated that while it has taken up to three weeks to sort out pay problems in the past, once the new system was on line they should take about a week to correct.

Processing of new national servicemen's pay forms would be speeded up. Statistics given at the conference showed that in January 1980 it took 12 weeks to do this manually. In January this year it took only three weeks using data fed to a central computer on prepared forms.

This time was cut to two weeks when terminals were used at bases for the latest intake of servicemen who began training at the beginning of July.

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II : A R Low Ken

I : N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

Professional Practice.

For the student obtaining the highest marks in

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student in any year of study.

Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

Pay-by-computer for soldiers will blast problems

UDM 22/2/81

254

THE new computerised wage system in the South African Defence Force would lead to a huge decrease in the number of pay complaints, the chief of staff (finances), General W J Bergh, said in Pretoria.

Speaking at a Press conference yesterday, Gen Bergh said hitches in soldiers' pay could lead to a breakdown in morale in the Defence Force, and this was why it had planned a new, computerised system, which would operate from January next year.

Under the existing wage system, Defence Force units

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

throughout the country handle their finances individually and this had led to problems, Gen Bergh said.

The Defence Force had to pay more than 100 000 people every month. And because most of them — the national servicemen — rotated all the time, administrative problems could easily arise.

Brigadier J F Compaan, the chief paymaster, said problems also arose because new accounts had to be opened with each new intake of national servicemen.

There had already been a tenfold improvement in eliminating delays in paying national servicemen, and a fourfold improvement regarding members of the Permanent Force.

The new system meant a national serviceman would notify the unit's paymaster about his bank or building society account on his arrival at a base.

Part of a national serviceman's monthly wage was automatically deposited in the account each month and he received the rest in cash.

The process would be recorded on a computer to enable the paymaster to trace errors or problems immediately.

Every unit in the country would be equipped with a terminal which would be linked to a central computer to speed up solving pay problems — sometimes as many as 3 000 a month.

Implementation of the system would also mean personnel could be used for more important work, Brig Compaan said.

Award who has shown at the end

Best student in the building Construction.

S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the subject of Building Construction.

III : No award

II : A R Low Keen

I : N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of the courses of Building Economics I, II and III in the third, fourth & fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining the highest marks in Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity

The Committee of the Western

P C Key

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student in any year of study.

(Continued)

QUANTITY SURVEYING

URBAN REGION PLANNING

State transport loss queried

201 247/81 (254)

A PARLIAMENTARY committee has asked for a police investigation of the circumstances in which the State effectively lost R336 000 when a private bus company transported troops to the Northern Transvaal

Details of contracts, awarded to the company without other tenders, being requested, are revealed in the latest report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts

The committee questioned the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and his Chief of Staff (Finance), Lt-Gen W J Bergh, on unauthorized expenditure totalling R496 104,90. It was told that:

- Due to a personnel shortage and the officers in charge being unaware of proper proce-

dures, the company was given two contracts without competing tenders being requested.

- Instead of the R159 000 it could have paid, the State paid an additional R336 000 because of the unlawful procedure.

- When tenders were asked for subsequent contracts, the company reduced its charges by more than 50%

- The officer who had recommended the firm subsequently left the Defence Force and joined the bus company

The committee accepted the general's explanation that there had been no dishonesty on the part of the officer who awarded the contract

But it asked for police investigations of the firm concerned to ensure nothing dishonest had occurred

is shown
end

PLANNING
REGIONAL
URBAN &

For the second best student in the
construction.

C W von Düring

For the best student in the
subject of Building Construction.
S A Brick Association Prizes

III: No award

II: A R Low Keen

I: N D G Sessions

For the best student in each of
the courses of Building Economics I,
II and III in the third, fourth &
fifth years respectively.

LTA Prizes

P R Swift

For the student obtaining
the highest marks in
Professional Practice.

Surveyors' Prize

Cape Chapter of Quantity
The Committee of the Western

P C Key

For the best all-round student
in any year of study.
Bell-John Prize

(Continued)

QUANTITY
SURVEYING

On guard against suicide

S. T. M. g
26/7/81
254



THE WARNING signs were there. But the young soldier who had attempted suicide was merely treated at a military sick bay and then sent away. His next attempt succeeded.

A true story, which occurred at an army base and one which tried to make the South African Defence Force more conscious of the need to identify timeously potential suicides

Three months ago attempted suicide became a "notifiable case" for the first time in SADF. Before that there was no way of determining exactly how many young soldiers tried to end their lives

Suicide attempts by SADF members are cause for concern. General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, has given his assurance that the question is receiving top priority

He has also called on parents of children with psychological problems to notify commanders of units where training is being given. "We will work to ensure that something is done about it," he promised

Gen Viljoen's concern about attempted suicides is shared by SADF's Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-General N J Nieuwoudt

He believes that while the likelihood of cutting down on the number of suicides is slim, attempted suicides can be prevented

"In contrast to a few years ago, it would appear that the increase in attempted suicides has been considerable, possibly 50 per cent up. This may be due in part to the publicity cases have attracted

"There are few ways in which one can avoid military training and the possibility that the suicide attempts by design cannot be ex-

SADF CONCERN AS 'DISEASE' INCREASES

By RAY SMUTS

Military Correspondent

cluded. But we are aware of this and are watching the situation closely"

Since May 1, complete records are being kept of all potential suicide cases. This will enable the SADF to carry out a scientific study which can lead to the establishing of clearer guidelines

Up till now the guidelines have been general to the country's population as a whole, without specific reference to the military environment

In April, last year, an instruction from the surgeon-general was sent to all unit instructors, medical officers, nursing staff and others closely connected with young trainees, to watch out for potential suicides

Unfortunately, says Lt-Gen Nieuwoudt, this instruction was not adhered to at all units and was repeated in January, this

year. Also distributed was a questionnaire for completion whenever likely attempted suicide cases were detected

He said early warning signs showing a buildup towards attempted suicide were poor appetite, insomnia, withdrawal from one's contemporaries, lack of motivation, depression and irritability

Factors which could contribute towards suicide attempts are the use of drugs, a poor socio-economic and domestic background, personality deficiencies and adaptation problems

Rigid

"While the incidence is lower than in civilian life, mainly because the soldier is subjected to more rigid discipline and more regular habits, the situation is nevertheless watched closely"

On actual suicides, Lt-Gen Nieuwoudt told me that there had been no increase over the past three years — an average of about 14 a year. So far, seven military personnel have committed suicide this year

"The moment we come across a potential suicide he is pulled in for evaluation by a team comprising doctors, welfare officers, chaplains, psychiatrists and psychologists. It's very much a team effort

"The man will be questioned on his family history, scholas-

LT-GEN N J NIEUWOUDT
Attempts can be reduced

MAJ-GEN J A VAN ZYL
Religion is an anchor

tic achievements, motivation to undergo military training, motivation towards his job in civilian life and his interaction with his contemporaries. He is also subjected to a battery of psychological tests

"Where there is the slightest doubt after evaluation he is referred to a military hospital for admission

"If he is positively identified the rehabilitation programme starts. Again it is very much a team effort"

He said there were extreme cases where personnel declared medically unfit were referred to civilian institutions for further treatment. Those who clearly could not handle stress were posted to units where stress was less of a factor (in the case of each individual)

"It also appears as if at-

tempted suicide has increased among those a long way from home, whether it be the operational area or elsewhere"

Working closely with Lt-Gen Nieuwoudt is the SADF's Chaplain-General, Major-General J A van Zyl, who believes that religion has played an important role in the recovery of attempted suicides

"When such a case is brought to my attention I immediately send a chaplain to keep the subject under observation until the problem has been solved

"The chaplain is required to submit to me a written report on his findings"

The whole question of stress and attempted suicide has been listed for discussion at a conference of military chaplains to be held at Buffelspoort on August 26

'SADF must help protect key points

PPM 27/7/79
 254

By GERALD REILLY

THE back-up of the South African Defence Force in protecting vital national key points was imperative, the PFP's spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz said yesterday

Mr Schwarz agreed with the director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria Dr Mike Hough, that a heavier responsibility should, at the same time be placed on owners of key installations to counter the threat of sabotage attacks

In Cape Town last week the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, had discussions on security of national key points with senior Government officials

Mr Schwarz said there were some installations of vital national importance which could not be adequately protected without the back-up of the police or the South African Defence Force

"There are certain key points where the help of the Defence Force is imperative," he said

Countering sabotage was a highly sophisticated technique, and the Government would have to set up a more effective agency than the existing one to give expert advice on security planning

It would be sheer neglect of an important responsibility if the South African Defence Force were not used in certain circumstances, where installations vital to the national interest were in any way threatened

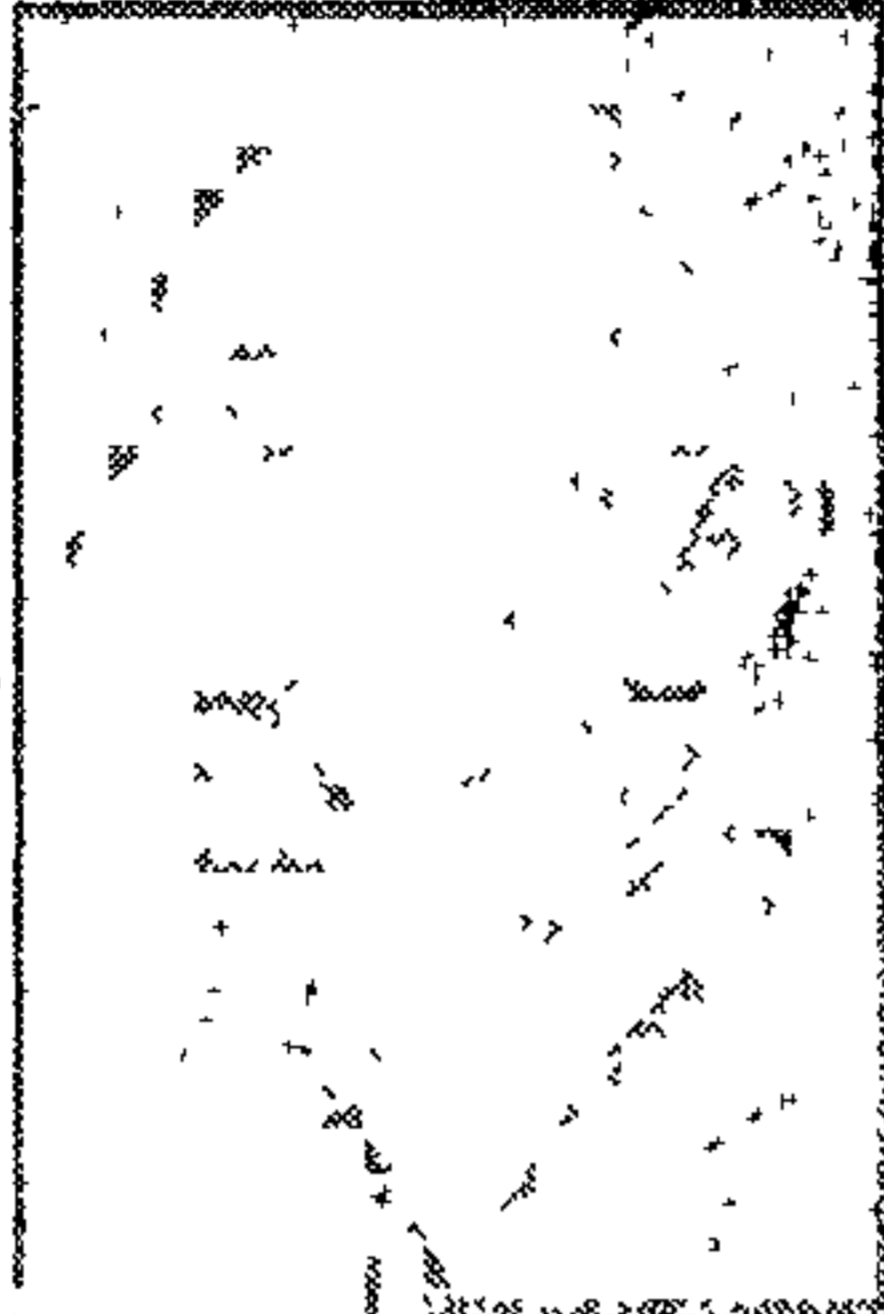
"The Defence Force has a real part to play in ensuring the safety of these installations — and particularly the Commando units," Mr Schwarz said

Dr Hough said the recent attacks on power stations in Eastern Transvaal, on a Durban power station, and on Sasol installations last year pointed to an escalation of ANC-inspired terrorism in South Africa

"We can expect these attacks to continue. It is vital for the continued existence of the ANC that it demonstrates to its masters, the Russians, that it is able to maintain the momentum of sabotage," he said

Dr Hough said taking into account the shortage of police and the fact that to use SADF personnel, except in exceptional circumstances in guarding key points "would give the ANC a kind of false legitimacy as an enemy"

The obvious move was to make the owners themselves take adequate precautions



HARRY SCHWARZ
 "Sabotage is sophisticated"

For sub. K S M P of gre For Stu

For the best student in S A Brick Association F
 subject of Building Cor
 C W von Daring

For the student obtain the highest marks in Professional Practice.
 P R Swift
 LTA Prizes
 For the best student in the courses of Building II and III in the third and fifth years respectively
 I : N D G Sessions
 II : A R Low Keen
 III : No award

Be For in p The Cap
 These will obviously be costly, and the Government could either make a direct contribution to the security plans, or make money spent on them tax deductible
 The plans would also have to be approved by counter-terrorism authorities
 Dr Hough said the Government had consistently made it clear that combatting urban terrorism was a police responsibility

URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNING

QUANTITY SURVEYING (Continued)

Coloured townships: army troops
19. Mr H. H. SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

1) to calculate whether the company
a) keep the existing machine;
b) buy the A machine; or
c) buy the B machine,
assuming that annual demand is
if the only course of action available
the existing machine and buy the
annual demand (in units) necessary
of action worthwhile

- (1) Whether army troops were called out to assist the police in Coloured townships during June 1981; if so, (a) at whose request, (b) on what grounds, (c) who authorized the call out, (d) under whose command were they operating during the course of the exercise, (e) what were their orders, (f) what was their function, (g) how many soldiers were involved and (h) at which base were they stationed,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) Yes
 - (a) The S.A. Police
 - (b) The necessity to isolate a specific area effectively to enable the S.A. Police to carry out certain searches with regard to the maintenance of internal security
 - (c) The Minister of Defence
 - (d) Although they were employed in support of the S.A. Police they were under command of the S.A. Defence Force
 - (e) To form a cordon around the area concerned.

Ignore taxation.

12% in 1 year is 9,
2 years is 8,
3 years is 7,
4 years is 6,
5 years is 5

The company's cost of capital is 12%

If the company buys either the A or cost price immediately, whilst the instalments at the end of the first All machines are depreciated over without regard to residual value. The company cannot have more than

NOT AFR REQUIRED:

Cost	R10
Book value (now)	R40
Market value (now)	11
Annual capacity (units)	150
Remaining life	5 y
Repairs & maintenance	- annually
Other annual fixed costs (excluding depreciation)	R16
Residual value at end of life	R1
Variable cost per unit	R2,00
Selling price per unit	R4,00

22 AUGUST 1981

0 000
0 000
0 000

Machine (2) No

Johannesburg West Commando
Johannesburg East Commando
and the S.A. Army Gymnasium
at Heidelberg.

To prevent persons leaving or entering the area during search

Details are as follows:

Moody Blues Ltd manufactures only one product. They at present have a machine which produces this product, but are considering replacing it. There are two replacement machines available, the A machine and the B machine.

Moody Blues Ltd manufactures only one product. They at present have a machine which produces this product, but are considering replacing it. There are two replacement machines available, the A machine and the B machine.

the common area will consist of

Applause

Lieut Verster hit the drum a number of times and he had "come closer", Mr Zietsman said. The indunas expressed approval by clapping and giving thumbs-up signs.

"One of them suggested we should not shoot for too long as he was sure there were white men shooting for the other side."

Lieut Verster was not happy about this, saying if there were other whites, then things get a bit too dangerous", Mr Zietsman said.

"They wanted to know how much my services would cost and the accused said my price was R600."

As a parting gift to the Sitholes, Lieut Verster gave them a box of R1 ammunition the constable had brought along, he said.

During the course of the day he saw three or four R1 rifles, a combination shotgun and other weapons."

After hearing the constable's report, police launched a massive arms raid in the area. The trial continues — Sapa



ment can that which by a COM previous

I shoot Moore Zietsman for R1200

LI VERSTER "I'm earning good money"

He told me of feud — military police chief

COMMANDANT JACOBS gave evidence

LIEUTENANT Johann Verster told the chief of Military Police in Natal that in two operations for the warring Sithole clan in Msinga he shot and killed "more than 10 Zulus" and was paid R1 200, his murder trial heard yesterday.

The MP chief, Commandant Jan Jacobs, told the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court that Lieut Verster, appearing on 14 murder counts and 11 related charges, confided this to him while being questioned about illegal dealings in arms equipment.

Cndt Jacobs said the paratroop lieutenant admitted receiving some 0.303 calibre ammunition from a Citizen Force member and that when asked what he had wanted it for, replied "I wanted it to shoot Zulus".

"I said to him that he was talking dangerous stuff that could land a man in trouble," the commandant told the court.

He said Lieut Verster replied "If we don't shoot them now we'll have to do it at a later stage. At least now I'm earning good money through this."

Lieut Verster also admitted helping the Sithole clan shoot Zwane tribesmen on two occasions, the commandant said.

When asked what type of remuneration he had received he replied that he had earned R1 200.

He said he ...

good cover in the kraams and shot (the Zulus) from there using an R1 rifle supplied by the Sitholes.

Lieut Verster offered to help Military Police in "catching weapon smugglers" as he had often maintained weapons for the Sitholes, the commandant said.

In earlier evidence former Detective-Constable Robert Zietsman told how he posed as a friend interested in joining the fighting when he accompanied Lieut Verster to meet Sithole indunas at Jobshop in December 1979.

He had instructions from his senior officer to memorise details of the area and any weapons.

During the trip to Jobshop the accused looked nervous and asked me what orders I had been asked to carry out," Mr Zietsman said.

DANGER

Lt Verster suggested he should introduce the constable as his brother who wanted to come along and shoot for the Sitholes.

"The accused said he was worried that our lives might be in danger if they recognised me as a policeman — I had been on a dagger operation in the area before."

Lieut Verster told him the standard disposal procedure if they killed someone was to decapitate the body and hide the trunk high up in the cliffs. The lower parts were cut into small pieces and thrown in the nearby Sundays River.

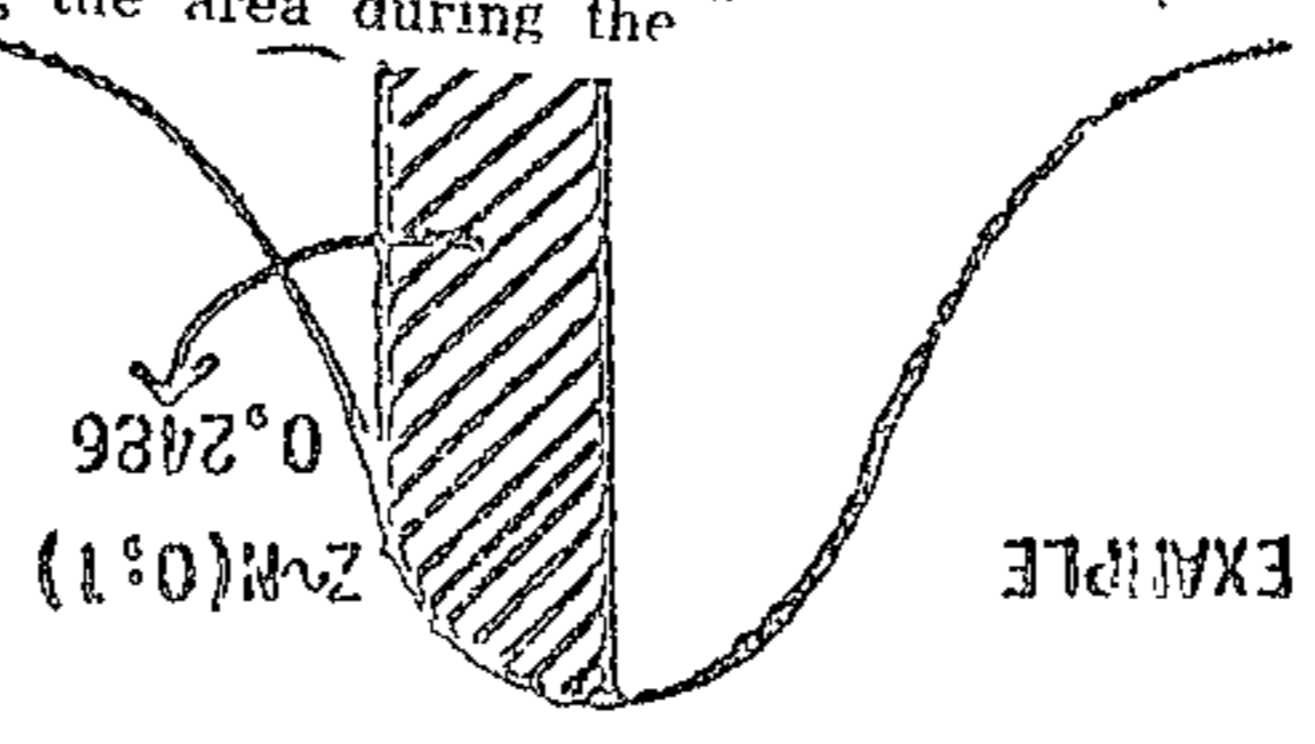
Later that day, during a meeting with elderly Sithole indunas in a hut, weapons were brought out for inspection and repair. Mr Zietsman said.

To test his accuracy with weapons, Mr Zietsman was asked to fire a pistol at a tin.

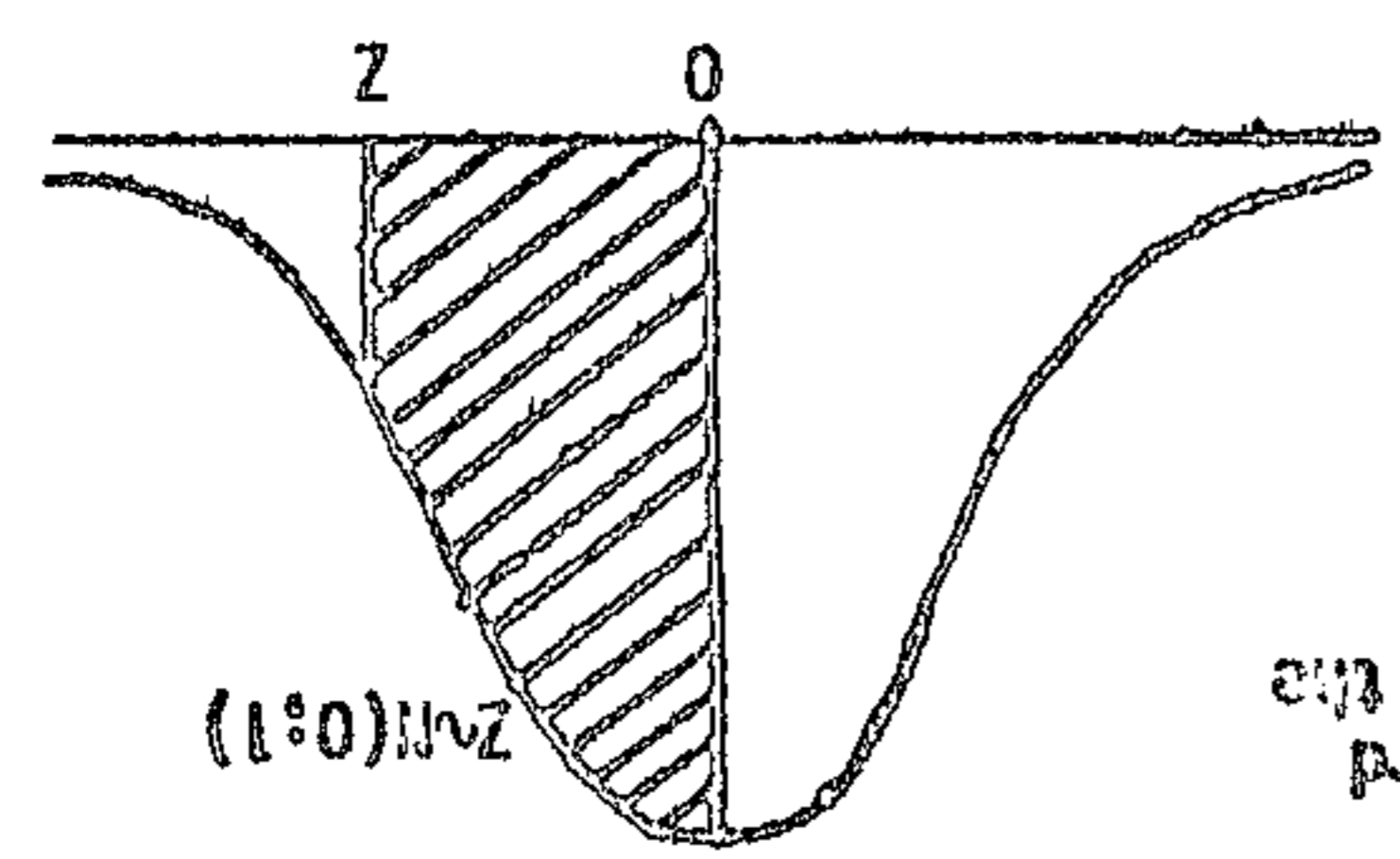
He said that he and Lieut Verster later fired rifles from a cliff at a drum about 50m away in a valley while the indunas hid and watched through binoculars.

Police called in army, says ^{CT 6/8/81} ~~Malan~~ ²⁵⁰
 THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, General Magnus Malan, yesterday confirmed that 150 troops of the Johannesburg West Commando, Johannesburg East Commando and the SA Army Gymnasium had been called out to assist police in coloured townships in June. He told Mr Hairy Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) this had been done at the request of the police. The Minister of Defence had authorized the call-out and the troops had been under command of the Defence Force. Their orders were to form a cordon around the area concerned to prevent people leaving or entering the area during the search.

find $P[0 < Z < 0.67]$
 go to intersection of row
 labelled 0.6 and column headed
 0.07 and find 0.2486



Z	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
0.0	0.0000	0.0040	0.0080	0.0120	0.0160	0.0199	0.0239	0.0279	0.0319	0.0359
0.1	0.0398	0.0438	0.0478	0.0518	0.0558	0.0598	0.0638	0.0678	0.0718	0.0758
0.2	0.0808	0.0848	0.0888	0.0928	0.0968	0.1008	0.1048	0.1088	0.1128	0.1168
0.3	0.1218	0.1258	0.1298	0.1338	0.1378	0.1418	0.1458	0.1498	0.1538	0.1578
0.4	0.1618	0.1658	0.1698	0.1738	0.1778	0.1818	0.1858	0.1898	0.1938	0.1978
0.5	0.2018	0.2058	0.2098	0.2138	0.2178	0.2218	0.2258	0.2298	0.2338	0.2378
0.6	0.2418	0.2458	0.2498	0.2538	0.2578	0.2618	0.2658	0.2698	0.2738	0.2778
0.7	0.2818	0.2858	0.2898	0.2938	0.2978	0.3018	0.3058	0.3098	0.3138	0.3178
0.8	0.3218	0.3258	0.3298	0.3338	0.3378	0.3418	0.3458	0.3498	0.3538	0.3578
0.9	0.3618	0.3658	0.3698	0.3738	0.3778	0.3818	0.3858	0.3898	0.3938	0.3978
1.0	0.4018	0.4058	0.4098	0.4138	0.4178	0.4218	0.4258	0.4298	0.4338	0.4378
1.1	0.4418	0.4458	0.4498	0.4538	0.4578	0.4618	0.4658	0.4698	0.4738	0.4778
1.2	0.4818	0.4858	0.4898	0.4938	0.4978	0.5018	0.5058	0.5098	0.5138	0.5178
1.3	0.5218	0.5258	0.5298	0.5338	0.5378	0.5418	0.5458	0.5498	0.5538	0.5578
1.4	0.5618	0.5658	0.5698	0.5738	0.5778	0.5818	0.5858	0.5898	0.5938	0.5978
1.5	0.6018	0.6058	0.6098	0.6138	0.6178	0.6218	0.6258	0.6298	0.6338	0.6378
1.6	0.6418	0.6458	0.6498	0.6538	0.6578	0.6618	0.6658	0.6698	0.6738	0.6778
1.7	0.6818	0.6858	0.6898	0.6938	0.6978	0.7018	0.7058	0.7098	0.7138	0.7178
1.8	0.7218	0.7258	0.7298	0.7338	0.7378	0.7418	0.7458	0.7498	0.7538	0.7578
1.9	0.7618	0.7658	0.7698	0.7738	0.7778	0.7818	0.7858	0.7898	0.7938	0.7978
2.0	0.8018	0.8058	0.8098	0.8138	0.8178	0.8218	0.8258	0.8298	0.8338	0.8378
2.1	0.8418	0.8458	0.8498	0.8538	0.8578	0.8618	0.8658	0.8698	0.8738	0.8778
2.2	0.8818	0.8858	0.8898	0.8938	0.8978	0.9018	0.9058	0.9098	0.9138	0.9178
2.3	0.9218	0.9258	0.9298	0.9338	0.9378	0.9418	0.9458	0.9498	0.9538	0.9578
2.4	0.9618	0.9658	0.9698	0.9738	0.9778	0.9818	0.9858	0.9898	0.9938	0.9978
2.5	0.9918	0.9958	0.9998	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000



The table gives the area under the standard normal curve between the mean (located at the origin) and a point z.

$$f.e. \int_0^z \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} dz$$

TABLE 1 THE STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Parabat told me of whites' opposition

MIR IOHAN Verster, who allegedly operated with the Shoshone tribe in Baringa faction fighting, told Natal's Military Police chief he thought other Whites were fighting for the opposing Zwere clan, a judge heard yesterday

Commandant Jan Jacobs, Chief Commanding Military Police in Natal, was in the witness box for a second day yesterday at the trial of Parabat in the Natal High Court.

Mr Verster, a German force sergeant, testified that he had seen Parabat in the witness box and had seen him in the witness box.

He also faces charges under the Defence and Armaments Acts and is charged with the murder of a white man and the murder of a white man.

The court heard that Parabat was a member of the Zwere clan and was a member of the Shoshone tribe.

Mr Louis Muller, a former colleague of Mr Verster at the Natal Administration Board, told the court he had seen Verster working with Mr Verster at the beer and wine brewery in 1979.

Shocked in

Mr Verster did not check regularly, he said. Verster said he had checked Mr Verster's card, which was in the witness box. He said all of the brewery staff at other times black and white. He said Mr Verster had checked in for Mr Verster on June 5 1979. Mr Verster asked him to sign some sheets pertaining to the brewery. He had signed but was thinking about the fact that he had worked for the manager of the brewery. The trial continues today.

Verster

Verster did not check regularly, he said. Verster said he had checked Mr Verster's card, which was in the witness box. He said all of the brewery staff at other times black and white. He said Mr Verster had checked in for Mr Verster on June 5 1979. Mr Verster asked him to sign some sheets pertaining to the brewery. He had signed but was thinking about the fact that he had worked for the manager of the brewery. The trial continues today.

Verster

'Good culling' des murder trial

MARITZBURG — A National Party parliamentary candidate in the last General Election, told the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday that a fellow paratrooper spoke to him in June 1979 of having had "a fairly good culling session" in a Msinga faction fight.

Mr Montague Reeves was testifying in the trial of Mr John Verster of Dundee who is accused of murdering 14 members of the Zwane faction on June 4 1979

Not warned

Mr Reeves who, unlike, other paratroopers who testified earlier in the trial, has not been warned as a conspirator, told Mr Justice N S Page and two assessors that he first heard about "an operation" from a fellow paratrooper, Captain Austin Ramsay in 1979

He told Captain Ramsay he "was interested in the operation" but had not been given sufficient notice

Mr Reeves said he then contacted Lieutenant J L McPherson of the security branch and made an appointment to meet him

"Just prior to Lieutenant McPherson's arrival I received a phone call from Lieutenant Verster asking me if I was interested in participating in a shoot-up that coming weekend in the Pomeroy district of the Helpmekaar area"

Interested

Mr Reeves said that he was interested and Lieutenant Verster explained he was involved in fighting on the side of a clan known as the Sitholes against another tribe, the Zwanes, and that there was money in it

Lieutenant Verster said he was paid about R1 000 a faction fight and that he was also supplying weapons to the Sitholes, Mr Reeves said

"He said that if I had any weapons I should take them along and they could be sold to the Sitholes for a considerable sum of money"

Mr Reeves told him that it was short notice and Lieutenant Verster reacted by inviting him to participate in faction fights "planned for the future" One of his last comments was "Watch the newspapers for my score."

When Lieutenant McPherson arrived he told him of the conversation

After a meeting with another security officer arrangements were made to set up a tape recorder at Mr Reeves's office

Report

Mr Reeves said that on June 6 1979 he read a front page newspaper report about faction fights and ringed it with his pen

The same day he received another call from Lieutenant Verster who said he had "come under heavy fire" but had been reasonably safe as "they" had erected a stone protective barrier from which "they" could ambush the other faction

It was planned that the Sithole faction would provoke the Zwane clan and lure them to the killing ground

Lieutenant Verster told Mr Reeves he had used a 0 22 rifle with a telescopic sight and changed his weapon from time to time to confuse the authorities investigating the faction killings

He said the chief had paid him R1 000 for that particular faction fight Mr Reeves testified

Others

Mr Reeves said Lieutenant Verster had always spoken in the plural and he understood this to mean that "others" were also involved

Lieutenant Verster had mentioned that a "cop was involved but under the blanket"

"Unfortunately other members of the Parabats were involved, Mr Reeves told the court

Lieutenant Verster told him he identified the clans by hats, armbands, scarves or "something" but he could not remember exactly

Asked by Mr Gideon Scheltema, for the State, if the recorder had been switched on prior to this conversation, Mr Reeves said it had but he had not pressed the button on the recorder down properly

Later the security police interviewed him and this was recorded and a written transcript made — Sapa

Printed in

AUGUST 1981

Handwritten: *Aug 1 1981 CA 264*
Citizen Force
Mr. H. H. SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence:

- (1) How many persons were called up for service in the Citizen Force in July 1981;
- (2) how many such persons asked for deferment of military service in respect of the July 1981 intake?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) 19 768.
- (2) Statistics on applications for deferment and exemption are not kept. Deferment or exemption was granted to 6 534 members allotted to the July 1981 intake

(MA 11 Feb 77)

- i) what costs will be charged to the job
- ii) what costs will be allocated to the job
- iii) on what bases the costs in ii) may be allocated
- iv) under what circumstances will the costs in ii) not be allocated.

Set out briefly -

b) In job costing certain costs are charged to the job, others may be allocated on various bases.

- i) an indirect cost
- ii) a direct cost
- iii) a relevant cost
- iv) a variable cost
- v) marginal revenue.

a) Define and briefly explain with examples of each:

Hours National servicemen
 7/8/81 0121 (22) (254)
 2. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any national servicemen (a) are being or (b) have been used in (i) pass raids or (ii) Black or Coloured townships during unrest; if so,
- (2) whether this (a) is or (b) has been done on a regular basis, if not, on how many occasions have national servicemen been so used?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

(tax etc.)

Actual Operating

Efficiency
 Spending

Variable Production

Rate
 Efficiency

Direct Labour Cost

Usage - Packaging

Yield A & B

Mix A & B

Usage - A & B

Usage:

- Packaging

- B

Price - A

Price

Direct Materials Cost

Variable Production Cost

Expenditure

Fixed Production Overhead
 Production Cost Variance

Squixi

Squaxi

Sales Price

Variations

Standard Operating Profit [(9 900 x 1,40) + (8 000 x 2,80) - (1 000)]

Quantity

Mix

Sales Volume Variance

Fixed overheads

Squixi (10 000 x 2,80)

Squaxi (10 000 x 1,40)

Budgeted Operating Profit

SOLUTION

(b)

1353S 4.

R

41 000

14 000

28 000

1 000

(1 330)

(4 410)

35 260

1 600

NIL

1 600

(2 240)

10

(2 250)

(2 240)

(1 044)

NIL

(1 000)

(44)

(1 196)

(1 190)

900

(2 090)

(6)

Direct Labour Cost

Rate

Efficiency

Variable Production

Spending

Efficiency

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away

(10)

NIL

(10)

NIL

(10)

R34 620

Parabat tells why he helped SP plan trap

A NATIONAL PARTY Parliamentary candidate said yesterday that plans for the "shooting down of innocent civilians" were among factors deciding him to work with the Security Police to trap fellow Parabats allegedly involved in faction fighting.

Mail Correspondent

Mr Norman Reeves, a Citizen Force sergeant-major of the Third Parachute Battalion, was in the witness box for a second day in the Maritzburg Supreme Court trial of Mr Johan Verster, accused of murdering 14 Zulu tribesmen.

Mr Reeves, a Pinetown director of companies who stood in the South Coast constituency for the NP in the recent General Election, said he was "shattered" when he heard his commanding officer, Commandant Lewis Gerber, talk about Mr Verster's participation in faction fights in the remote Mzinga district.

When another officer, Captain Austin Ramsay, attempted to recruit him for a planned battle in the area he agreed, but was secretly planning to contact Security Police, he said.

'A pleasure'

"It was quite a decision," he said.

"I was given the impression firearms were involved — that's when I took the decision. One only gets involved in action in a legal way, then it's a pleasure."

Outwardly he conveyed the impression he was keen to take part in faction fights, he said.

Cross-examined by Mr Jan Combrink, SC, for Mr Verster, he said "It was the shooting down of innocent civilians — I couldn't accept it."

He did not take the matter to military authorities as it involved Cndt Gerber, he said.

Reported

He denied Cndt Gerber had tried to recruit him.

"Commandant Gerber merely told me the accused was involved in faction fights — he did not elaborate. Captain Ramsay was the one who elaborated."

Questioned, Mr Reeves agreed it was clear his commanding officer had no inten-

tion of reporting the matter to the authorities.

When he reported the matter to Security Police a few days later he tried to "play down Cndt Gerber."

"The Security Police asked me to give Mr Verster and his associates — Capt Ramsay and the like — the impression that I was going along with them, then notify them of their plans."

Mr Verster told him there were four "paras" and "a cop" involved.

He mentioned Capt Ramsay, a Sergeant-Major Roberts, Lieutenant Gareth Jones and "a chap by the name of Beck", who belonged to another regiment, Mr Reeves told the court.

Although he had been invited to a faction fight early in June 1979, police did nothing to stop events proceeding, Mr Reeves said. The information they had was sketchy.

He was subsequently invited to another fight on June 23.

"I said 'There's a lot more to it' I said I would try and find out more and then stop the arms supply."

Red weapons

Mr Reeves said his major motivation in helping police was that "I felt that one of these factions had to be pro-Zulu and the other anti-Zulu establishment. The one faction must have been ANC or PAC (the African National Congress or the Pan-African Congress)."

Another reason was the possibility of communist arms being used by warring tribesmen.

"Bigger things were at stake and I felt the Security Police felt the same way," he said.

The trial continues on Monday before Mr Justice Page and two assessors.

Move on military objectors an error, court told

By JOUERT MALHERBE

DEFENCE Force officials committed a "fatal error" last year when they granted two conscientious objectors the right to wear non-military blue overalls in detention barracks

An affidavit by the officer commanding the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte Major M C Krige said that Brigadier C J Pretorius former director of military law expressed this view when confronted by Charles Yeats who wants to be recognised as a conscientious objector

Yeats is serving one year in detention for refusing to report for military service in June last year

Yeats was sentenced this April and has filed an urgent application to have his civilian clothing returned to him after he was forced by military authorities to remove it at the beginning of the winter

According to another affida-

vit served yesterday, Yeats had become so ill while he was being kept naked in a cell that a doctor asked Major Krige to give him clothes

Yeats has in keeping with his religious beliefs consistently refused to wear military clothing

When his application was brought in May this year he was given a non-military blue uniform to wear following an agreement between his legal representatives and the Defence Force

Up to then, Yeats had been given a pair of black physical training shorts to wear while all his bedding was removed from his cell during the day

In a responding affidavit to the application brought by Yeats, Major Krige declared no further concessions would be granted to conscientious objectors

Another affidavit by the Reverend R Robertson of the South African Council of Churches Commission on Violence and Non Violence was submitted. Mr Robertson said the Chaplain-General had informed him of an earlier decision to grant the concession to two conscientious objectors

Refer

When Yeats referred to the cases of Richard Steele and Peter Moll — the two objectors — Brigadier Pretorius said it had been a "fatal error" to grant the concession to Steele and Moll

Permission for Steele and Moll to wear non-military blue uniforms was being "exploited" and no further concessions would be granted, Major Krige said

Reacting to Major Krige's denial that his health had been impaired by being kept naked, Yeats said in his replying affidavit he had been examined by a doctor on May 9

"He told me my body temperature had fallen, that my blood pressure had risen and that there was a danger of hyperventilating," Yeats said

"He told me this could lead to my being taken to hospital"

Soldier barred from hearing

254

Own Correspondent
Detained conscientious objector Charles Yeats was not permitted to attend the Pretoria Supreme court hearing yesterday about the type of clothing he is allowed to wear in detention.

Private Yeats was sentenced to 12 months' detention in May after refusing, on religious grounds, to do national service.

In documents before the court yesterday, the Adjutant General of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Raymond Holtzhausen, said consideration had been given to private Yeats' request about civilian clothing, but permission could not be given.

The documents said General Holtzhausen could see no reason for the

presence of Private Yeats in connection with the judicial procedures. But, if requested arrangements would be made to contact him on the telephone if his legal advisers needed instructions.

An action had been brought against the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and the Officer Commanding the detention barracks at Voortrekkerhoogte to return to Private Yeats the civilian clothing removed from him on May 27.

An interim order was granted by the Supreme Court on May 29 to allow him to wear a blue overall. This was extended in an agreement on June 16.

Judgment has been reserved.

not be hit by the section as it was then worded. The 1959 amendment was intended inter alia to bring such transactions within the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case (supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Missiles could be the catalyst for new Angolan war

They hoisgest military build-up since 1975

By Chris van Gass, Pretoria Bureau

The war situation on the Angolan-SWA/Namibia border in recent weeks has signalled an important new phase with conventional military build-up that is the biggest since the 1975 Angolan war, according to strategists.

Although they do not foresee a conventional conflict in the near future they have warned that the employment of ground-to-air missiles inside Angola — just as in Lebanon — could be the catalyst for such a confrontation.

The deployment of the missiles as a conventional offensive deterrent by Angola — to counter ad hoc penetration by South African forces and to give Swapo greater protection — has been met in recent weeks by a show of force by South Africa.

Their comments, came after a statement by the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, who said South Africa was preparing militarily and...

the loan being met by the rent levied on them. In payers rejected the loan (now raised to £ 150 000) of others. The Cape Times believed the slump land-usable, especially in view of the low poll. 78

construct artisans' rage '5% philanthrop- yndicates and others f the immediate errec od intentions also (esort the Council dec the matter dragged on was a sorry tale whi was the lack of adequa interested electorate. good to encourage phi Town ratepayers to sanc show them at their wise

Race Relations

IX

um conditions sharpened ty. Attention focussed people, were seen as barba the Africans as uncivilis been impressing itself o ng the agitation of 1899

Enhanced The Minister of Defence, General Mairan, said no specific significance should be read into General Lloyd's statement. But he said because Swapo was getting increasing support from the Angolan Government and Cuban instructors it was imperative that South Africa enhance its defence in SWA so that it would not be caught off guard if the situation escalated due to the "direct and aggressive intervention by Angolan forces and Cuban" The director of the University of Pretoria Institute for Strategic Studies, Dr Mike Hough, said today the threat of a conventional war, reinforced by the introduction of the missiles and the pledge of direct support of Swapo by MPLA, Cuban and East German forces, was the logical conclusion of the in-surgents' strategy. The penetration at will of Angolan forces pur-suing Swapo had put the South African Government in a dilemma and made its ac-tions a dilemma for its own citizens. The penetration at will of Angolan forces pur-suing Swapo had put the South African Government in a dilemma and made its ac-tions a dilemma for its own citizens.

ity to some suitable spot outside". They were entirely coloured residents of the western Cape. "The aboriginal altogether alien to the manners and methods of the agency and public decorum is different from those of the es of the city". 80 Such views were not confined to the

SADF move to end war fears

12/21/81
254
COM

DEFENCE Headquarters last night moved to quell the war psychosis developing in South Africa after reports of a build-up of military forces taking place on both sides of the South West Africa-Angolan border

Responding to an inquiry from the Rand Daily Mail, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said Angolan and Swapo forces had gradually deployed certain sophisticated weapons, sup-

plied by the Russians, in southern Angola

"There has been no sudden unexpected build up over a short period," the spokesman said

'Exaggerated'

There is also no need to spread panic. The situation in Angola can also not be compared with the 1975 Angolan War where only a limited number of South African forces were deployed.

The military headquarters spokesman said certain Press

By DON MARSHALL

reports had exaggerated the situation in the operational area and had contradicted the tone and content of Monday's statement on the situation by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

Missiles

In his statement, General Malan said it was imperative to enhance the defence of the northern border of South West Africa to meet possible threats from Cuban and Angolan forces

He made his statement after General Charles Lloyd, General

Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, had disclosed that South Africa was preparing 'militarily and logistically' for conventional war on the border

General Lloyd told a Windhoek Press conference the security forces had information about an early warning radar system and the availability of ground to air missiles in Lubango and Mocimedes in southern Angola

He said that as long as Swapo was the only enemy force the chances of a conventional type of war developing between South African forces and those supporting Swapo were remote

Build-up is denied

A spokesman for Defence headquarters in Pretoria last night denied that there had been a build-up of troops on the Angolan border.

Reacting to newspaper reports yesterday of the biggest build-up of troops since the 1975 Angolan war, he said this was not so.

The statement said

"Reports of a so-called massive build-up of military forces are creating the impression of a sudden, unexpected build-up. This is not the case.

"Through Russian support over many months, Angolan and Swapo forces have gradually intensified deployment of certain sophisticated weapons.

"But there is no need to spread panic. It is not valid to draw comparisons with the 1975 Angolan war. Only limited South African forces were used then and there has been no build-up of troops now.

"The reports exaggerated the situation and are in contrast to the tone and content of the Minister of Defence's statement on Monday." — Sapa.

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ments were intended inter alia to bring such transactions within
the net of the section and based on the decision in Smith's case
(supra) the amendment has achieved this result.

Managing file storage - what the computing service does

Obviously mass storage devices cannot be one hundred percent reliable - files stored on them can be lost or corrupted. Also users may accidentally corrupt or delete their own files. So there has to be some sort of backup of mass storage files on another medium. There also has to be a mechanism for dealing with the inevitable overflow of files from the mass storage devices. The UNIVAC executive system provides this mechanism. When there is insufficient available space on mass storage an algorithm (using information from the Master File Directory) decides which files should be 'rolled out' to make space available on mass storage. The term 'roll out' suggests that a tape is loaded and the files copied on to it. In fact this doesn't usually happen because on our system the backup of files is done on tapes and there is no need to make another copy of the file if a current backup copy of it already exists on tape.

Obviously there cannot be a continuously up to date backup of all files. The computing service attempts to provide backup that is not more than 24 hours out of date (60 hours at week-ends). This only applies to files on 'fixed' disc - files on removable disc are backed up less often and user files stored on drum are not backed up at all.

Each night Monday to Thursday and at about midday on Saturday a program called SAVPAR is run. This program searches the Master File Directory for (fixed disc) files which have been updated or created that day and causes a copy of each such file to be written on a tape. It also notes the name of the tape and the date in the Master File Directory. If a file is being used at the time SAVPAR wants to make a copy of it on tape then the copy is not made. Typically SAVPAR makes copies of 300-500 files per night and requires 5 tapes.

On Friday evenings a program called SAVALL is run. This program causes a copy to be written on tape of every file that is currently catalogued on fixed disc. This inc. files the copy is notes the name (typically SAVALL takes a long time to write the copy to disc. In addition to program file b non-current copy of space (on disc) to make many up own files. In order to prevent the time limit assigned to being monthly (near monthly) removed, being removed, Directory is deleted, 1100 files are on request of a Another way the storage used account and plan the severity, storage used by each department calculates the which storage about possible

SAVALL also PACK each CH8 @PACK command removes this saves a great deal developing programs tend neglect to PACK their

coming too large and to L, files which have not the system. This is done A copy of each file entry in the Master File Year. Typically about case are ever loaded again

ected and the amount of t holders to one file per is file. In contrast to re system for restricting is distinctly friendly. the Computing Service sent a friendly warning negotiable!

R15.5-m contract to Savage & Lovemore

Savage & Lovemore Transvaal, a member of the Darling & Hodgson group, has been awarded a R15.5-million contract as part of the construction of a military base near Pretoria

The contract will involve terracing, roadworks, water reticulation, sewerage and drainage of an area of about 75 ha of land

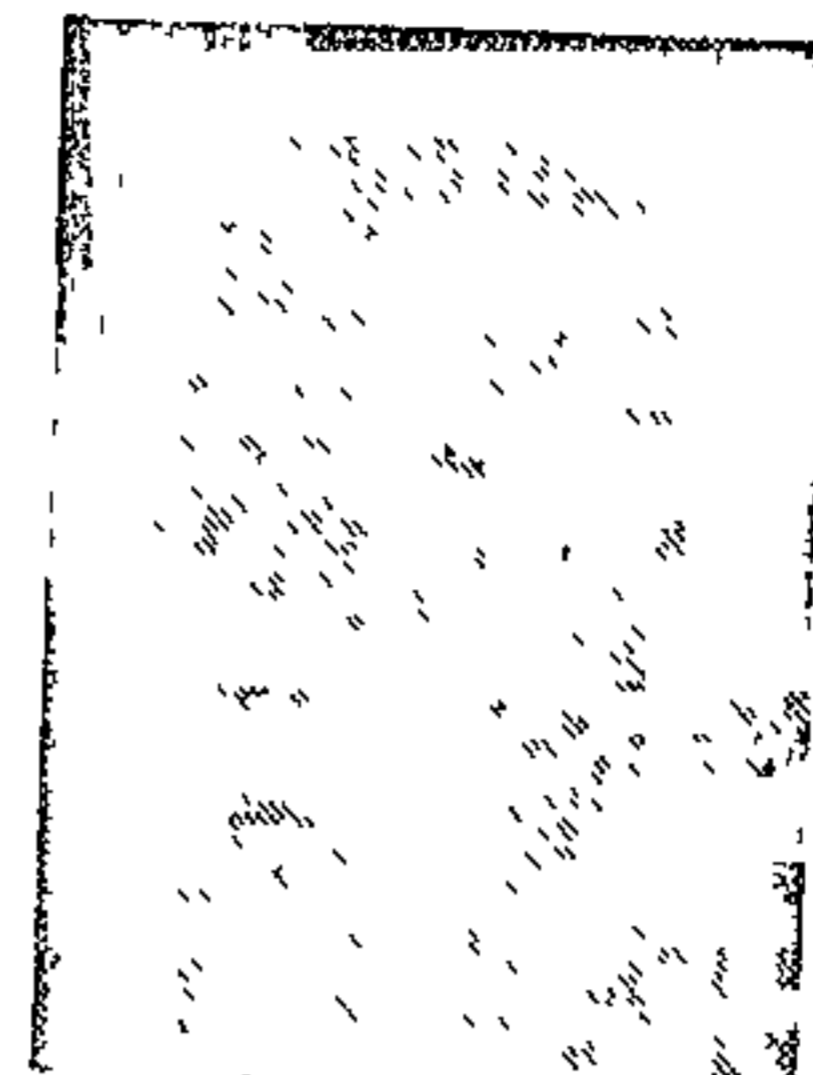
Work has begun and is due for completion in 1963.

STREAMLINED

The Darling & Hodgson group has streamlined its construction and contracting operations by bringing them under one flag - D & H Construction under the managing directorship of Mr Alex Combrink

Construction was previously undertaken by the Savage & Lovemore and Fowler-Combrink companies, the latter of which Mr Combrink was MD

Announcing the reorganisation, Mr John Hodgson, chairman of D & H, said that Mr Denys La



Mr Alex Combrink - managing director of newly formed D & H Construction.

Grange, who was deputy managing director of Savage & Lovemore, becomes deputy MD in the new division

Mr Gerry Schoonbee, previously managing director of Savage & Lovemore, takes over responsibility for the group's opencast coal mining and related operations and has been appointed group division managing director of D & H Coal

6

DISC: UNE

Citizen Force/Commandos: insurance scheme
14/5/61 Col 254
7. Mr. P. R. C. ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence
Whether he will consider extending the insurance scheme for members of the Citizen Force and the Commandos in order to cover members doing military duty for periods shorter than the current required minimum period?
The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of Defence).
Yes

Move

Lifelong e

For far too long education had the task of preparing for stereotyped functions, stable situations, for one moment in existence, for a particular trade or a given job. It inculcated conventional knowledge, in time-honoured categories. This concept is still far too prevalent. And yet, the idea of acquiring, at an early age, a set of intellectual or technical equipment valid for a lifetime is out of date. This fundamental axiom of traditional education is crumbling.

LEARNING TO BE, page 69

The dimensions of the evolving human being

If lifelong education answers the basic problems of education in the future, it is because it intends to aim at the whole, evolving human being, in all his aspects and throughout his lifetime, because it not only transcends the artificial barriers between academic and non-academic education and the traditional distinction between conventional public education and adult education—basing itself essentially on the unity of the educational and vital processes which shape the human personality—because it addresses itself at once to basic education, individual training, the right to leisure in the active, cultural and artistic sense, and to providing permanent access to educational means whereby the intellectually and physically creative potential of man can be developed.

Now, it is precisely owing to its extraordinarily broad and varied field of action that the institutionalization of lifelong education presents particularly complex problems in regard to adults, children and adolescents. Even more than formal education, it presupposes a 'transformation of society's structures

What is the SA Army doing to

our young men's minds?

Ev Post 15/8/87 2574

UNIVERSITY students fresh from two years in the army seem to be more mature, responsible and confident than their first-year counterparts — but is this thanks to the South African Defence Force or merely to the age difference?

This is the question a research team at the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) in Johannesburg has set out to answer, and although they are more than a year away from any firm findings, what could be the most significant result of their project is already clear: closer co-operation in education strategy between the SADF and Afrikaans universities.

The team is headed by Professor F. Marais, director of RAU's Bureau for Higher Education, and was formed in 1978 when the university suddenly realised it was ill-prepared for the imminent arrival of hundreds of students who had spent two years steeped in military discipline.

The researchers recently completed the first phase of the project — a comparison of the average first-year and ex-military student — and are now busy with phase two, which they hope will pinpoint the army's role in producing the remarkable motivation and self-discipline they found in ex-servicemen.

Phase one was aimed at finding out if and how two years in the army had dissipated educational ambitions or eroded knowl-

edge in subjects such as maths, science and languages.

Affected characteristics such as maturity, perseverance, obedience, discipline, willpower and adaptability — and, indeed, whether they had had a de-personalising effect on a young man.

To do this, two sample groups were selected at the beginning of 1979: on the one hand, 77 students who had completed two years of national service before enrolling at RAU that year, and on the other, 485 first-years who enrolled directly after writing matric in 1978.

Their average ages were 20 years, one month and 18 years, 4 months respectively.

All were subjected to a battery of psychometric tests designed to measure not only intelligence and aptitude, but personality traits such as anxiety, adaptability, interests and attitudes.

What emerged from the results — confirmed by the testing of several hundred more students in 1980 — was an identikit of the ex-military student as The Type Most Likely To Succeed: ambitious, diligent and self-disciplined. It appeared that students emerged from the barracks not only highly-motivated to

University students who have had military training are emerging as The Type Most Likely To Succeed — ambitious, diligent and self-disciplined. But the research that led to the finding could run into problems. A Special Correspondent reports:

study hard (having swept out words, any career doubts) but endowed with more than the average first-year's quota of self-confidence and "personal happiness".

The ex-military students "are very well integrated into the environment and the community — they have a greater measure of self-confidence and self-esteem, as well as a greater sense of personal freedom, while they are less preoccupied with their physical condition", according to Prof Marais.

"They are more successful at giving expression, in a suitable and realistic way, to tensions which could cause frustration, and are less inclined to guilt-feelings while their anxiety level is lower than that of the non-military student".

In hard numbers, this translated into pass rates for ex-

would also like to know whether it is military training, or merely the maturing effect of time, that is responsible.

This is where phase two comes in — and with it the signs of a growing awareness at RAU and the SADF that a joint education strategy holds the promise not only of raising low pass rates (a perennial problem at all universities) but of "favourably conditioning" a large number of incoming students.

Phase two began in January this year when, with permission from the SADF and funds from the Human Sciences Research Council, the research team tested some 2 500 national servicemen who gained university entrance in the 1980 matric.

They will be compared with a control group of all RAU male students who wrote the same matric, once both groups have been tested again at the

end of 1982.

"This comprehensive investigation is not only in the interests of parents and servicemen, but holds special implications for university as well as military training," says Prof Marais.

But two aspects of the study are certain to worry academics who place a high premium on university autonomy and academic freedom.

Firstly, the possibility that a joint RAU-SADF strategy to bridge the transition from soldier to student may find itself unwittingly wound up with the Government's "total strategy" of which the SADF is an integral part.

Secondly, the possibility that RAU may begin recommending national service before university as a matter of course, if the study shows that this sequence guarantees a more obedient and ambitious student.

Such a move could drastically change existing career patterns.

Already, according to the results of phase one, more than half the ex-servicemen gravitated to the faculty of economics and business management, leaving only one registered in the faculty of education.

There is no doubt that uni-

versities need to consider the implications of enrolling growing numbers of ex-servicemen — a fact underlined by RAU's recent experience of violent initiation clashes between first-year ex-servicemen and senior students who had been their juniors at school.

The issue is also of great scholarly interest, says Prof Marais.

Neither the United States nor Zimbabwe has studied the higher education problems of soldiers returning from the low-profile, high-tension wars in the jungles of Vietnam and the scrub of Rhodesia, leaving South Africa with the dubious distinction of pacesetter in this field of research.

Another reason why such research is important is that the ex-servicemen's eagerness was not always backed by ability; the researchers noted that they had much difficulty, particularly in the sciences, with studying, reading, concentrating and revising well enough.

But the wider academic community is likely to frown on RAU's well-meaning efforts in this direction if they stray beyond the problems at hand and equate education with patriotism.

Few combat injuries, says SADF general

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KPM
19/10/81

THE number of injuries suffered by servicemen in the operational areas is relatively small, says the Surgeon-General of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Nicol Nieuwoudt.

Interviewed on the Springbok Radio programme, "Top Level" last night, Gen Nieuwoudt said only 1,1% of the injuries suffered actually related to service conditions.

Of this amount only 40% occurred in the operational areas, of which only 30% were due to enemy action.

The balance of injuries suffered by members of the defence force occurred during weekend passes and were usually related to traffic accidents.

Criticism

Of all injuries suffered by servicemen, 99% recovered fully, Gen Nieuwoudt added.

He rejected criticism that not enough was done for injured servicemen once they were discharged from their units.

On their discharge, he said, injured national servicemen became the responsibility of the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, except those employed by the public service who, like permanent force members, were handed over to the Department of Manpower Utilisation.

Interviewed in the same programme, the officer commanding the Southern Transvaal Medical Service, Brigadier Tony Dippenaar, said allegations that more injuries took place than were ever made public were untrue.

He said defence force casualties were nothing like those suffered by the enemy and that it was probably "a lot safer in the operational areas than it was in so-called civilisation".

Pensions

Brig Dippenaar said that in the case of disabled servicemen the Department of Pensions was responsible for the payment of disability pensions and medical expenses resulting from injuries.

Mrs Elizabeth Albrecht of the Southern Cross Fund said the fund channelled money through the Defence Force Fund for the rehabilitation of injured servicemen.

She said there were few cases of servicemen being totally disabled. But when this did happen, various services, such as the provision of private nurses and medical aids, could be made available. — Sapa

Injuries to servicemen 'small'

Argus 17/8/81 (254)

JOHANNESBURG — The number of injuries suffered by servicemen in the operational areas is relatively small, according to the Surgeon-General of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Nical Niewoudt

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WEEKENDS

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'SAFER'

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At this time the man of whom I said was working very hard for it succeeded in finishing it; it was consecrated on Tuesday of Whitsun week. In the month of April many in man I saw and helped them and they were like a splendence came in done so of April

"think it will be completed soon". I was in the year 1861. The people of the place used to go to Church in a little school-room. However, about three years after it got into the hands of another clergyman, who worked very hard for it until he again put in the hands of the bricklayers, who began to raise it higher than it was. At last a subscription was written for it: everything seemed to be very scarce, seats and other things. Before it was finished the people use to go church in it: its finishing was in the year 1865.

Two killed
in action

254

Two South African soldiers were killed in action against terrorists in the operational area at the weekend, Defence headquarters said in Pretoria today.

The two men, Lance Corporal Wynand Spies (21) and Rifleman Cecil Charles McAlister (27), died in separate operations.

Corporal Spies is survived by his sister, Mrs Mary Olwage of Centenary Road, Roodepoort, Rifleman McAlister is survived by his wife, Mrs S P McAlister of Stilfontein —Sapa

(e) The deeming prov the part dealing with provision in s8B(3) t to NRST and UP1.

(f) The deemed divid the tax year in which ny for example lends the shareholder enjoy until the end of the er.

part 1 of the Act i.e. reinforced by specific provisions do not apply

ie on the last day of made. If a June compa r in February although s he will not be taxable he is a February taxpay- er.

(g) Individuals receiving loans are obviously deemed to have derived dividend income in their own hands. Private companies (see s38) receiving loans who are shareholders of the lender, will be deemed to receive the amounts in question as distributable profit. Public companies are not effected.

(h) There will be a problem of maintaining a record of the notional distributable profit arising in terms of this section.

(i) If all loans were deemed to be dividends and actual dividends were also taxed there would be double taxation. Clearly double taxation can arise and any dividend should thus be so organised as to attract relief under s8B. To achieve this the dividend must be set-off against the (deemed dividend) loan in terms of s8B(2). Loans attacked under s8B should not be repaid as the advantage of set-off is then lost. It might be useful when declaring the dividend to refer specifically to set-off. (See also (1)). There really seems to be little point in leaving a debit loan outstanding once s8B has been applied. A dividend should be declared and set-off against the loan so that the position is cleared. If the company ultimately needs the money which would in due course have been repaid, the shareholder can make a credit loan to the company.

(j) The Commissioner has a discretion to grant relief where he is satisfied that the purpose of a payment is not to confer a benefit on the shareholder. Indications were given at an early stage to the effect that -

(1) a company realising an asset at a capital profit could lend the profits in question to the shareholders so long as this step was taken in the course of proceeding to liquidation. This relief applies so long as the company is placed in liquidation as soon as possible thereafter (preferably within the

Revolution Intensifies

THE revolutionary "threat against South Africa has now reached an extremely dangerous phase" and it can only be expected that the "onslaught will be intensified in order to bring about revolutionary change in our country."

This was the message from General Magnus Malan Minister of Defence when he addressed the official opening of the Iscor-Vanderbijlpark Commando Headquarters last week.

Commenting on the rocket attack on Voortrekkershoop last week Malan said the incident should be an indication of what people in South Africa must

prepare themselves for in the future. The attack was aimed at undermining the country by obtaining maximum publicity for reprehensible actions. The general said the attack is also aimed at creating a certain climate on the eve of the United Nations special session to be held next month he said.

We in South Africa have been enjoying the fruits of our country's economic growth and prosperity during the last couple of years. Our security forces have succeeded in proving their superiority beyond any doubt and despite the few casualties on their side they have managed to achieve truly remarkable successes in the war against Swapo, said Malan.

Considering this we think that with our superior security forces and a strong economy to sustain the military effort we have nothing to fear from our enemies.

This line of thinking is extremely dangerous. We as South Africans will have to guard against being lulled into a false sense of security into a feeling that as long as things appear to be going smoothly the war is being decided in our favour.

Malan warned that in any revolutionary war where the military constitutes but one facet of the onslaught a feeling of complacency is fatal. As Minister of Defence I therefore consider it my duty to warn the people of South Africa that the revolutionary threats against us have now reached an extremely dangerous phase.

paper 1/4	consultation	choice of student's period	YASSS (NOT)
paper 1/4	weekly seminar (Maximum enrolment 20)	Options in the period, in Language options in General topics, and in Middle English Literature.	HALF-YEAR OPTIONS
paper 1	weekly seminar	* Development of the English Language	YEAR-LONG OPTIONS
paper 1/4	1 lecture (till 1 tutorial) (June)	Middle English Literature	COMPULSORY SECTION
paper 1	2 lectures weekly	A selection from the literature of the 19th & 20th centuries.	
Examination Equivalent	Instruction		

11.15	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB)	14. Four Romantic P (GNC)	15. Courtly Love in Medieval Engl Literature (RC)	MONDAY
2 15	18. The Problem Se Dilemmas for Romantics (JS)	25. 20th Century English Poetr (MNC)	32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight (REK)	
3 15				

- (5) One option taken is to be of such a nature as to back up the compulsory section or else to be a language option.
- (4) Students proposing to take three years of English should note that by the end of the third year a year-long language option, or two of the asterisked seminar options or language should have been taken.
- (1) Courses must be distributed equally throughout the year. Thus, a student who chooses three half-year options must take ONE of these in the first term (concurrent with the compulsory Middle English component), TWO, in the second term.

11.15	13. Romantic Poetry (TJB)	14. Four Romantic P (GNC)	15. Courtly Love in Medieval Engl Literature (RC)	MONDAY
2 15	18. The Problem Se Dilemmas for Romantics (JS)	25. 20th Century English Poetr (MNC)	32. Sir Gawain & the Green Knight (REK)	
3 15				

Objectors: Talks at Bishopscourt

Argus 4/8/81 (254)

Residents
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Creed's

ONE of a series of talks between the Defence Force, and church leaders throughout the country over conscientious objectors, took place in Cape Town recently. The Argus was told today.

The chairman of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa, Professor John de Gruchy, confirmed that the meeting had taken place 'this month' but would not say anything about the talks.

The meeting was held at the initiative of the Anglican Church and included the Archbishop designate of Cape Town the Right Rev Philip Russell. The talks were held at Bishopscourt.

The Anglican, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyter-

ian churches have all called for non-military forms of national service for conscientious objectors.

NON-COMBATANT

They have also appealed to the Government to allow objectors who are prepared to serve in the Defence Force but who refuse to carry arms, to join non-combatant units.

The Ned Geref Kerk has opposed the imposition of jail sentences on 'bona fide objectors,' and a leading theologian, Professor

Johan Heyns, has reacted favourably to proposals for 'alternative' national service.

Apart from the recent Cape Town meeting, the SADF commission investigating conscientious objection is holding separate discussions with a range of denominations.

One of the documents referred to the commission calls for the establishment of tribunals independent of the military authorities to consider applications.

- 31. G.61-1901, pp.28-30.
- 32. G.61-1901, p.43.
- 33. 3/MSK 48. Minutes of the Woodstock Plague Special Committee.
- 34. 3/MSK 48, 21.6.1901, 25.6.1901.
- 35. 3/MSK 100. Gregory to the Woodstock Plague Committee, 5.11.1901.
- 36. G.48-1901. Report of the Chief Inspector of Public Works for 1901, p.11.
- 37. MOH 33 f302. Dr Foults to the Mayor, Simon's Town, May 1901.
- 38. MOH 27 f 231. Correspondence on the recruitment of nurses. Their terms were 4 guineas a week with a six month contract and return fare paid.
- 39. MOH 27 f214. Creed's report, 26.9.1901.
- 40. MOH 46 f668. Simpson's report. These deaths were commemorated in a memorial erected in Matiland cemetery.
- 41. M.W.Swanson: 'The Sanitation Syndrome: Bubonic Plague and Urban Native Policy in the Cape Colony, 1900-1909'. Journal of African History, 18, 3, 1977; C.C.Saunders: 'The Creation of Nabant: Urban Segregation and African Resistance in Cape Town'. Studies in the History of Cape Town, 1, 1979.
- 42. MOH 19 f80. Gregory to Chairman, Cape Town Sanitary Committee, 2.3.1901.
- 43. MOH 19 f80. Report on Ebenezer Camp, 27.3.1901; Gregory to Secretary, Public Works, 31.3.1901.
- 44. MOH 6 f7. Correspondence regarding the purchase of land, 17.8.1901.
- 45. G.36-1903. Report of the Chief Inspector for Public Works, p.2. Rentals received amounted to £4413.11s.6d and a balance of £973.18s.6d remained after interest and maintenance costs.
- 46. MOH 6 f24. Gregory to the Under Colonial Secretary, 18.9.1903.
- 47. MOH 8 f27. Correspondence between Colonial Office and Silberbauer, Wahl and Fuller; W.E.Moore and Son to the Colonial MOH, 17.5.1901.
- 48. G.16-1901, p.98.
- 49. PM 96. General Forester Walker to Prime Minister, 8.3.1901; MP.45. Kitchener to Forester Walker, 8.3.1901.

Defence Force, churches focus on objectors

By John Allen,
Religion Reporter

A South African Defence Force commission is conducting a series of top-level meetings with major churches on the position of conscientious objectors.

Churchmen are refusing to disclose details of talks but The Star has learned that leaders of a number of traditionally English-speaking churches met members of the commission at Bishops Court,

home of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, recently

The meeting was held on the initiative of the Anglican Church. It included the incoming Archbishop, the Rt Rev Philip Russell, and the former leader of the United Congregational Church, Dr John de Gruchy.

The Anglican, Catholic, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches

in South Africa have all called for non-military forms of national service for conscientious objectors.

They have also appealed to the Government to allow objectors who are prepared to serve in the Defence Force, but who refuse to carry arms, to join non-combatant units.

The Ned Geref Kerk has opposed the imposition of jail sentences on "bona fide objectors" and a leading NGK theologian, Professor Johan Heyns, has reacted favourably to proposals for "alternative" national service.

Apart from the recent Cape Town meeting, the SADF commission investigating conscientious objection is holding separate discussions with a range of denominations.

One of the documents referred to the commission calls for the establishment of tribunals independent of the military authorities to consider applications from objectors.

The document, drawn up by the Commission on Violence and Non-violence of the SA Council of Churches, suggests the creation of a Peace Corps as one of the alternatives to military service.

It also proposes that national service could be completed in a Government department or a religious, welfare, development or research agency.

Star 21/8/87

254

AP

Don't push SA too far, neighbours told

POTCHEFSTROOM — Some neighbouring states had been warned at top level that South Africa's security might in due course outweigh co-operation with them, General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said at Potchefstroom yesterday.

He was delivering a paper at a University of Potchefstroom symposium on terrorism as a method of modern warfare and South Africa's answers to it.

In spite of efforts by South Africa to create stability in southern Africa through economic aid, some of these countries attacked the Republic in world forums, supported sanctions against the country and harboured terrorists, he said.

"Economic realities are therefore regarded by these countries as secondary to ideologies which have up to the present only caused them political chaos, famine, poverty and deterioration," General Viljoen said.

States get top-level warning on security priorities

Such a state of affairs could not be tolerated, General Viljoen said. "Should matters get even worse, South Africa will have no other choice but to put its security interests above humanitarian and economic ideals of a stable (streek) sub-continent," he said.

"Warnings in this vein (met hierdie strekking) have already been directed at high level to some of our neighbouring States."

Economic sharing at the risk of a country's security and continued existence could not be continued in an unqualified manner, General Viljoen said. The protection of economic targets in South Africa was of the utmost importance. Protecting national key-points was an important start but not sufficient.

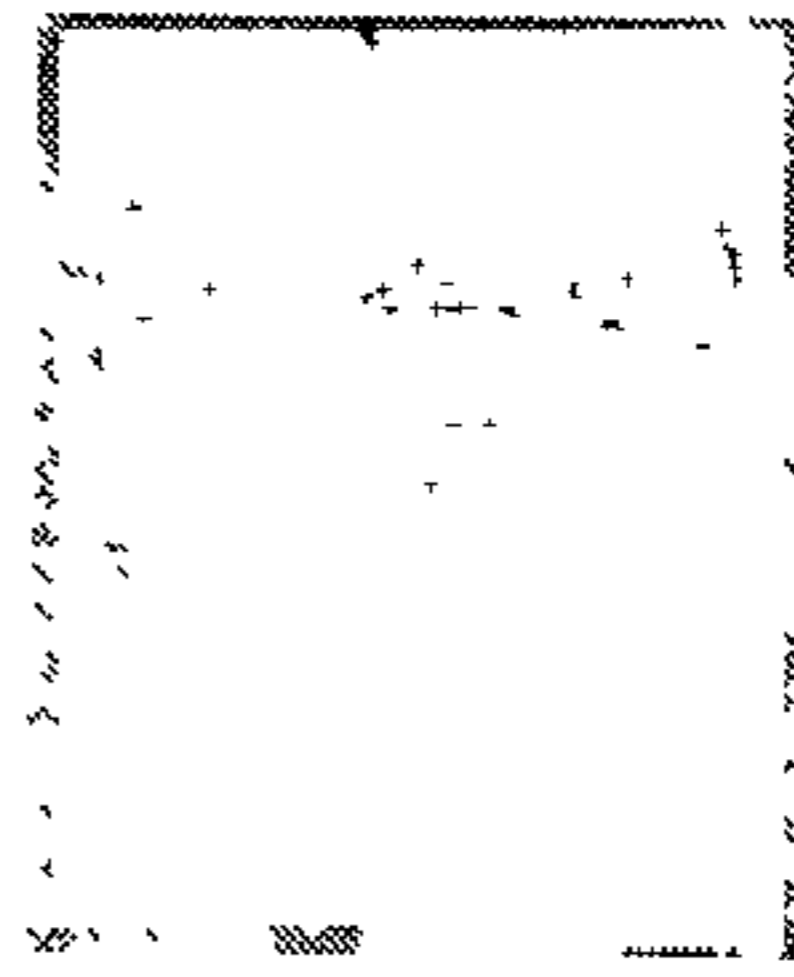
Every private businessman who was economically active should see to it

that his interests were protected against sabotage.

Steps should be taken to ensure that "soft" targets could not be easily attacked. It was a classic method of terrorism to undermine the public's morale. He said he did not believe such tactics would be successful because of the strong feeling against communism and the will to survive prevalent among the people of South Africa.

The Soviet-inspired terrorist onslaught against South Africa was aimed at the destruction of all four power bases of the State: political, economical, security and socio-psychological. Because of limited manpower and other factors, clear priorities should be established to combat the onslaught. Should the conflict call for increased levels of military power, and readiness, timely and planned action would be required, striking a balance between military preparedness and economic growth, he said.

On the other hand, the Press also filled a necessary role in educating the population about the dangers of terrorism. Terrorism was here to stay, he said. It was a powerful instrument cleverly used by communist countries to further their goal of world domination. He said that the African National Congress was currently holding crash courses for small groups. These people left South Africa legally, saying that they were travelling to neighbouring territories on holiday or to visit relations. After a two-week course in handling weapons and explosives, they made a legal return to South Africa. They were also using underground bases within the country. Two bases, and another still under construction, were discovered in Soweto recently. It appeared that digging operations were carried out at night. The onslaught was being planned and conducted from Maputo, Major-General Coetzee said. — Own Correspondent and Sapa.



GENERAL VILJOEN

Demands greater on Defence Force

POTCHEFSTROOM — The strategy of terrorists acting against South Africa made greater demands on the security forces, than Swapo did in SWA/Namibia, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said at Potchefstroom.

Speaking at a University of Potchefstroom symposium on terrorism in South Africa, he said yesterday the fight against terrorism in SWA/Namibia was faring well in the sense that it was taking place far from urban complexes and densely populated areas.

"But the strategy of the anti-RSA terrorist organisations is different from that of Swapo because they are operating countrywide in the RSA in scattered actions, which make far greater demands on the security forces."

The drawn-out scattered and fluid nature of a revolutionary terrorist conflict was specifically aimed at over-taxing the country's security forces and — at the same time — its economic power base, General Viljoen said.

The first and foremost prerequisite for a successful anti-terrorist war was

the realisation, in its early stages, of all concerned of the seriousness and urgency of the situation.

South Africa's enemies operated according to a masterplan in which their actions were not haphazard "Should we underestimate the enemy, action might come too late to be successful," General Viljoen said.

The fight was further complicated because they ignore all rules and conventions of warfare. The Government constantly refused to be blackmailed by terrorism. Should terrorist-action against a government be successful, the demands made would escalate dramatically.

In a revolutionary war such as the one in SWA/Namibia, terrorists moved in small groups over a large area needing a great deal of manpower from the security forces.

Whites alone could not carry this burden, he said.

Publicity is the lifeblood of urban terrorism, says Major-General P J Coetzee, chief of the Security Police.

Speaking at the symposium he said that propaganda in the mass media highlighting the plight of the wronged gave recogni-

tion to the terrorist struggle.

On the other hand, the Press also filled a necessary role in educating the population about the dangers of terrorism.

Terrorism was here to stay, he said. It was a powerful instrument cleverly used by communist countries to further their goal of world domination.

He said that the African National Congress was currently holding crash courses for small groups.

These people left South Africa legally, saying that they were travelling to neighbouring territories on holiday or to visit relations.

After a two-week course in handling weapons and explosives, they made a legal return to South Africa. They were also using underground bases within the country.

Two bases, and another still under construction, were discovered in Soweto recently. It appeared that digging operations were carried out at night.

The onslaught was being planned and conducted from Maputo, Major-General Coetzee said. — Own Correspondent and Sapa.

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Industry tries to slow down army call-up

S. Express
23/8/81
254

ORGANISED industry wants to see the Permanent Force of the South African Defence Force enlarged so that badly-needed manpower in the private sector need not be called up regularly for military service

"We're talking to the military all the time, and I think our suggestion is very reasonable," said Dr Johan Van Zyl, executive director of the SA Federated Chamber of Industries

Talks on the matter started more than six months ago after the suggestion was put forward by the Natal Chamber of Industries. Dr Van Zyl said the system as it was at present was disruptive, he said

It was imperative that the private sector and the Army consult regularly on the issue since they were both competing for the same "manpower base"

"We have to consult and cooperate on how to use the manpower we have to the best benefit of the country"

Dr Van Zyl said that, should the Permanent Force be enlarged, it would become "less necessary" that people with stable jobs in the private sector be called up regularly for military service

"What is happening now is that people are being called up

BATTLE IS ON OVER LABOUR

Sunday Express Reporter

again and again and this causes a lot of disruption

Dr Van Zyl said the matter was a "sensitive" one and it was understandable that the Defence Force could not divulge everything

Asked whether he foresaw any reduction in the two-year call-up system, should the FCI's suggestion be acceptable to the Government, he said "That may be one of the implications, but I'm not saying that"

Mr Chris du Toit, president of the FCI, said his organisation wanted "some adjustments" made to the call-up system

All able-bodied White men are required to serve for two years in the Defence Force, on completion of which they are eligible to do 240 days of

camps, spread over eight years

The call by the FCI comes at a time when a top-level committee is investigating the entire national service system

One solution being looked into by the committee, appointed early this year, is the possibility of extending military training to include men in their 30s and 40s

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told a Bryanston audience during the election campaign that the Government was planning legislation to regulate the random system of army call-ups for three-month camps

And in May this year Defence Headquarters announced an unusual recruiting exercise to introduce the SADF as an employer in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal

Overseas experts have speculated that South Africa is in a position to mobilise more than 250 000 men at a time. The Permanent Force only constitutes a small percentage of the SADF

Colonel Kobus Bosman, spokesman for the Defence Force, said he did not know anything about the FCI's suggestion

"I think they must have been in touch with the legislature, the Cabinet, and it is the legislature that will reply," he said

Published by the Computing Service, University of Cape Town.

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Permanent Force/Citizen
Force/Commandos; pay scales
4- 2011-05-15 25/8/81 254
52 Mr. H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) What are the present pay scales for each rank in the (a) Permanent Force, (b) Citizen Force and (c) Commandos,
- (2) whether such pay scales are the same for all races, if not, in what respect do they differ?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) and (2)(a)
Permanent Force
Whites
Non-technical Officers
Chief S A Defence Force R39 000 (Fixed)
Lieutenant General R33 120 (Fixed)
Major General R29 190 (Fixed)
Brigadier (Director) R26 250 (Fixed)
Brigadier R24 450 (Fixed)
Colonel R16 605 × 735 - 21 015
Commandant R12 915 × 495 - 14 400 × 735 - 17 340
Major R10 440 × 495 - 13 410
Captain R8 370 × 360 - 9 450 × 495 - 10 440
Lieutenant R5 430 - 5 670 × 270 - 7 290 × 360 - 8 370
Second Lieutenant R4 230 × 240 - 5 670 × 270 - 6 210
Candidate Officer R3 798 - 4 470 - 4 950 × 240 - 5 670 - 5 940
Technical Officer
Technical Officer, Technical Officer (Munitions), Technical Officer (Civil) R8 370 - 9 090
- 9 450/10 440 - 11 430 - 11 925 - 12 420/14 400 × 735 - 15 870/18 075 × 735 - 21 015
(P/S 20 280 × 735 - 21 750 - 22 650)

Other Ranks

Artisans
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group A) R14 400 x 735 - 16 605
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group B) R13 410 x 495 - 14 400 x 735 - 15 870
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group C) R12 420 x 495 - 14 400
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group A) R13 410 x 495 - 14 400 - 15 135
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group B) R12 420 x 495 - 14 400
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group C) R11 430 x 495 - 13 410
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group A) R8 370 - 9 090 - 9 450/10 440 x 495 - 13 410
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group B) R8 010 x 360 - 8 730/9 450 x 495 - 10 440/11 430 x 495 - 12 420
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group C) R7 290 x 360 - 8 010/8 730 x 360 - 9 450/10 440 x 495 - 12 420

Operators

Warrant Officer, Class I R9 945 x 495 - 12 915
 Warrant Officer, Class II R8 370 x 360 - 9 450 x 495 - 10 935
 Staff Sergeant, R6 750 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 9 450
 Sergeant R6 210 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 370
 Corporal R5 670 x 270 - 7 290 - 7 650
 Lance Corporal R5 190 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 020
 Private R4 710 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 6 480

General Group

Warrant Officer, Class I (Sergeant Major of the Army/Air Force/Medical Service and Warrant of the Navy R11 430 x 495 - 13 905
 Warrant Officer, Class I R9 945 x 495 - 12 915
 Warrant Officer, Class II R8 370 x 360 - 9 450 x 495 - 10 935
 Staff Sergeant R6 750 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 9 450
 Sergeant R5 190 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 370
 Corporal R4 230 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 290
 Lance Corporal R3 105 x 216 - 4 230 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 6 480
 Private R1 998 x 168 - 2 502 x 216 - 4 230 x 240 - 5 670

Coloureds/Indians

Officers
 Major R10 440 x 495 - 13 410
 Captain R8 370 x 360 - 9 450 x 495 - 10 440
 Lieutenant R5 430 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 370
 Second Lieutenant R3 798 x 216 - 4 230 x 240 - 5 430
 Candidate Officer
 Std 8 R2 502 - 2 934 - 4 230 x 240 - 5 190
 Std 10 R3 366 - 3 798 - 4 230 x 240 - 5 190

Other ranks

Artisans
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group A) R14 400 x 735 - 16 605
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group B) R13 410 x 495 - 14 400 x 735 - 15 870
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group C) R12 420 x 495 - 14 400
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group A) R13 410 x 495 - 14 400 - 15 135
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group B) R12 420 x 495 - 14 400
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group C) R11 430 x 495 - 13 410
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group A) R8 320 x 360 - 9 450/10 440 x 495 - 11 430/12 420 x 495 - 14 400

Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group B) R8 010 x - 8 730/9 450 x 495 - 10 440/11 430 x 495 - 13 410
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group C) R6 750 x 270 - 7 290/8 730 x 360 - 9 450/10 440 x 495 - 12 420

Operators

Warrant Officer, Class I R9 945 x 495 - 12 915
 Warrant Officer, Class II R8 370 x 360 - 9 450 x 495 - 10 935
 Staff Sergeant R6 750 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 9 450
 Sergeant R6 210 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 370
 Corporal R5 190 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 020
 Lance Corporal R4 710 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 6 480
 Private R4 470 x 240 - 5 670 - 5 940

General Group

Warrant Officer, Class I R9 945 x 495 - 12 915
 Warrant Officer, Class II R8 370 x 360 - 9 450 x 495 - 10 935
 Staff Sergeant R6 750 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 9 450
 Sergeant R5 190 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 370
 Corporal R3 798 x 216 - 4 230 x 240 - 6 750 x 270 - 7 560
 Lance Corporal R2 718 x 216 - 4 230 x 240 - 5 670 - 5 940
 Private R1 830 x 168 - 2 502 x 216 - 4 230 x 240 - 4 950

Checks

Officers
 Major R9 450 x 495 - 12 420
 Captain R7 020 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 730
 Lieutenant R4 470 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 020
 Second Lieutenant R2 718 x 216 - 4 230 - 4 470
 Candidate Officer
 Std 8 R1 830 - 2 166 - 3 366 x 216 - 4 230 - 4 470
 Std 10 R2 502 - 2 934 - 3 366 x 216 - 4 230 - 4 470

Other Ranks

Artisans
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group A) R14 400 x 735 - 16 605
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group B) R13 410 x 495 - 14 400 x 735 - 15 870
 Warrant Officer, Class I (Group C) R11 430 x 495 - 13 410
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group A) R12 420 x 495 - 13 905
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group B) R11 430 x 495 - 13 410
 Warrant Officer, Class II (Group C) R10 440 x 495 - 12 420
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group A) R7 020 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 010/9 450 x 495 - 10 440/11 430 x 495 - 13 410
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group B) R6 750 x 270 - 7 290/8 010 x 360 - 8 730/10 440 x 495 - 12 420
 Corporal to Staff Sergeant (Group C) R5 430 - 5 670 x 270 - 6 210/7 290 x 360 - 8 010/9 450 x 495 - 11 430

Operators

Warrant Officer, Class I R9 090 - 9 450 x 495 - 11 925
 Warrant Officer, Class II R7 020 - 7 290 x 360 - 9 090
 Staff Sergeant R5 670 x 270 - 7 290 x 360 - 8 010
 Sergeant R5 190 x 240 - 5 670 x 270 - 7 020
 Corporal R4 230 x 240 - 5 670 - 5 940
 Lance Corporal R4 014 - 4 230 x 240 - 5 430
 Private R3 366 x 216 - 4 230 x 240 - 4 710

General Group †

Warrant Officer, Class I R9 090 - 9 450 × 495 - 11 925
 Warrant Officer, Class II R7 020 - 7 290 × 360 - 9 090
 Staff Sergeant R5 670 × 270 - 7 290 × 360 - 8 010
 Sergeant R4 230 × 240 - 5 670 × 270 - 7 020
 Corporal R2 718 × 216 - 4 230 × 240 - 5 430
 Lance Corporal R1 998 × 168 - 2 502 × 216 - 4 230 × 240 - 4 710
 Private R1 326 × 216 - 1 830 × 168 - 2 502 × 216 - 4 230

(1) and (2)(b) and (c)

Daily rates of pay Members of the Citizen Force and Commandos

Whites

Officers and Other Ranks
 Lieutenant General R90,74
 Major General R79,97
 Brigadier R66,99
 Colonel R45,49
 Commandant R35,38
 Major R28,60
 Captain R22,93
 Lieutenant R14,88
 Second Lieutenant R11,59
 Candidate Officer R10,41
 Warrant Officer I R27,25
 Warrant Officer II R22,93
 Staff Sergeant R18,49
 Sergeant R14,22
 Corporal R11,59
 Lance Corporal R8,63
 Private R8,04

Coloureds/Indians

Officers and Other Ranks
 Major R28,60
 Captain R22,93
 Lieutenant R14,88
 Second Lieutenant R10,41
 Candidate Officer R6,85
 Warrant Officer I R27,25
 Warrant Officer II R22,93
 Staff Sergeant R18,49
 Sergeant R14,22
 Corporal R10,41
 Lance Corporal R7,45
 Private R6,85

(1) and (2)(c)

Daily rates of pay Members of the Commandos

Blacks

Officers and Other Ranks
 Major R25,89
 Captain R19,23
 Lieutenant R12,25

Second Lieutenant R7,45
 Candidate Officer R5,01
 Warrant Officer I R24,90
 Warrant Officer II R19,23
 Staff Sergeant R15,53
 Sergeant R11,59
 Corporal R7,45
 Lance Corporal R5,47
 Private R5,01

100 chaplains discuss duties

Eye
25/8/81
254
1028

Religion Reporter

More than 100 SA Defence Force chaplains met near Pretoria today to examine a range of issues including "the threat against the RSA"

"The present onslaught against, among other things, national service — both externally and internally — makes this conference one of the most important ever," the Chaplain-General, Major-General J A van Zyl, said in a statement

Chaplains representing 11 churches and religious denominations are meeting in closed sessions for two days at Buffelspoot. The statement said they would examine their function in the SADF in present circumstances

The issue of chaplaincy is controversial in multi-racial churches, most of which have a black majority membership. Many church leaders reject the Government's definition of chaplaincy.

New ^{26/8/81} ~~25/8/81~~
 deferment
 agreement

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
 The government announced yesterday that deferment of military training would be granted to apprentices until the completion of their apprenticeship

The Minister of Manpower Mr Tanie Botha, announced in a White Paper that approval had been granted for exemption boards to be granted deferment to apprentices "as far as possible"

The White Paper said "a national serviceman will have the option of choosing whether he wants to do his initial period of military before or after the completion of his apprenticeship"

If a serviceman decided to do his training after his initial period of military service, or if he was already an apprentice, he would not be called up during a continuous study course and he would not be employed on border duty, the White Paper said

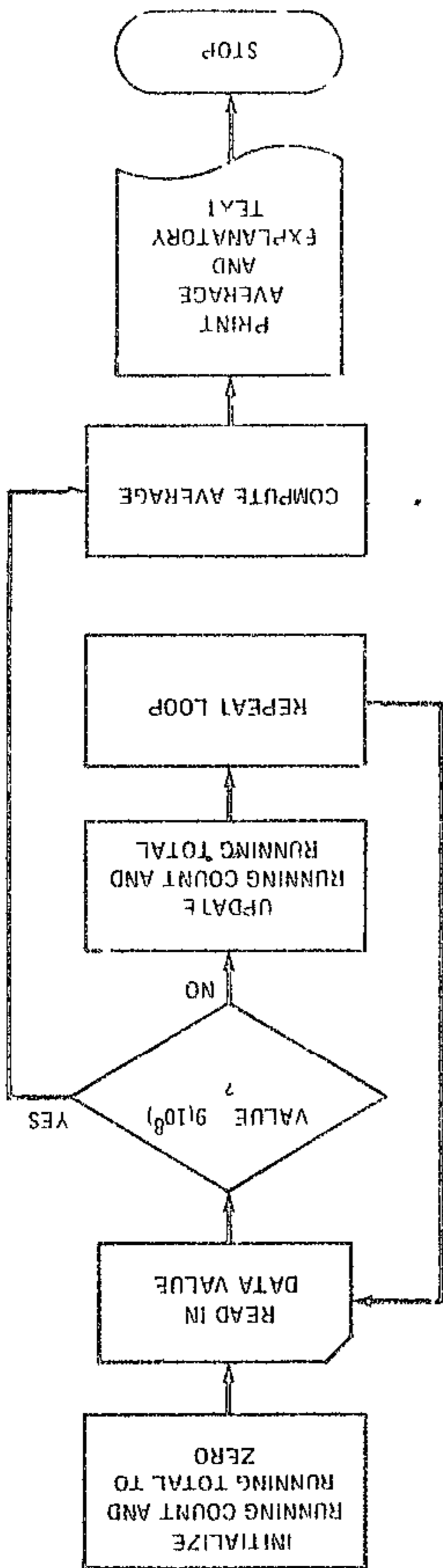
Once an apprentice who has granted deferment has completed his apprenticeship he would immediately be liable for military service

Deferment would, except in exceptional cases, be limited to the prescribed period of apprenticeship and would only be granted to people who have indentured as apprentices before the age of 21

"Once a national serviceman has reported for his initial training no application for deferment will be considered"

The present system whereby an apprentice received eight months' remission for two years' military service would continue to apply.

The new system would be introduced gradually and reviewed annually with the object of extending the concession to all apprentices who wanted to apply for it



- 1 Initialize a running count and a running count will indicate the number of values to be averaged. Each time a value is added to the running total.
- 2 Read in a value from a card.
- 3 Test the value for end data indicator (100). If the value is less than 100, it indicates that the value to be used in computing the average is less than 100.
- 4 Add the input value to the running total.
- 5 Increase the running count by 1.
- 6 Read in the next value and repeat to step 3.
- 7 Divide the running total by the running count to get the average.
- 8 Print this average with some explanatory text.
- 9 Indicate that there are no more input values.

This program calculates the average of a series of numbers, each of which is supplied by a punched card. The program is general enough to calculate the average no matter how many values are involved. The last card of the data deck contains a value known to be outside the range of values expected. This card is used as an end data card. After the end data card is detected, the average is calculated and printed, together with explanatory text.

Figure 1-6 is a flowchart, with explanatory text, outlining the program. A flowchart should be constructed for any extensive program. It is a convenient means for detecting logical errors and provides documentation for other programmers who may be able to use or modify the same program. It also provides enough detail, the actual writing of the program.

**SA serviceman
Star 27/8/77 (234)
has defected**

MASERU—Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard has asked for political asylum in Lesotho after defecting from the South African Defence Force, Radio Lesotho announced.

The radio announced today that Mr Sherrard arrived at Maseru at the weekend and told the authorities he wished to join the African National Congress.

The Lesotho police were investigating, the radio said.

Keep happy QUMRING up to PRINTIT.

As reassurance to would-be-users or to novices at this 'wordy pursuit', an exciting new course on Word Processing now features on the Computing Service education programme. Enthusiastic enrolments were received for the first such course which took place earlier in the year and by now the participants will be well on their word processing way. As always, registrations for the education courses are accepted on a first-come first-served basis. Thus those who are interested are reminded of the next Word Processing course which is imminent! This course was announced in bulletin No 213/E34 which gave the complete education programme for the second half of this year. The nature of this course necessitates restricting the numbers so jump to it if interested or it may already be too late!

But he who hesitates is lost, so why not make use of these facilities now!

The secret to this new delight is the wizardry of the Computing Service whose routines have now made available new routines called PRINTIT and PAGER, as well as a high quality printer. In reply to simple questions at the terminal, PRINTIT will produce beautifully formatted documents at the touch of the keyboard. For the record, and your reference, details on PRINTIT can be found in the Computing Service bulletin No 184/A40 issued in January this year. To assist the proof reading of a document at a terminal before it is printed, the routine PAGER can be used. This routine is described in bulletin No 199/A42. The other magical instrument now at your disposal is the QUME high quality printer which will produce 'letter quality' printing comparable with that produced by electric typewriters. The standard paper provided is 70 gram white bond which can easily be trimmed to A4 size. But everything has its price and the sting in this tale is that using this marvel costs 8c per page. Again for your reference complete details about the QUME can be found in bulletin No 180/O47 issued in December 1980.

It is the manipulation of words, sentences, paragraphs and phrases to produce documents such as manuals, reports and letters. (Do I hear departmental secretaries pricking up their ears too?)

But what IS word processing?

Word processing at UCT is now as easy on the UNIVAC for beginners with no previous computing experience, as it is for seasoned users of the computing facility. (Do I hear departmental heads pricking up their ears?)

Gerrard Boule

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

70. S.A. Commercial Advertiser 13th & 17th February, 1836 (letters to the Editor on the Imam Dispute).

71. Thompson, Cape Coloured Franchise, pp.4 and 5.

72. Eybers, Select Constitutional Documents, pp.45 to 55.

73. Thompson, Cape Coloured Franchise, pp.6 and 7.

74. Cape Archives MOOC - Wills and Inventories - 1890 to 1900. Most of the wills are signed with a cross.

75. Marais, Cape Coloured People, p.275.

76. The term 'kadi' implies overall ruler of the state, the final authority. The term which should have been used is Wazir but at the Cape kadi was preferred. The kadi acts as spokesman for the community and acts as negotiator in all community matters. The term kadi was translated into Dutch as Hoogepriester. (See Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, pp.104 and 105.)

77. Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, Chapters 6 - 9.

78. Select Committee Report on the Cape Town Cemetery Bill.

79. Cape Argus, Weekly Edition, 27th March, 1889.

80. Cape Argus, 22nd July, 1869.

80a. Cape Argus, 11th June, 1898.

80b. The issue in dispute was carrying the dead to its last resting place.

81. Davids, Mosques of Bo-Kaap, pp.62ff.

82. Eybers, Select Constitutional Documents, pp.73-74.

83. Cape Argus

84. See Marais, reply to question number 576 of 22 April 1980

85. Davids, The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

86. Hofmeyr, see no. 1000, what is the total number of (a) male and (b) female incumbents in each rank?

87. Sauer, (a) how many posts are (i) suitably and (ii) not suitably filled by rank and (b) what are the vacancies per rank?

88. Cape Argus, (1) What is the total staff establishment (a) of, and (b) in respect of each rank in, the South African Defence Force.

89. van der Merwe, 227 Mr B B COODALL asked the Minister of Defence

90. Records of the House of Defence Force: staff establishment. 254
239 28/3/1

91. Will of Hadjie Sulaiman Shahmohammed.

le's Organisation ...

stitutional Ordinance by Rhodes which because he could not be considered. Effendi in the House.

Defector a 'little weird', says friend

Argus
28/8/91

~~1/2~~

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Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Rifleman Martin Gregory Sherrard, 21, the soldier, who defected from the South African Defence Force and was reported this week to have gone to Lesotho, was well known here.

Mr Sherrard has reportedly asked for political asylum in Lesotho. He allegedly told the Lesotho authorities he wished to join the African National Congress (ANC).

He deserted the South African Defence Force after serving only one month of his basic training for his two-year call-up.

UNUSUAL

In January 1979, Mr Sherrard enrolled at the Natal Technikon as a first-year journalism student. He left the course six months later to join the Newcastle Advertiser.

In June this year, he resigned and applied for a job with the Daily News.

A former student at the Natal Technikon who be-

friend Mr Sherrard today described him as 'an unusual character.'

'Martin was at times quite a friendly guy, but most of the time he was a little weird. He was rather intelligent and he was an ultra-liberal,' the student, who did not want to be named, said.

'But he was also a very, very mysterious person. He never mentioned family or friends. He never even let on where he lived.'

DRUG ABUSERS

Mr Sherrard's last known address was given to the Daily News as, care of Warman House, a rehabilitation centre for adolescent drug abusers.

Mr Duncan Davidson, the therapist in charge of Warman House, refused to comment, but confirmed Mr Sherrard had spent some time there.

It was reported that he had received treatment for psychological and other problems in the defence force before he defected.

Soldier who defected to Lesotho is from Durban

Mercury Reporter

THE NATIONAL serviceman who defected to Lesotho at the weekend, Rfn Martin Gregory Sherrard, is from Durban.

Mr Sherrard, 21, of Stamford Hill, left the country while on his first pass from his camp at Ladysmith.

Radio Lesotho announced yesterday he had arrived in Maseru at the weekend and asked for political asylum. He is reported to have told authorities he wished to join the African National Congress.

The South African Defence Force con-

firmed that he had defected but refused to comment further.

He was called up for national service in July.

Mr Sherrard matriculated at Kokstad High before joining the journalism school at the Natal Technikon where he was described by his former senior lecturer, Prof Gavin Stewart, as 'likeable and concerned about South Africa'.

He worked as a reporter on the Newcastle Advertiser for six months.

NM 28/8/81

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Rifleman

^{STON}
defected
28/8/81 (254)
on pass

The Star Africa
News Service

MASERU — The South African Defence Force rifleman who has defected to Lesotho made his escape while on a weekend 'pass' he said in an interview with Radio Lesotho.

Mr Martin Gregory Sherrard is seeking temporary political asylum in Lesotho.

He said he had been threatened by the army authorities on charges of evading military callups on two occasions. He was trained in journalism and had worked for the local Newcastle paper.

He disapproved of the South African apartheid system and had a preference for the ANC as a political organisation. He had not joined the ANC in South Africa as this would have been dangerous.

He was drafted into the army on July 1 this year and was with the 5th SA Infantry Battalion at Ladismith.

variables, arrays, or all variables within a program. Variables may be dumped with automatic formatting according to type (integer, real, double precision, complex, character, etc.); Alternatively they may be dumped in octal or ASCII character format. Zero values are skipped over to save on output. This is a very powerful debugging aid as it can be used with complex programs where checkout mode is not appropriate.

RTNPMO can be used with batch mode executions if the F option is used on the @XQT card. This will cause a dump of all programs compiled with the F option if any of the above mentioned errors occur.

The ASCII FORTRAN Programmers Reference Manual (UP8244.1) should be consulted for details concerning these debugging aids.

5.3. @ED (Text Editor)

A reentrant editing processor for correcting symbolic file elements or data files. For details on using @ED see page 18-6 of the reference given below. ED is a simple text editor that also encompasses some sophisticated features, enabling the user to loop and also write custom built ED MACROS.

Reference:

'The ED Processor'; available from the Computing Service Library at a nominal fee.

5.4. @BASIC

This is an easy language to use from a terminal. The user obtains immediate diagnostics while entering his program and it is easy to correct and run programs. Useful matrix and string manipulation facilities exist too. It is ideal for small scientific problems. BASIC is a reentrant processor.

Reference:

UP-7925 Rev 2 BASIC Programmer Reference.

5.5. LISP 1.5

This is a list including a text editor LISP processor the

SACT 28/1/81
Defector is from Durban

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Mr Sherrard matriculated at Kofstad High School.

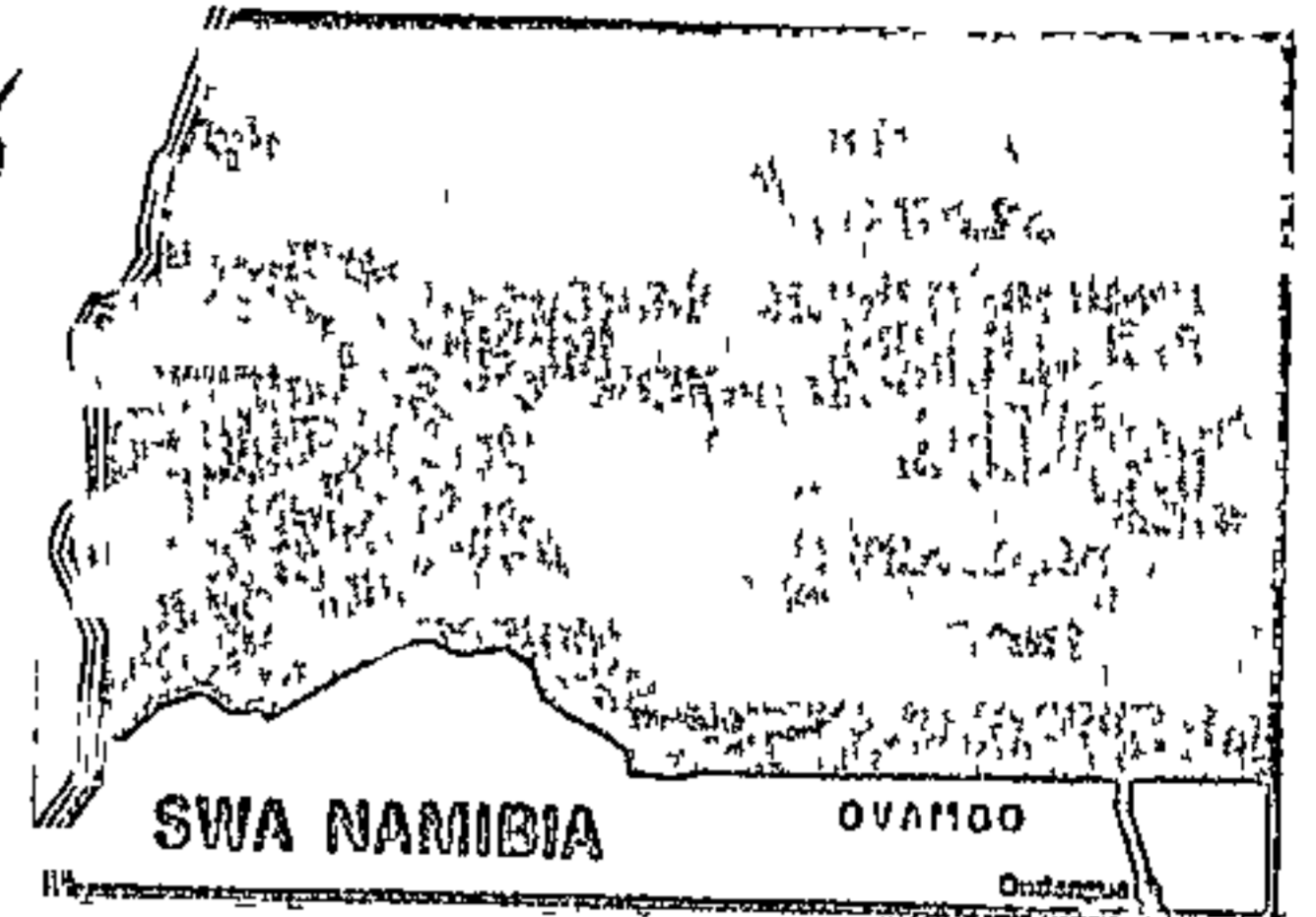
Full features all up the

EXPERTS ANALYSE LATEST SADF STRIKE INTO ANGOLA

Why
did
they
do it?

rom
(254)
29/8/81

The South African Government has adopted its customary silent stance on the latest Defence Force incursion into Angola. So Political Reporter CHRIS FREIMOND asked academics and authoritative observers to analyse the current operations and try to say why the SADF has again invaded across the South West African border and at what risk



IN THE past week the South African Defence Force has been involved in what appears to be the most extensive military operation in Angola since the 1975 invasion.

Although the South African Government has said very little on the incursion, there have been widespread reports from overseas of armoured columns, backed by heavy airstrikes, penetrating deep into Angolan territory.

There has been sharp international reaction and repeated warnings that the operation could invite overt African and Soviet retaliation and plunge the entire region into a bloody war.

Why then, with such apparently high risks, did the SADF go in?

Top academics and students of strategy who were approached this week agreed that the operation was part of a multi-pronged politico-military approach to the SWA question.

- Militarily the strike was obviously aimed at crippling the logistic and administrative support of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — the military wing of Swapo — and at destroying recently erected radar and anti-aircraft installations.

- The action cannot be compared in any way to the 1975 operations which were mounted on a different scale and for different reasons.

- Politically the action coincides with dissent within the Western Five contact group, next week's United Nations General Assembly session on SWA and it is probably setting the scene for a hand-over of greater powers to the SWA National Assembly and perhaps even another election.

Mr Deon Fourie, a lecturer in strategic studies at Unisa, said a crippling drought in SWA has made incursions by Plan guerrillas increasingly difficult and their morale is said to be low.

Coupled to this, Angolan military commanders are reported to be divided on the issue of physical support for Swapo and there is said to be discontent among Cuban forces in the country.

Against this background and with growing South African Government concern over the recent installation of sophisticated ground and air defence systems in southern Angola, the military timing of the strike was obviously right.

Clique

There are reports that many mid-echelon members of Swapo believe they cannot win the armed struggle and want to revert to straight politics and take their chances in an election. They are being opposed by the military clique supported by Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma. A serious military setback could strengthen support for the non-military stand, Mr Fourie said.

The risks were difficult to determine. The Cuban troops were apparently reluctant to engage Unita forces so it was unlikely that they would willingly attack the SADF.

The Angolan forces were in a difficult position. The incursion was obviously embarrassing and humiliating and for that reason had to be countered. But at the same time many were reluctant to become involved in what they regard as a fight between the SADF and Plan.

Mr Andre du Pisane, a political scientist at Unisa who specialises in SWA, said the timing of the action was significant. It coincided with important developments at the United Nations and internationally.

A Uniting for Peace resolution could be passed by the UN General Assembly next week and at the same time there were divisions in the Western Five camp on which Pretoria was obviously capitalising.

Mr Du Pisane said he was convinced that there was about to be a transfer of executive authority in SWA to the National Assembly and there was a "definite link" between this and the military strike.

The operation was a continuation of the South African Government's "Geneva stance" that it was the dominant economic and military power in the region.

From a military view point the operation obviously had specific goals — to destroy Plan's infra-structure and logistic back-up and to put radar screens and anti-aircraft facilities out of action.

Another goal was probably to destroy joint Swapo-ANC training and political strategy operations which are known to have been causing Pretoria grave concern, Mr Du Pisane said.

He believed the South African Government was trying to destabilise the Southern African region to force the West to make "certain choices".

But an operation of this type was largely politically counter-productive. It was unlikely to generate legitimacy for the internal parties and would probably ensure a further entrenchment of Cuban forces in Angola.

It also made it more difficult for the Western Five to sort out their differences and adopt a credible stand, and would probably push the Frontline States even closer to the Soviet Union.

The head of research at the SA Foundation, Mr David Willers, agreed that the strike was obviously aimed at destroying sophisticated defence equipment and at smashing Plan's logistics and infra-structure.

Pursuit

There has been growing Government concern at the build-up of modern ground and air defence systems in southern Angola because the SADF needed absolute air superiority in the region to continue its hot-pursuit policy.

The possibility had now arisen that the SADF would have to initiate an on-going operation to ensure that the defence systems were not replaced.

Politically Government strategists obviously chose a time when settlement negotiations with the Western Five were somewhat stalled. The incursion would probably heighten tensions within the group.

The operation would also serve to further delineate the choices facing President Ronald Reagan in the region. He may be forced to come down on one side or the other, which is exactly what Pretoria may be hoping for, Mr Willers said.

Professor Gerard Totemeyer, a SWA specialist at the University of Transkei, said the incursion created the risk of a serious escalation of the conflict in the region.

The SADF could not continue to "impose on the sovereignty of any given state" without expecting some sort of retaliation.

Angola did not have the military might to counter the SADF and would have to rely increasingly on outside forces which could give the Soviet Union an opportunity to become more involved.

But the director of the Africa Institute, Dr Erich Leistner, said the risks involved in the current operation were probably no greater than the risks inherent in the whole situation. But the action could increase tensions between the super-powers.

Thrust

He said reasons for the strike may have included the pre-empting a thrust by Plan on the eve of next week's UN General Assembly session at which the SWA problem would be debated, and also an attempt to break Plan in preparation for elections in the territory.

Dr Mike Hough, the director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said the operation could have serious international political consequences.

In a paper on the whole concept of "hot pursuit", Dr Hough said very few of the SADF's "hot pursuit" operations met even some of the requirements for a justification of this action as laid down in international law.

"In none of the cases did any agreement giving consent to hot pursuit operations exist between any of the governments concerned, the conditions of uninterrupted and immediate pursuit were seldom met, and the operations often covered a long time-span," Dr Hough said.

The political implications of such operations included boosting public morale, creating conditions conducive to a peaceful internal settlement and a possibly stronger bargaining position during negotiations.

From a strategic viewpoint the advantages of raids on guerrilla bases were obvious, but — in the South Africa context — the political gains were less clear.

"As in any counter-insurgency campaign it is ultimately preventive political action and not so much military action which is of greater importance. It is true to say that the best form of counter-insurgency is one which prevents an insurgency from getting under way in the first place," Dr Hough said.

Defector was ^{Star 29/8/87} 'bright but ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ a little weird'

DURBAN — Rifleman
Martin Gregory Sherrard
(21), the soldier who de-
fected from the South
African Defence Force
and was reported this
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Mr Sherrard is reported
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He deserted from the
South African Defence
Force after serving only
one month of his two-year
call-up.

In January 1979 Mr
Sherrard enrolled at the
Natal Technikon as a
journalism student. He
left the course six months
later to join the Newcast-
le Advertiser.

In June this year he
resigned and applied for a

job with the Daily News
in Durban.

A former journalism
student, who does not
want to be named, des-
cribed Mr Sherrard as "an
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"Martin was at times
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TREATMENT

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Mr Sherrard's last ad-
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News was Waiman House,
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It was reported that
Rifleman Sherrard had
received treatment for
psychological problems in
the Defence Force before
he defected.

SANDIE Chief lifts wraps off strike

29/8/81
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ANNOUNCING that withdrawal was in process, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, yesterday gave a blow-by-blow account of the "limited" Angola operation, saying Swapo had lost "many hundreds" killed and huge quantities of war materiel destroyed or seized.

He said South African casualties totalled eight and accused Angolan forces of ambushing the raiders near Xangongo despite advance warning that South Africa planned to hit only Swapo installations.

Gen Viljoen said the South African forces were now returning to their bases — with advance groups already back in SWA — and that the process would be complete soon, unless they were forced to defend themselves against attacks.

Meanwhile Defence Force Headquarters in Pretoria named the two South African soldiers killed in action yesterday as Rifleman David Nicolson van Rensburg, 20, of Na-boomspruit, and Rifleman Etienne Marrus Snyman, 19, of Elsburg.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Gen Viljoen said the "exaggerated propaganda" put out by Angolan sources had made it necessary to put the matter "back into its right perspective".

He said the operation did not "come anywhere near" the scale claimed by Angolan media.

He said not a single tank was used.

"The reference to 45 000 troops is totally laughable, action of

Advance

What did happen was that a follow-up/pre-emptive operation was carried out on Swapo installations and depots north of the SWA border, and while they were busy with that, it was brought to the notice of the Territory Force that important Swapo depots and a area headquarters was situated in the region of Xangongo.

The fighting groups immediately advanced in that direction and another group was sent to cut off Swapo escape routes across a bridge.

The Fapla forces were warned, but had apparently with premeditation, awaited the SWA/SA troops and attacked them.

He said this was proved by the fact that Fapla had evacuated the local population hours before in preparation for what they were planning.

The South African troops repulsed the attack and afterwards continued their task of destroying Swapo depots where large quantities of ammunition and land mines were stored.

Several other Swapo installations in the area were there-after cleared up and destroyed while South African Defence Force doctors gave aid where necessary to the injured and wounded.

Nujoma call

In Belgrade, the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, claimed the fighting involved only South African and MPLA forces.

"Swapo does not fight in Angola, it fights in Namibia," he said.

Mr Nujoma called on the UN Security Council, meeting last night at Angola's request, to punish South Africa by imposing wide economic sanctions.

He said the raid had made the SWA settlement efforts of the Western contact group meaningless.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, sent a message to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, accusing African states of contriving artificial urgency in seeking to convene the emergency UN session on SWA starting on September 3.

'Diversion'

Swapo losses numbered "many hundreds" and huge quantities of weapons ammunition and land mines were destroyed or removed, he said.

Angola last night called the withdrawal announcement "a purely diversionary act" and claimed South African forces were continuing operations in Angola, the official news agency Angop said.

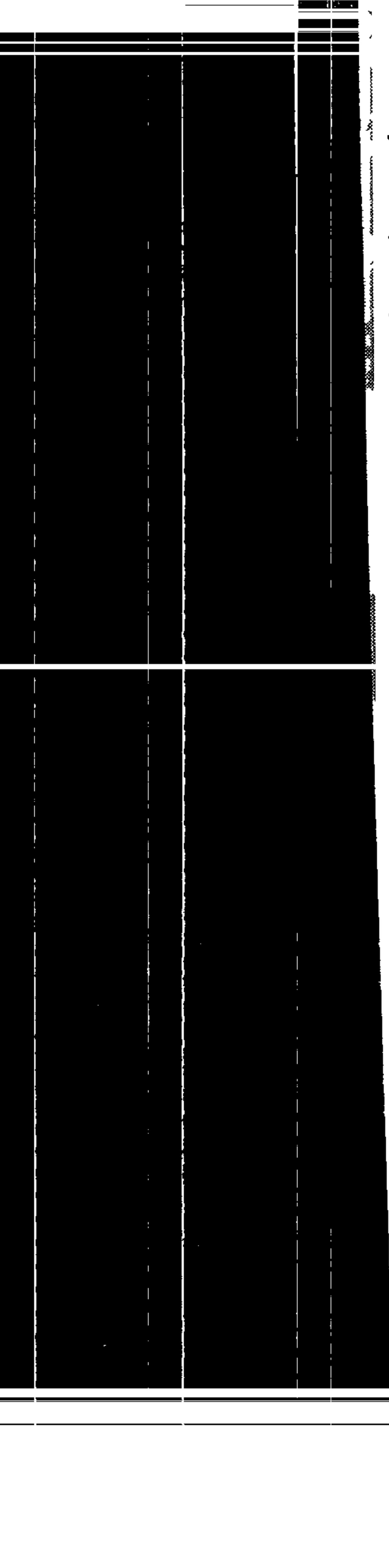
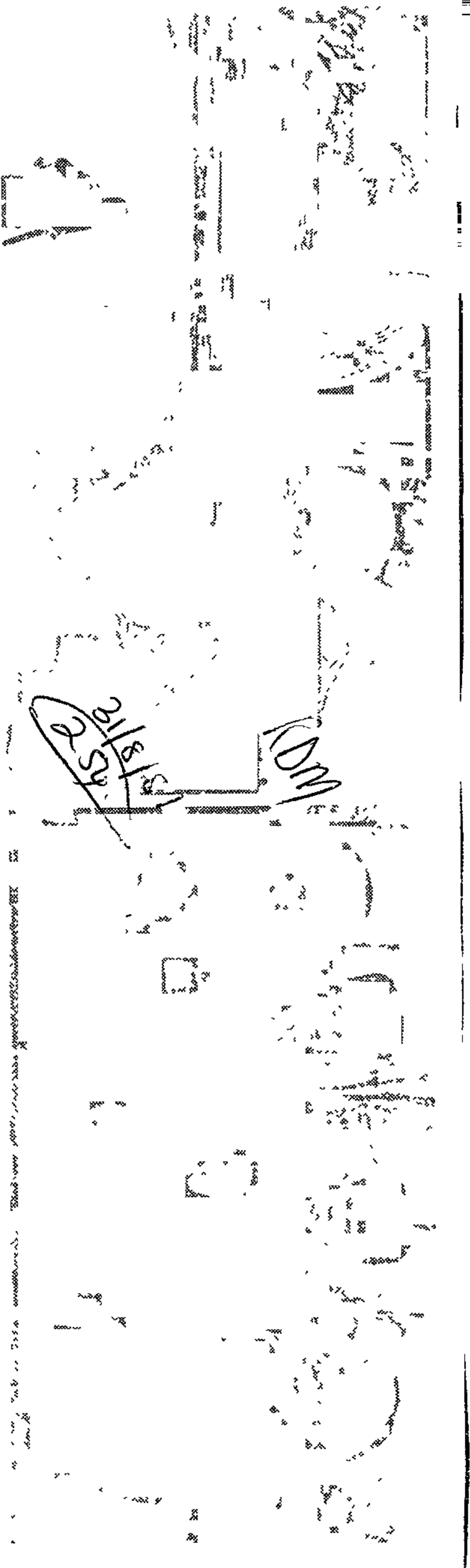
Angop also accused South Africa of trying to establish a no-man's land between SWA and Angola.

It alleged the villages of Cahama and Tchimbemba and a bridge near the border, which had no Swapo presence, were destroyed, and charged this showed "South Africa's objective is much vaster".

And in Havana, Cuba warned that its troops in Angola — estimated at about 20 000 — would go into action if South African forces approached their positions.

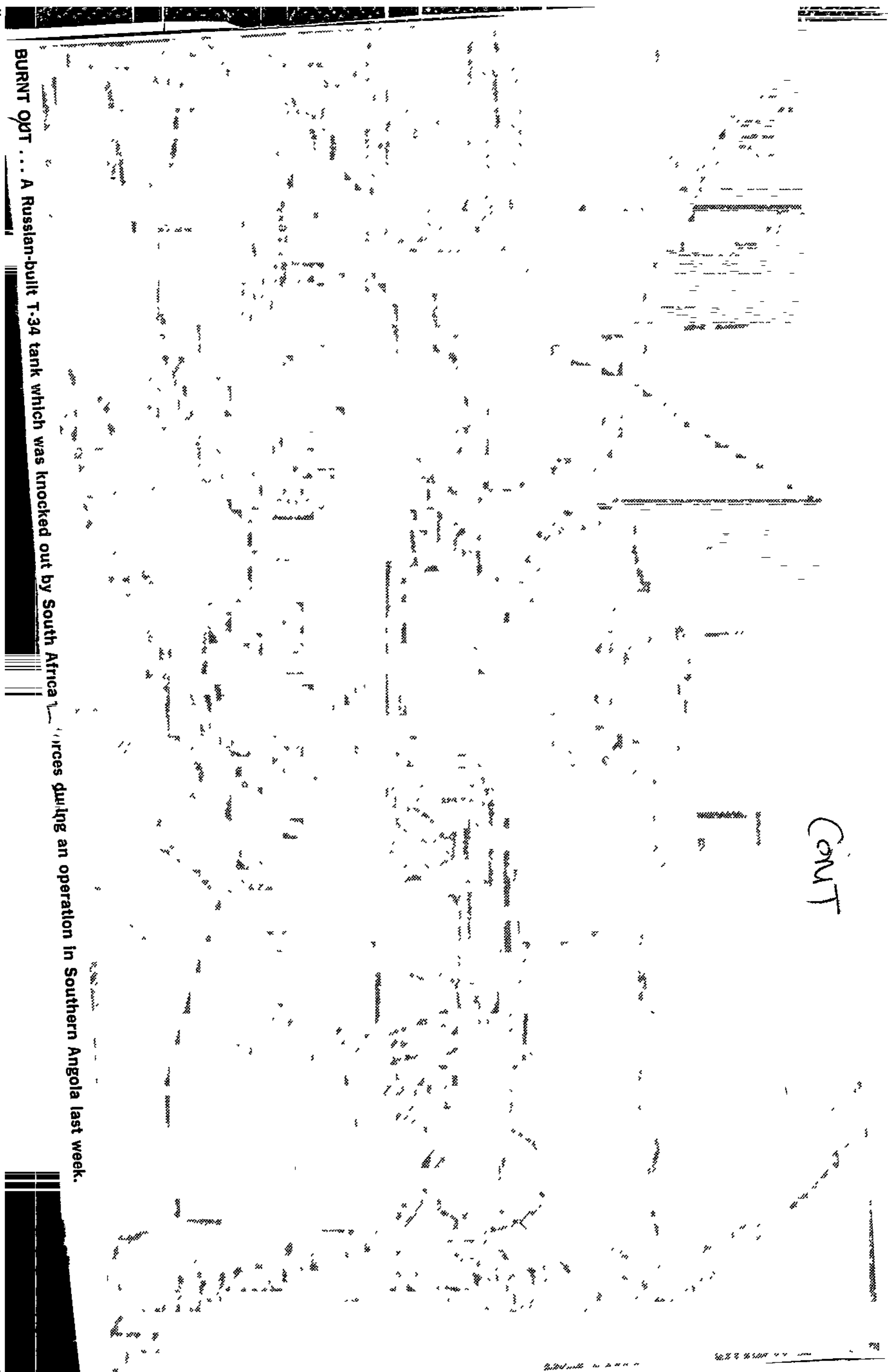
ATTACKING XANGONGO . . . South African forces enter the FAPLA base at Xangongo, one of the key towns captured by South African and South African soldiers

SNAPSHOT FROM HOME . . . A photograph of a Russian family, captured among documents seized by South African forces



BURNT OUT ... A Russian-built T-34 tank which was knocked out by South Africa forces during an operation in Southern Angola last week.

CONT



Swapo's back is broken, says SA Army

By DON MARSHALL

A WOMAN'S black high-heeled shoe, a baby's pink slipper, an assortment of drab clothing, several Russian newspapers and a couple of family snapshots were the evidence that 27 Russian advisers left behind when they hastily fled the Angolan town of Xangongo last week in the face of an advancing South African task force

Soldiers of the Angolan army — Fapla — ignored warnings to stay out of the way of the South Africans who were on a search-and-destroy mission of Swapo bases in Southern Angola and two short but bitter conventional battles were fought at the towns of Xangongo and Ongiva, with both sides using armour and artillery

When the South African task force, consisting of artillery, mechanised armour and motorised infantry groups, arrived at the town's outer limits at 9am last Monday, they were confronted by an integrated force of Fapla and Swapo soldiers who were well dug in on high ground at the town

Xangongo fell after a short but bitter struggle and special units of the SA army spent several hours driving the remaining elements of Swapo and Fapla from well-fortified bunkers before the place was made safe for general movement

Xangongo was of particular importance to the success of Operation Protea, in which three well-armed task forces, consisting of South African and South West African soldiers with extensive air support, swept through southern Angola to locate and destroy Swapo bases in the area

The operation was intended to neutralise Swapo and Brigadier Rudolph "Witkop" Badenhorst, Officer Commanding Sector 10 in SWA's Operational Area, said in Oshakati on Friday

day that he thought the South African forces had "broken the back" of their task

The conventional phase of the operation was completed with the capture of the southern Angolan town of Ongiva on Friday afternoon and SA and SWA troops have already started returning to SWA bases, a military spokesman said

More than 450 members of Swapo and Fapla have been killed in the South African search-and-destroy mission and

extensive radar and anti-aircraft installations in southern Angola have been wiped out

Ten members of the South African and SWA forces have been killed in the operation so far. No South African or SWA POW's had been taken, a military spokesman said

An undisclosed number of Fapla and Swapo prisoners had been taken and these people were being "processed", although none of them had been taken back to SWA, the military spokesman said

South African Security Forces had tried to avoid contact with Fapla elements but from the outset it was clear the Angolans were not going to allow the SA task forces to penetrate the protective shields they had thrown around Swapo without putting up a fight

A small group of South African and overseas newsmen, who were taken to Xangongo on Friday, were shown a building used by the Soviet advisers as their headquarters

The Russians used Xangongo to co-ordinate military activities in the area, while they were also responsible for the defence of the town of Xangongo and its environs

However, they did not stay to direct the battle against the advancing South African and SWA Security Forces and military spokesmen said they had apparently left for the north at least two hours before the first shots were fired

Xangongo, which must have been a thriving place under the Portuguese, is run down after having been turned into an army garrison and defence point by the Soviets

Its population of 2 000 fled the town after South African Air Force planes bombed the town with pamphlets at the start of the operation to warn

WOM (254) (41)

11/5/76

DON MARSHALL

Aerial view of Xangongo, one of the key towns which a combined force of South African and South West African soldiers attacked last week. They routed FAPLA and Swapo forces in a brief, bloody battle.



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Angola raid pushes bush war toll to 1 500 for 1981

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — After the powerful thrust of South African and South West African security forces into southern Angola last week, the death toll this year in the northern bush war has soared to more than 1 500

More than 450 members of Swapo's military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), and members of the Angolan security forces, Fapla, were killed in Operation Protea, a four-pronged search-and-destroy mission.

Before the operation almost 900 Swapo members were reported by Defence Headquarters in Windhoek to have been killed

At least 160 civilians have met their death — killed by insurgents, blown up in hand-mine explosions, or killed in crossfire in SWA.

The exact death toll of members of the SA and SWA security forces could not be established last night but military authorities have reported the death of 40 so far.

The 15-year-old bush war, which has often been described as a low-intensity struggle,

took on a new form last week and assumed a semi-conventional nature with SA armoured units backed by heavy air power

Earlier this month the general officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, warned that the security forces were preparing militarily and logistically for a possible conventional-type war against the Angolans and Cubans

Meanwhile the magistrate's court at Ondongwa last week revealed chilling and grim tales of death and destruction at the monthly inquest court

Harrowing descriptions of murders and landmine explosions were related to the magistrate, Mr N J Pelser

In one sworn statement an 18-year-old girl, Miss Wilhelma Nghnamalu, said her mother,

Mrs Theresia Hallonga, a shop owner at Onamukali village, was shot 10m from her hut on March 14.

Miss Nghnamalu said her mother had been abducted for the first time on March 7 by three insurgents but had managed to escape and returned to her kraal the next day

An armed person, unknown to the girl, arrived searching for her mother with a torch on March 14 while she was lying on her bed outside their hut

Miss Nghnamalu overheard her mother saying, "Please don't kill me Let us talk first."

The frightened girl watched the scene from under her blankets

Before two shots rang out the girl heard her mother sigh "God help me" After that it was silent

Mrs Hallonga's body was found in a field 10m from the hut the next day.

In another affidavit, Sergeant Arnold Wynand Hauptfleisch, 22, described how a comrade, Rifleman Hendrik Kasper Jordaan, 21, of Potchefstroom, died during a patrol after his horse detonated a landmine in the Etall district.

Sgt Hauptfleisch said he and 14 men under his command were patrolling on a dirt road near Ohandi village.

As the sergeant moved forward with a column of about five men, nine followed behind him on the double tracked road

Suddenly they heard a thunderous impact and when the sergeant looked behind he saw the mutilated body of his comrade

In another statement, Mr Petrus Armadilla, 43, said his

wife, Ndeshpanda, 45, was killed when both her legs were ripped off in a landmine explosion on February 24 in the vicinity of Umahenene.

A headman, Mr Nelo Dawid, said raiders killed his sister on January 18

The headman said he visited his kraal on January 19 after receiving reports of the attack and found his sister next to the main road with a bullet hole in her head

A man who had survived the attack said three of the raiders had taken him to the cuca shop (beer shop) in Okahao.

They told the survivor "We want to kill Nelo Dawid because he is a member of the Ovambo Government." They also threatened to kill the survivor because he was a friend of the headman, but he was only shot through the right shoulder

The magistrate was unable to say who was to blame for the deaths of seven civilians, who were shot at point-blank range, and for the death of a one-month-old baby who was burnt to death

At the Soviet operational HQ in an old house, charts and maps on the walls set out command structures and strategy in Russian These were taken to SWA for analysis

Commandant Theo Beyleveld, Staff Officer Operations in SWA's sector 10 area, told pressmen that Operation Protea had been a continuation of Operation Carnation, another Security Force operation in Eastern and Northern Angola, in June

DIN FUJRY — bout

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK.

3/8/51

com
254

THE United States emerged as South Africa's lone protector after all major Western allies joined cour-tries of the other power blocs in a torrid Security Council onslaught over the Angola raid.

The US firmly refused to join in the condemnation, and in a major policy pronouncement over the weekend, vowed to do nothing to hurt the South African Government.

The US had no desire to act as Africa's "policeman" but it would not hesitate to help friends or resist others, it warned.

Angola: SA holds 9 TOWNS

LUANDA — Angola charged yesterday that South African forces still occupied nine towns including Ngiva, capital of the southern Cunene prov. rice, and said fierce fighting was raging along the road to Lubango — a key communications centre.

But SA denied the claims. An Angolan Ministry of Defence communique said the Angolan Army had shot down five SA planes on Friday.

Angola's only newspaper, the official Journal de Angola, yesterday accused SA of using unidentified chemical bombs against Angolan troops.

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force said yesterday the latest Angolan claims were "just another example of the

Root cause

The French Ambassador, Mr Jacques Leprette, said South Africa's explanations of the raid had "no validity whatsoever", and he condemned the US, by calling it "mendacious" to blame Swapo.

South Africa, not Swapo, was the root cause of the problem, Mr Leprette said he called on the council to condemn South Africa strongly.

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr Richard Ovinikov, repeatedly challenged the US representative, Mr Charles Lichtenstein, to condemn South Africa or state openly that the US supported it.

Mr Lichtenstein did neither.

Today the sponsors will press ahead with their draft resolution, which further seeks to appoint a Security Council "task force" to visit Angola and assess damage for the purpose of demanding reparations. Meanwhile, Mr Eksteen, backed by a team of four diplomats, is directing strategy for the Skirmishing has already begun, with rejection of a request by the internal leadership in Windhoek to participate.

South Africa is generally expected to make a bid to reclaim its long-vacant Assembly seat, in a move which is certain to be rebutted — but can be exploited by Pretoria as further evidence of UN bias.

Lashed out

But when confronted by a hostile ring of accusers in the Security Council on Saturday night, South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Adrian Eksteen, gave no indication Wash-ington warmth would be enough.

He lashed out bitterly at the UN and Swapo while stressing South Africa's desire for "peaceful co-existence" with its neighbours, he warned that hot pursuit operations would continue when necessary.

"We cannot sit and wait on our side of the border for tourists to come over the border," he told the council.

His was a lonely voice on a day when only the US did not join in the chorus of castigation — which triggered a mass walkout by the African envoys — was bracketed by sharp speeches of condemnation from West Ger-many and Canada, both calling the South African Govern-ment's policy and actions "totally unacceptable."

Earlier, France had been the harshest of all.

Vowing "friendship and growing co-operation with Angola, France outdid Britain's stand, Friday, labelling South Africa's conduct inadmissible."

New govt moves on CT 31/8/17 (254) apprentice deferment

IT WOULD appear that in terms of a new government move, apprentices will eventually be able to enjoy the same deferment from military training which some students now enjoy — a move which, our resident expert says, is likely to remove a key obstacle to the training of blacks for skilled work.

"This is the implication of the government's announcement that it had approved a Wiehahn Commission recommendation that a deferment system be introduced for apprentices," he says.

"The government said it would introduce the system gradually but that military exemption board had already been instructed to grant deferment for apprentices 'as far as possible'.

"The new system would apply to apprentices inducted before they turned 21. The move is aimed at removing one of the key stated objections of white unions to the training of blacks as apprentices.

The unions argue that because blacks and coloureds do not have to undergo military training, employers would tend to favour them as apprentices ahead of whites who might be called away from their apprenticeships in order to undergo military training.

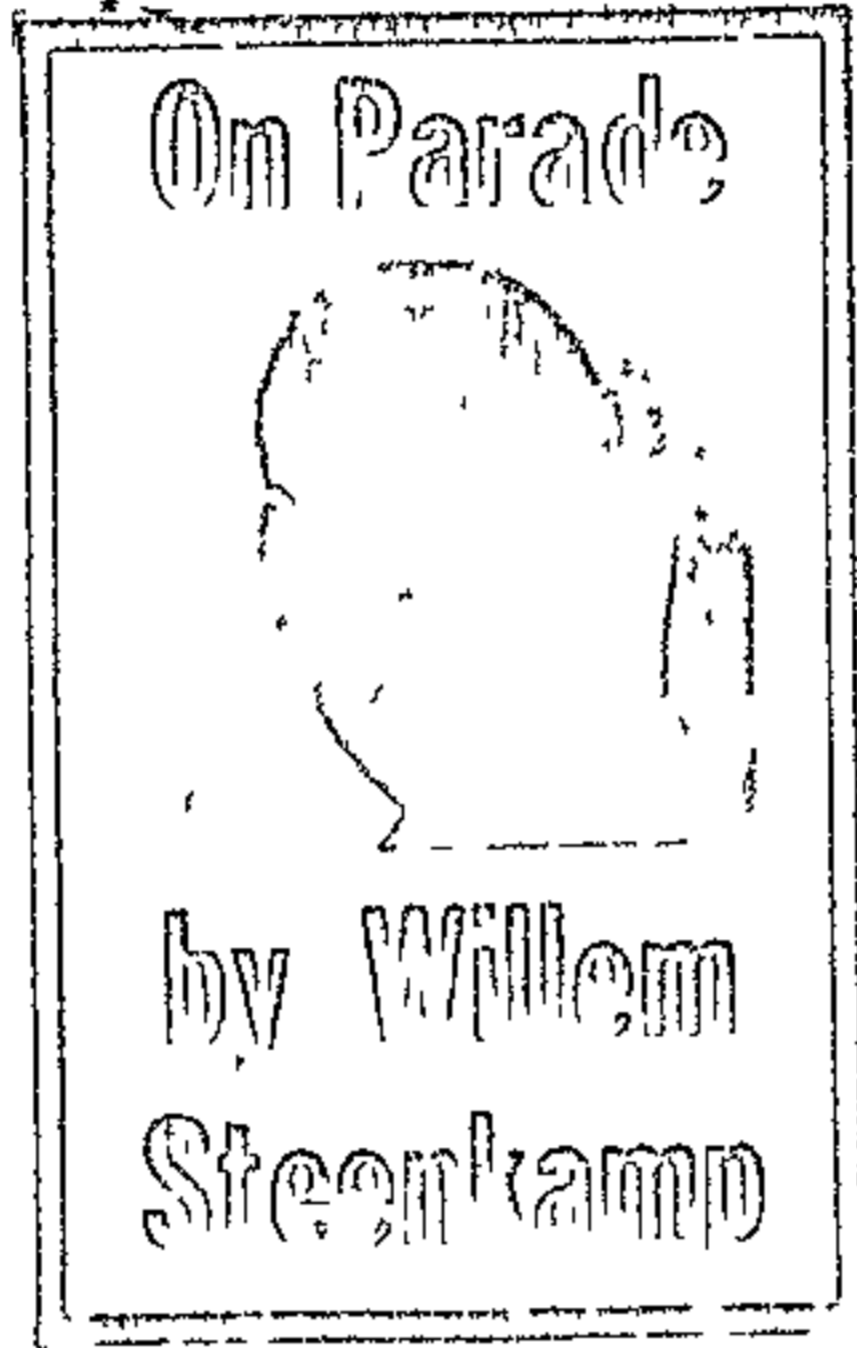
"Some unions cited this as a reason for their refusal to approve employer applications to train black apprentices.

The unions are represented on apprenticeship boards to which applications to train apprentices must be referred and thus have some power to block new training applications.

"According to the government the new deferment system will operate in the same way as the present system for medical and other students in which they may choose to undergo compulsory military training only after they have completed their course.

Well I can't argue with all these experts — but I

can't help wondering how it would work in practice. I am reliably told one government department has a staff of electrician who are exempted from military obligation, because they are key personnel. I tried to find out how many and in what categories, and was told this information was not available to the public.



So they work for that department till they are over 25 and then resign and get a job in the commercial sector. What I would like to know is are we going to turn out batches of apprentices who will immediately be classified exempt from service? I don't know the going to be worked.

This is not to say I am condemning apprentices as a bunch of sluffers. It is just that we have to keep an eye on officialdom generally.

Quick march

A tip for readers who have finally come to the conclusion that they simply can't face another instalment of this column. From next week stop buying the Cape Times on Tuesdays.

What I am trying to say in this cryptic fashion is that from next week 'On Parade' will appear on Tuesdays instead of Mondays as a result of a reshuffling of the Cape Times's contents. The Monday spot will be filled

with a regular science column to be written by our Science Reporter, Rob Moller.

So don't say you weren't warned.

Duke's band

I have received a civ from the band from the Cape Town Rifles (Dukes). Our City's oldest regiment tells me it desperately needs a successor for its director of music, Captain John Ford, who has put in one hell of a wheel in the past few years and is beyond compulsory retiring age.

What the Dukes are looking for is a candidate who is "boatime" and has had experience in a military band or at least in a brass band.

I certainly hope someone will come forward. The Dukes musical redcoats perform sterling service to the Mother City and it is in everybody's interest that their company never grows less.

Aspirants can telephone the OC Dukes, Commandant Les Masterson at RHQ Bastion (see the government section of the telephone directory) or at his office at 77-8101.

Let me take this opportunity of thanking Captain Ford for his untiring efforts for the cause of military music in general. We in Cape Town have a fine selection of regular and part-time military bands. Let's keep it that way.

SAMMS talk

Next week's meeting of the local branch of the Military History Society will feature a talk by Major F. Reitz, a cavalrman in World War II who later served in Europe with the Allied Military Government and was the first military governor of Occupied Germany.

The meeting will be held in the Athenaeum, Newlands, on September 10 at 8.15pm. Interested parties can telephone Mr Paul Lange after hours at 61-7441 or Mr Garschagen at 77-6351.

TAB 32
 COLUMNS...CATEGORIES OF WHYCAME

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	1	3	4	5	6	1	8	9	10	11	12	13
18	29	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	6	66	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
17	17	MISSING	TOTAL									
1	1	370	457									
22	82	96	155	22								

Stac 1/9/81
 2 charged
 (254) with aiding
 'objectors'

A Turffontein woman and a man who allegedly acted as her agent, appeared yesterday in the Johannesburg Regional Court charged with inciting others not to undergo military training.

Mrs Theresa Lawrence (39) of Bellista Road, Turffontein, and Mr Willem Hendrik Kruger (40) of Tri-chard Street, Doornkop, were not asked to plead.

The State alleges that they incited or helped Mr Michael Koury, Mr Gregory Murray, Mr Joseph Sequeira and Mr Gary Alexander to withhold their services from the Defence Force.

Mrs Lawrence and Mr Kruger also face charges of fraud in that they unlawfully took money from Mr Alexander Sestanovich pretending that they would arrange an exemption for him if he paid them R300.

They are also alleged to have defrauded both Mr Geogory Murray and Mr Joseph Sequeira of R1 500 each on the same pretext.

The case was postponed to January 18, 1982.

The silent exodus

Star 1/9/87

254

"Join the Navy and See the World" is the way the saying used to go, but for many young South African men it's a case of don't join the army and you'll see the world as well, under less than ideal circumstances.

There is a silent exodus going on as young men and their families leave South Africa each year because they will not give two years of their lives doing military service in an army that upholds a system they despise, and fights for ideals they do not believe in.

Sometimes the decision in this matter is taken by the parents, who decide that the whole family must emigrate to avoid the conflict which they will face when their sons become eligible for military training.

"It was a terrible dilemma," said one departing parent, "because we do owe some loyalty to the country we have lived in all our life, but the human risk is too great."

"To think that your son could be killed or maimed in the defence of apartheid, which we have always opposed and voted against, you think — no way. No child I raised and nurtured is going to be risked for that hopeless reason," she said.

So families leave everything and make new lives for themselves abroad. A teacher from a northern suburbs school said he knew of three families who were simply waiting for their sons to finish school before they left for good.

Such departures are legal, but many others are not. Young men who have not been able to get work permits, take out temporary visas and buy one-year excursion tickets, and simply do not make the return journey.

They just vanish into the throng of tourists in foreign countries and hope that they will get permanent residence and legal employment.

There are reputed to be large colonies of South African draft dodgers in Amsterdam, Australia and Canada. The latter country proved to be a haven

for American draft dodgers during the Vietnam war.

The difficulties of finding jobs and accommodation without legal papers drive many of them back to South Africa.

The whole thing is very risky because evasion of the military service is an offence in South African law, which is unequivocal on the subject. Every medically fit South African must do military service.

People can, and have, refused because their religion forbids it, but those who do so are faced with a term of detention for a period of one to three years.

These are special circumstances and these people are treated accordingly. But people who object on personal or moral grounds are charged with breaking the law and are punished accordingly, and they still have to fulfil their obligations to the Defence Force.

"If I expect black Christians to adopt non-violent means of initiating change, a similar commitment is required on my part."

A completely autonomous exemptions board does exist to which anyone may apply for exemption or deferment, and each case is treated on its merits, but it acts, necessarily, in accordance with the law which means that for 99 percent of the men military service is inescapable.

There is also another form of dodger, the one who does his two years service and then evades the three-month camps for which he is called up.

There are a variety of reasons for this. Men who are self-employed find the financial loss impossible to bear, and the disruption to study programmes and training courses can be considerable.

Many men feel that they have completed their obligations with their initial training, and they resort to many different devices to avoid these camps.

The threat of prosecution keeps this whole affair very much

under cover, making it impossible to establish how great the drain is on the country's resources, both manpower and military.

An unnamed source quoted in the American newspaper The Christian Science Monitor, spoke of the "thousands of young people who leave yearly," and predicted that this would increase "as the demands for protecting South Africa's borders escalate."

They also claim that this constitutes a serious "brain-drain" with immigration figures showing a loss of 3 000 people from July to September 1980, saving that this is the second straight year of net population loss.

The South African Bureau of Statistics denies this, claiming that for the period indicated there was actually a net population gain of 5 810 immigrants.

It also says that during 1980, 4 988 males left the country, with only 502 of those in the age group from 16 to 25 when they would be most likely to be called up for military service.

Those figures suggest that the problem is negligible, but they do not reflect the feeling which seems to exist on certain school and university campuses in the country.

People express concern about the drastic actions taken by some military trainees who cannot face life in the army.

This year alone there have been two suicides by young men faced with prosecution after refusing to attend parades.

In April this year there was a mass walk-out from the military base at Elandsfontein, when 96 men risked prosecution for mutiny.

Perhaps the words of Charles Yeats, who is at present serving a term in detention for refusing to do military service, express their dilemma.

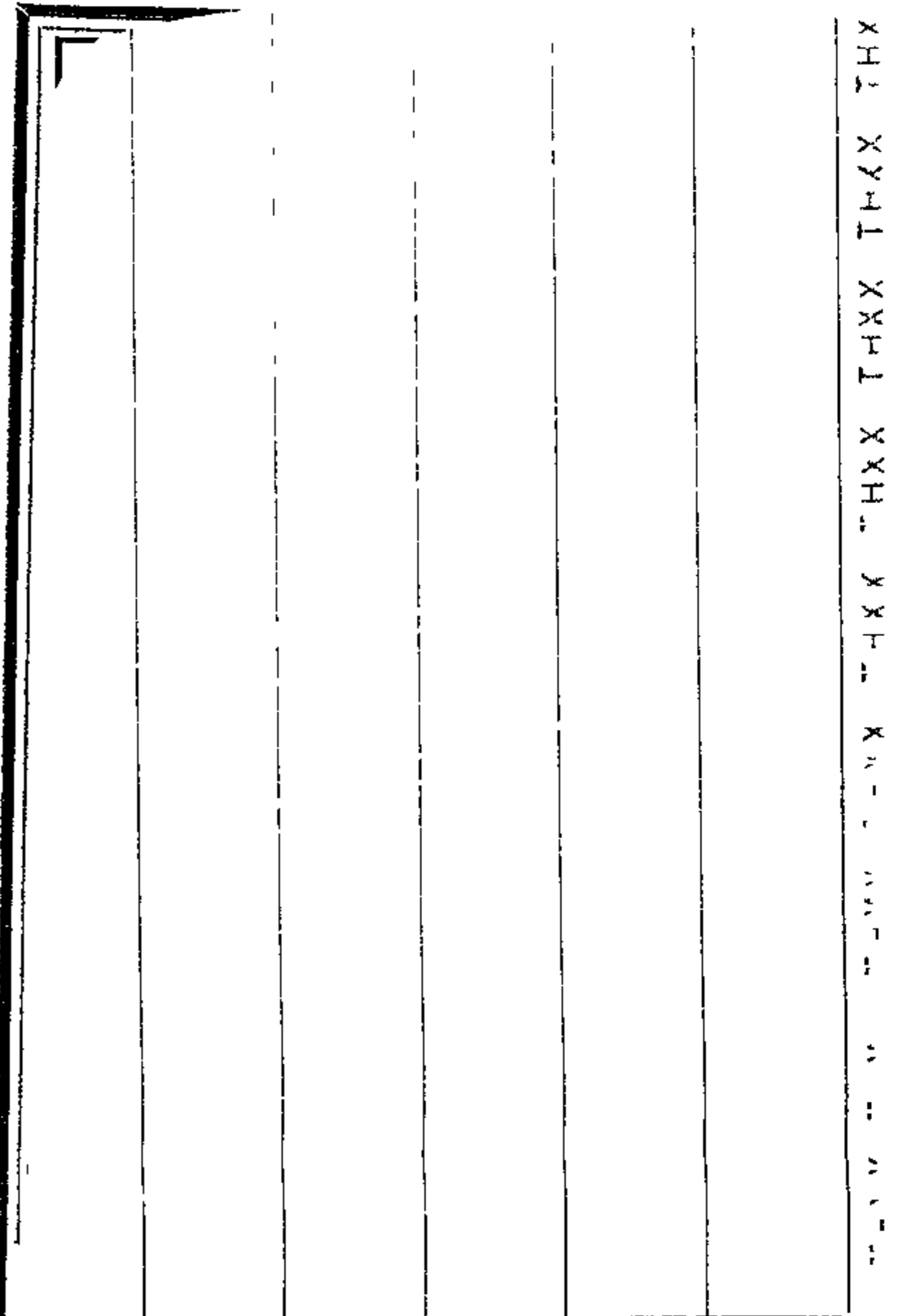
He said "If I expect black Christians to adopt non-violent means of initiating change, a similar commitment is required on my part."

Many people feel morally obliged to make that commitment and even if it means going into exile, it is the only path they can walk.



by BARRY RONGE

It has been claimed that thousands of young people leave South Africa annually to avoid military service. But is this true? The question is hard to answer because draft dodgers out of necessity act with utmost circumspection.



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Analyst says SA likely to have N-weapons by 2000

RDM 1/9/81

254

By CHRIS FREIMOND

SOUTH Africa is likely to acquire nuclear weapons, or the ability to assemble them at short notice, by the end of the decade, a strategic analyst from the United States said in Johannesburg yesterday.

George Wittman, director of the Defence Issues Programme at the Hudson Institute, told the "South Africa in the World" conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) that the military value to South Africa of nuclear weapons was very "scenario-dependent".

Wittman said the world-wide proliferation of nuclear weapons was one of the most yet least understood, critical issues evolving during the course of this century.

Partly from the possibility of nuclear war could erupt in "hot, prone" regions such as the Middle East, there were additional risk elements.

Wittman said the most serious danger in some areas, such as Pakistan and India, was the possibility of a nuclear accident due to a lower level of training of nuclear forces and a susceptibility to unauthorised access and use.

Wittman also discussed the possibility of terrorist groups gaining possession of nuclear weapons.

Wittman briefly discussed areas of possible conflict from over a dozen "because they hold in themselves potential for the most immediate and extensive impact in the West".

These areas were Saudi Arabia, where dissidence and subversion by groups of migrant workers could be combined with disgruntled tribal and religious groups.

Iran, where the overthrow of the Shah by natural causes of death by natural causes of President Anwar Sadat could lead to the creation of a civil-military oligarchy.

China, where only Ayatollah Khomeini was keeping alive the semblance of unity. With Khomeini gone, there would be little to stop the nation from fracturing into open regional conflict.

Lebanon, where there was a "direct threat to the endangerment" of the "frontation" between Israel and Syria.

Russians called apartheid's secret backers

Stev
2/9/81

279

327

257

By David Breier .
Chief Reporter

South Africa has relied for years on arguments about its strategic world importance. This week overseas analysts turned those arguments upside-down.

The sobering exercise took place before some 400 people — many of them top company executives — at the conference of the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg

These traditional arguments have long comforted South Africans faced with growing world hostility.

● The West needs our minerals.

○ The West needs the Cape sea route.

● If the West wants to retain use of these assets, it had better help South

Africa against communism, or the Russians will step in.

Foreign analysts at the conference took the same basic approach about the Soviet threat. Several agreed that Russia had its eyes on southern Africa

But their conclusion was disturbingly different.

It was not for the West to rescue South Africa. It was up to South Africa to save itself, or nobody would.

"We start with the same points and reach opposite conclusions," said a French international analyst, Professor Thierry de Montbrial.

It has become too embarrassing for the West to be seen to give any succour to South African apartheid.

And if need be, South Africa can be sacrificed to the communists. This

would be a lesser evil to the West than the loss of credibility in Africa

Former British Conservative Prime Minister Mr Edward Heath expressed this clearly when he said South Africa could expect no help from the West in a moment of national peril

"To do so would not only violate our most deeply held principles, it would also have unimaginable consequences for racial harmony at home. It would turn allies and friends throughout the world against the West," he said.

Unless South Africa did something drastic to win world respect, it would remain an expendable pawn on the international chessboard

South Africa's incursion into Angola last week provided much grist to the

mill of overseas analysts at the conference

The consensus was this: by entering Angola, South Africa had played into Russian hands. For every time South Africa hits at a neighbour, the need to call on Russia to provide military support increases

The most convincing support for this theory came from an unexpected source at the conference — Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of the Zimbabwean Dairy Marketing Board.

He said South Africans simply had no idea how swiftly the Soviets acted when the South Africans attacked a neighbouring country.

Within 36 hours of the raid on Matola in Mozambique, there was a Soviet naval presence in Maputo. Within 24 hours of the raid, there was a Soviet ambassador in Salisbury, he said

FOOTHOLD

In fact, so useful is the South African strategy to Russia that some speakers seriously suggested Russia was quite happy to let South Africa continue its present policies and had no desire to dominate South Africa.

For while Russia lost credibility in the rest of the world, it retained a foothold in Africa due to apartheid in South Africa

Apartheid made Africa seek military aid from Russia and its satellites against South Africa

This theory, however, has some extraordinary implications

It means that apartheid is a strategic disaster to the West as it gives Russia leverage in Africa

But it also means that apartheid is South Africa's guarantee of safety from Russian invasion

For if Russia wants apartheid in South Africa, then Russia would be reluctant to see apartheid destroyed

The overseas analysts, in turning South Africa's arguments upside down, may have gone a little too far. They may have given South Africa a reason to retain apartheid

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- (2) Similarly, one would expect a 100% increase in turnover to require increased facilities of R392 000 on fixed assets purchased seems reasonable (original cost R1 200 000). It purchased should have been financed out of long term capital, and additional working capital internally generated funds.
- (3) Not only was the necessary long term capital not raised but the company repaid the current course of the year thus worsening the position.
- (4) Funds generated by operations and available to finance additional working capital required (R551 000 less tax paid actually paid 40 000) plus cash on hand at beginning of the year. Additional working capital requirements were approximately R778 000 (stock 180, debtors advance 8, less creditors 240) giving shortfall of R147 000. If debtors were maintained say 125% of original level then working capital requirement would have been R448 000 less available for dividend.

Conclusion — on actual occurrence no dividend should have been paid. If debtors were kept a dividend at the same rate as the previous year could have been paid; in the circumstances of R200 000 is excessive in the extreme.

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Soldier hanged himself *She 4/9/81* (257)

Own Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — A Bloemfontein inquest magistrate found today that a 20-year-old national serviceman found hanging from railings in his cell in Tempe detention barracks on March 24

committed suicide.

Mr W Schagen found that Rifleman Philipus Lourens van Tonder died as a result of hanging.

After Rifleman van Tonder's mother, Mrs C A B Parkin of Vanderbijlpark, had told

Mr Schagen on July 3 that she held the Defence Force responsible for causing her son's death through negligence, he adjourned the court until today so that various persons could be called to give evidence.

Soldiers
die in
smash

RPM
5/9/87
254

FOUR National Servicemen were killed and two injured when the two leading vehicles in a military convoy were involved in a collision with a truck carrying fertilizer near Ottosdal, in the Western Transvaal yesterday.

A spokesman at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said the names of the dead and injured would be announced as soon as their next of kin had been notified.

Two unidentified civilians travelling in the truck were seriously injured. They were taken to hospital in Wolmaranstad.

The accident occurred about 5am on the road to Lichtenburg.

One serviceman who was "very seriously injured" was taken by helicopter to hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte. The other are in hospital in Ottosdal — Sapa

'Action' to fund S. Times 6/9/81 army

THE South African Army Foundation has launched a campaign to raise funds to build rest recreation and rehabilitation camps for soldiers of all races

Instead of going directly to the public the foundation has had the novel idea of inviting manufacturers to make and market products under a special Action label and then to donate 1c a litre, 1c a kilogram or 1c a R1 value of the product — or service businesses to donate 1c a R1 of service charges — to the foundation

Manufacturers and services operating in more than 100 goods and service categories ranging from after-shave lotions to wines have been invited by way of advertisements in national publications to join the foundation's Action scheme

Firms which want to take part in the scheme should apply to the South African Army Foundation at army headquarters in Pretoria for a brochure giving full details of the Action label scheme as well as an application form

Applications close at the end of this month. Action scheme organisers say that initial response has been encouraging and that a pilot project — the sale of Action oil in a supermarket chain — has been successful

Each application will be vet-

rest 254 camps

By Elizabeth Rouse

ted by the foundation with the emphasis on quality of products and services. All contributions will be payable to the foundation on a monthly basis.

Major-General George Meiring, chairman of the foundation, hopes that industry's response will be so enthusiastic that the scheme will be able to raise the needed multi-million funds required to build rest recreation and rehabilitation camps for soldiers and their families.

This type of facility is seen as essential to army morale in some countries — for instance the United States during the Vietnam war and Israel.

The camps will be for all races. Accommodation will not be entirely free — families can rent a bungalow for about R8 a day for instance.

Behind the secrecy shroud



Government's munitions manufacturer, the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor) is one of SA's biggest industrial undertakings. In terms of asset value (R1 200m)

it probably ranks second to Barlow Rand among the country's industrial giants

But the similarity with an ordinary commercial undertaking has some pretty clear limits. For example, the arms embargo requires Armcor to operate behind a legislatively enforced veil of secrecy and sometimes to use methods that might seem more appropriate to an intelligence service than an industrial undertaking. Even its files at the Companies Office, together with those of its subsidiaries are sealed.

Such secrecy is seldom desirable particularly in a government-owned undertaking which spends vast amounts of public money. Yet it must be said that Armcor is sensitive to the public right to know what is being done with its cash.

In a wide-ranging interview with the FM Armcor executive vice chairman John Maree (who is on secondment to Armcor from Barlow Rand) and members of his management team revealed many details of how Armcor operates. Details of arms procurement predictably remain secret.

When, at the request of the Prime Minister, the late P.W. Botha agreed to second Maree to Armcor in mid-1979 there were rumours all was not well at the arms manufacturer. Growing pains (assets had leaped from R200m in 1974 to close on R1 000m in 1979) and uninspired management were perceived as acute problems.

Maree whose appointment was part of PM P.W. Botha's drive to involve the private sector in attacking government's problems, is not the kind of executive who moves in with an entourage and changes structures from top to bottom.

He is however an advocate of Barlow Rand's own 'teamwork' approach to management. One must, he says, recognise and use the talent that lies to hand.

Highly goal and communications oriented he recalls that he spent his first months at Armcor simply finding out what was going on, attending meetings and identifying the important and effective people and looking for the problem areas.

He ended up gathering 20 top executives and in a series of working meetings in which they identified the main problems and set priorities. "The setting of objec-

tives is the finest way of motivating a team as it introduces a positive approach to problem solving.

He made some changes in the head office structure — particularly to involve personnel matters more closely in top management decisions. He also didn't hesitate to borrow outside experts — as for instance a top personnel man from a major corporation who now spends one day a week advising Armcor.

Maree seems happy with what has been achieved: 97% of budgeted output last year, a skilled manpower complement considerably greater than the number of unskilled workers and an accounts system that allows correctly documented invoices to be paid within seven days. As important has been the heavy private sector involvement, both at board and production levels in armaments production.

Some of SA's top industrialists serve on various group boards — and the main

Armcor board under Piet Marais, agricultural co-operative chairman and company director includes people like Chief of the Defence Force General Constand Viljoen (an ex officio member) and Director General of Finance Joop de Loor.

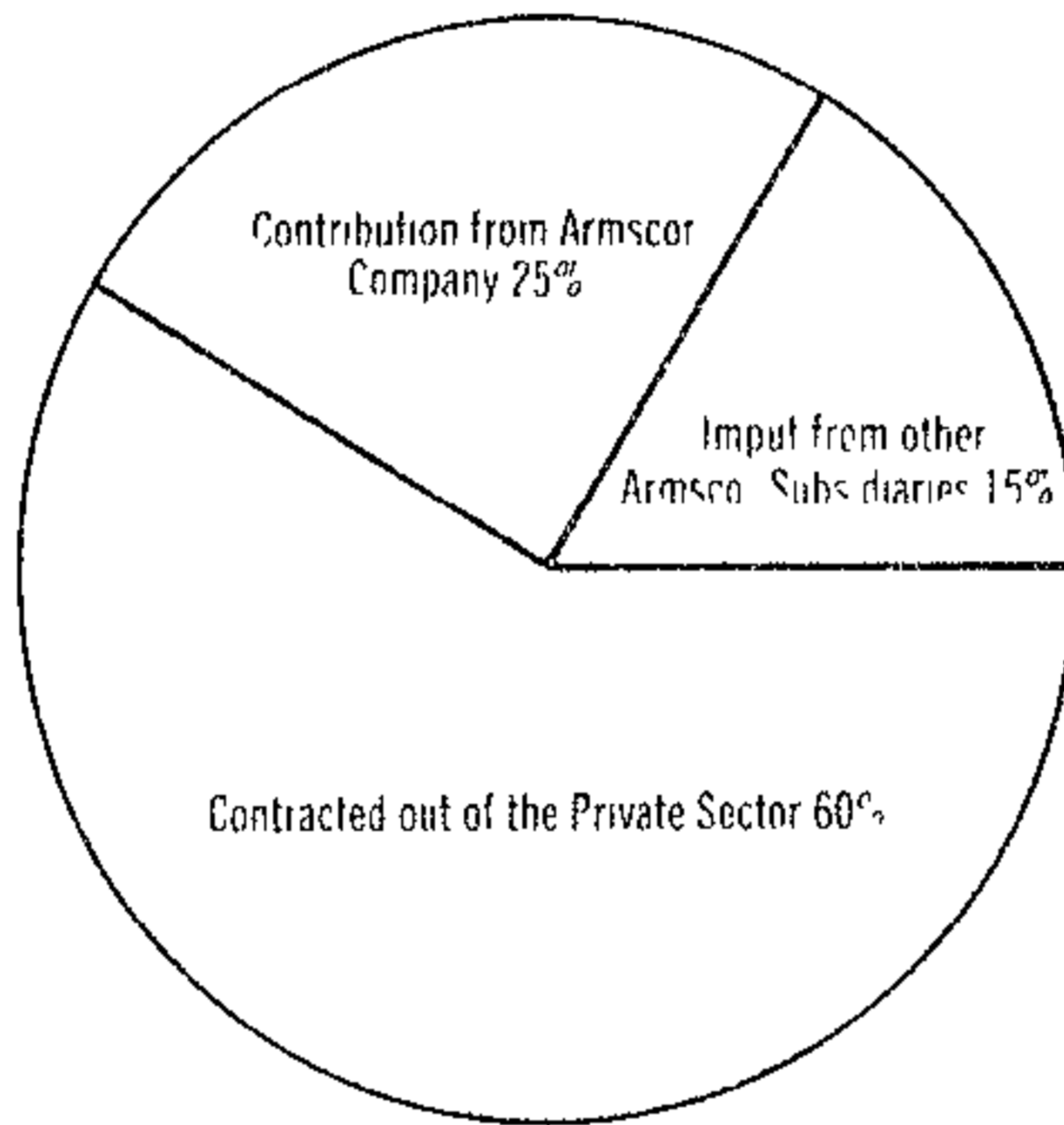
The basic task of Armcor is to manufacture or procure armaments as economically as possible to the requirements of the Defence Force.

Like the Defence Force itself, Armcor falls directly under the authority of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and is linked to the Defence Planning Committee which helps reconcile arms requirements with the financial, physical and technical possibilities of procurement or manufacture.

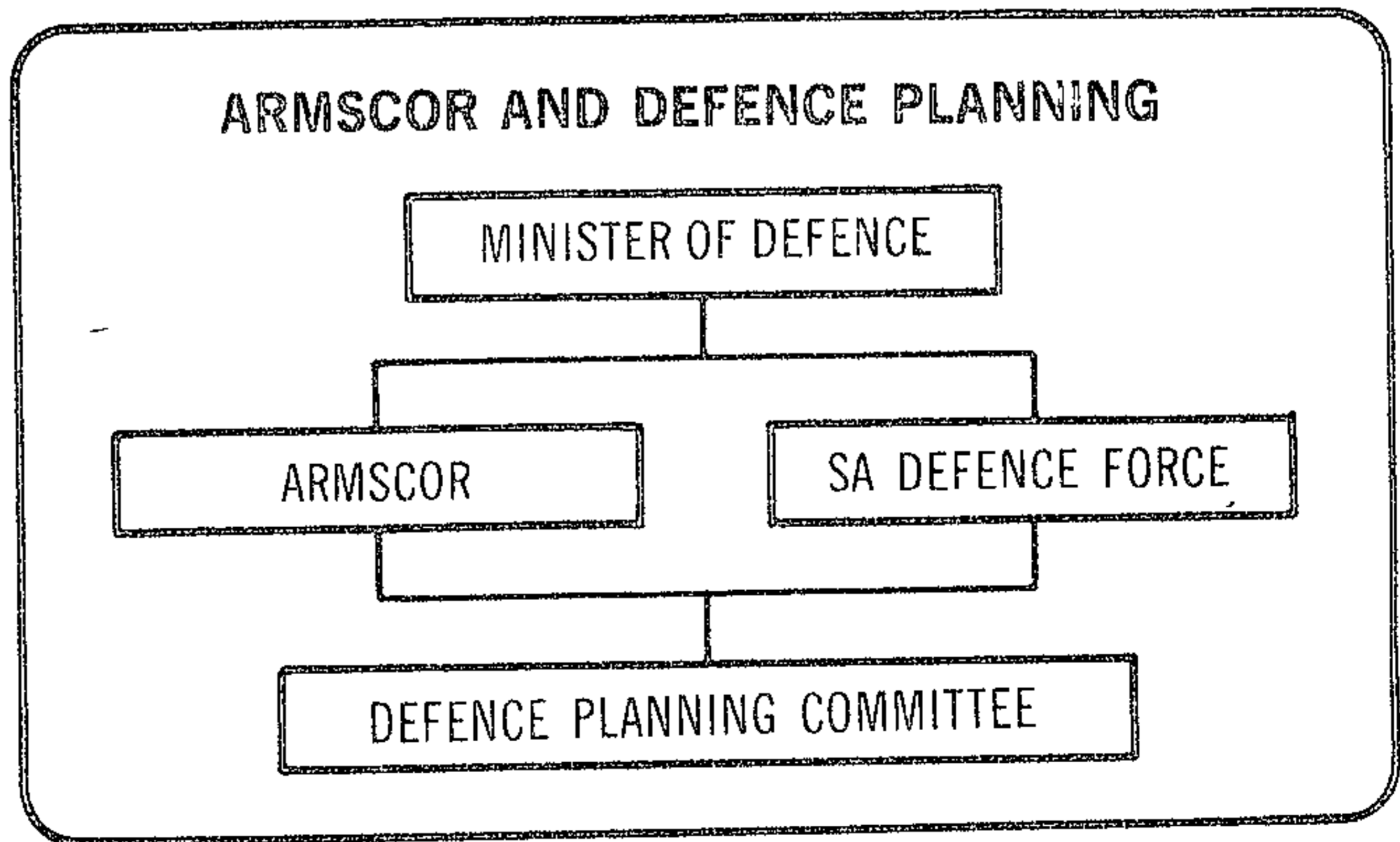
Maree and his team are sensitive to the charge that arms manufacture is non-productive and an unfortunate necessity. He points to the enormous technical and scientific benefits that sprang from America's space programme as an example of what can be achieved through apparently unproductive high technology programmes. In the same way, he says, Armcor has helped produce a large pool of manpower skilled in technologies new to the economy.

Armcor itself has about 29 000 employees, most of them skilled, while the total arms industry including the private sector probably employs about 90 000 — again mostly skilled.

Armcor's known production includes the manufacture of advanced combat aircraft, guided missiles, armour, heavy artillery and communications systems with their associated spin-offs into avionics, radar, advanced electronics, guidance systems, steel technology, ballistics, computer science and propellants. Thus the claim to be in the forefront of the introduction of



Contribution (by cost) to the output of a typical subsidiary



valuable new technology carries weight

Much of the new technology must of course, be imported from wherever it can be obtained. About 10% of Atlas Aircraft's staff, for instance, were recruited outside SA and they are concentrated in the high technology fields. The proportion of imported skills, however, is dropping as intensive formal and on-the-job training of South Africans takes place.

By no means all the technology and skills are imported. Armscor can boast major achievements in the electronics field and is a major supporter of research — in house through the CSIR and through universities and private research establishments.

The corporation is also a major trainer of skilled manpower. It has about 1 000 apprentices in training plus 250 "no strings attached" bursaries in high technology subjects. About 5 000 other workers undergo training courses in any year.

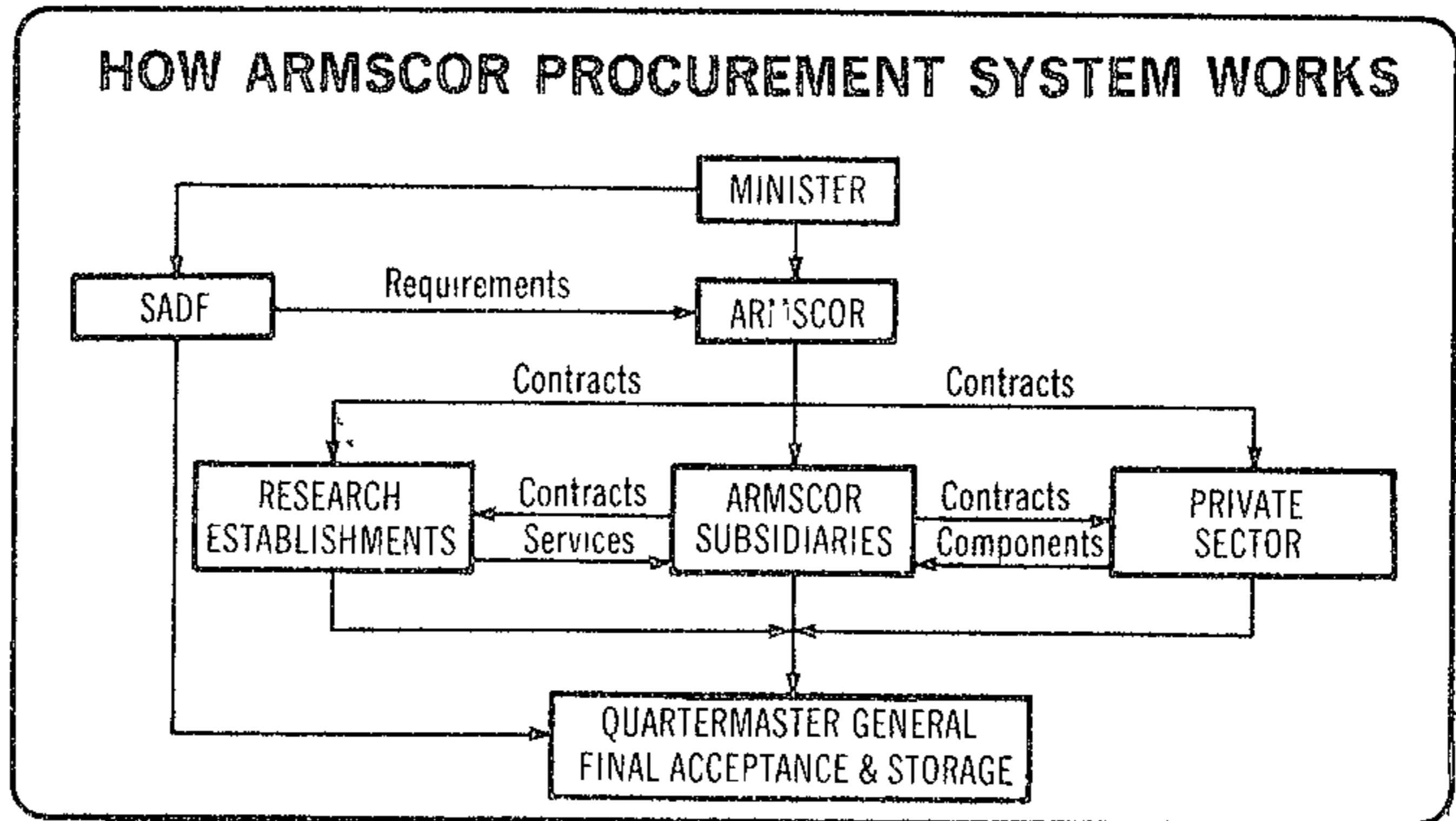
An example of what the corporation can achieve came last year when Armscor received the 'National Award' for achievement in engineering from the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies. The award was for the development of a South African air-to-air guided missile and of a 127mm artillery rocket system developed from but a considerable improvement on the Russian "Redeye Stalin Organ".

Armscor also contributes to the balance of payments by exporting arms although like so much of its activity this aspect is not discussed. All the corporation's officials will say is that the export programme is still "small". It is seen as important for the future, as a contribution to costs and to allow for the longest possible production runs. (Procurement elsewhere of weapons that cannot be made here is of course the most secret of all the corporation's activities.)

Maree is particularly proud of the fact that Armscor does not try to duplicate existing private sector production facilities — except on rare occasions when it is required by security considerations.

Up to 60% of the corporation's production (much of it in the form of components rather than finished products) is contract-

HOW ARMSCOR PROCUREMENT SYSTEM WORKS



ed out to the private sector as is much of the research. This partnership with private enterprise is seen as crucial to Armscor's efficiency.

In SA's circumstances it is probably not possible to have a wholly private armaments industry catering to government's needs. Thus the partnership between Armscor and the private sector seems a reasonable compromise.

Armscor's period of extremely rapid expansion is almost over. Between 1974 and 1981 its assets base grew from R200m to R1 200m and the number of employees from 12 000 to 29 000 — this in a highly capital-intensive field. This year it will deliver arms worth R1 400m.

As Maree points out, the growth was due to the need to install major production facilities to meet growing defence needs while under arms embargo. That phase is over. The last of the big new facilities are coming into production and further large capital expenditure is not now envisaged.

The corporation is entering what it calls a period of consolidation. But continuous expenditure in research and high technology to keep its products abreast of advances in weapons technology will still be needed. Armscor officials are confident this will be available to maintain standards of which they are clearly very proud.

Armscor is a creature of the unfortunate need to devote major resources to the production and procurement of weapons of war. Within that context and accepting that any judgment must be limited by the paucity of information available, it seems that Armscor is going about its affairs in an efficient and businesslike way.

Obviously a political solution to the problems which gave birth to Armscor would be preferable. That, of course, is at this time a remote prospect and it seems fair to suggest that SA is in the arms production business on a more or less permanent basis.

The fringe benefits of arms production are not inconsiderable. Spinoffs provide our economy with increased industrial sophistication through the skills and technology. Armscor and its suppliers have accumulated. That is only to be expected.

There are few who don't regret the need for an Armscor and the demands it makes on scarce national resources. And a greater effort to take the public into its confidence within limits would be welcome. But Armscor is an example of a successful blend of government and business endeavour under difficult circumstances. It is one that might be usefully emulated by other public undertakings.

6. Many studies have concentrated on the motivation of workers. How far do they apply to black industrial workers in South Africa?

5. Should management pay attention to the distinction between the so-called tribal-oriented and western-oriented blacks in industry? Discuss.

In a separate book, answer TWO of the following questions.

SECTION B: Managerial Perspectives on Black Relations in South Africa
Hector Njokweni

SOCIOLOGY (INDUSTRIAL): COURSE II (continued)

CT 7/9/81
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MPs praise for men on border

FIFTY-FOUR parliamentarians who have just returned from the operational area today reaffirmed their confidence in the Defence Force and in the welfare of the men serving on the border

Mr Rex Le Roux for the National Party, Mr Harry Schwarz for the Progressive Federal Party and Mr Vause Raw for the New Republic Party said in a combined statement

"It must be explicitly stated that this visit again underlines the fact that defence is not a party-political matter and is an occasion which reveals parliamentary party-political unanimity

"We parliamentarians are much impressed by the undiminished high morale, good equipment and motivated preparedness we came across at bases in the operational area

"Furthermore we can all feel happy about the physical and spiritual care of our soldiers. We can, with deep sincerity, relay our compliments and appreciation to all who are furthering this business of ensuring peace

"We trust that everyone at home will share our appreciation of the great work the Defence Force is doing — Sapa

Raw: Split police,

Army from PSA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday renewed his appeal for the police and Defence Force to be removed from the ambit of the Public Service Administration.

Speaking in committee on the State Administration Vote, he said the work of these two security services could not be equated with normal administrative jobs in the public service.

The staff shortage problem in the public service would not be solved "by throwing out a few crumbs" for young people to nibble at.

More than streamlining of the administration was necessary. The removal of red tape and the unnecessarily complicated system of government administration was required.

"What we need is more flexibility and not forced standardization."

The problems of the State administration were not going to be solved as long as public servants were tied to outmoded ideas.

Mr Raw said he did not agree with Mr A E Nothnagel (NP Innesdal) that public criticism of the administration was keeping young people out of the service, but believed rather it was the lower salaries and conditions of service.

He agreed with Mr Nothnagel that some of the burdens of the public sector should be taken over by the private sector. Instead of this happening, the public sector was becoming a "monstrous machine" of red tape and control, "regulating and dominating every field of our daily lives" — Sapa

Military unit for campuses requested

Overseas Correspondent
DURBAN — The SRC of the University of Natal in Durban and Port Elizabeth have been asked to consider the possibility of establishing a military unit on their campuses before February next year.

This move — which is expected to spark off a heated confrontation between leftwing and rightwing students — came after an approach to the university by the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Jannie Goldenberg.

Students and lecturers who have completed their basic training, but who are still required to attend camps, will be members of the unit.

In a memorandum to the SRCs and the coordination and liaison committees of the university, the Durban principal Professor N. D. Clarence said many students could

not attend the required camps because they clashed with the academic year.

For this reason, he said students found themselves with a minimum of eight years of service in the Citizen Force after graduation.

It is proposed that officers and NCOs should consist of those on the university staff who wish to serve, supplemented by Citizen Force and commando personnel, preferably with academic backgrounds.

In the memorandum Professor Clarence said the unit would enable students to satisfy their national service obligations in the minimum time with the minimum inconvenience.

It would also reduce the service commitment after graduation by the number of years the student was at university.

Para's plaster

cast defence

under attack

1. Do you find this justification could be justified? 25/10/1980

2. If the a) **THE DAY** after parabat lieutenant Johann Verster is alleged to have killed 14 Zwane clansmen in Msinga, a fellow brewer saw him descending some stairs "with ease" and no sign of any injury at the Dundee Drakensburg Administration Board Brewery r reasons for

Mr Louis Muller said Lieut Verster had completed a night shift at the brewery and was on his way out when he saw him about 8am on June 5, 1979, the Supreme Court in Maritzburg heard yesterday

3. What is b) "In my opinion the accused did not have any plaster on — he walked easily," Mr Muller said of capitalisation?

a) The defence claims Lieut Verster had his leg in a plaster cast on June 4, 1979 — the day on which he allegedly murdered 14 Zwane clansmen while shooting for the Sithole clan during a faction fight revenues

b) Mr Muller conceded that he had not actually seen whether Lieut Verster had plaster of paris on his leg ady

c) Dr George Slatter, a district surgeon, was called as an expert witness by the State asset chased

d) He said that if Lieut Verster had played golf only hours after having plaster of paris replaced on May 19, 1979, the plaster would have cracked applied?

4. To what t Verster played golf on May 19 with his leg in plaster The trial continues — Sapa

a) Dr Slatter said it was unusual for plaster of paris to be replaced in the first four

b) Self-constructed assets

c) Other (please specify)

5. Should interest be imputed on equity funds?

a) YES

b) NO

If YES, what basis/rate should be used?

Natal students

reject campus

military unit

Star 10/9/78!

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1978

DURBAN — The University of Natal's Students' Representative Council in Durban yesterday rejected unanimously the establishment of a university military unit.

The council resolved to approach the various university clubs and societies, the Academic Freedom Committee and the liaison committee so that they might form an opinion on the matter.

Academics would also be approached to oppose the move. If necessary a delegation would be sent to the university council to explain the students' position.

A motion rejecting the proposed unit was put forward by Mr Tim Cohen and seconded by Mr Murray Pitman.

Mr Cohen said it was a total contradiction to have some students serving

time in detention barracks because they were conscientious objectors while others served in a university military unit.

He had been a member of such a unit at the University of Pretoria and there was "no way that what the unit did, had anything to do with what we did at university."

The idea that it would be a specialised unit which would not be deployed on campus in times of civil unrest was ludicrous, he said. "There is no way the army can give such an assurance."

Seconding the motion, Mr Pitman said: "If we accept this proposal we will lose credibility with every progressive organisation in South Africa."

The SRC felt that a university military unit would severely damage relations with overseas universities and organisations, possibly preventing visits from their members.

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Robben Island

*3 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked
the Minister of Defence

- (1) For what purposes does the South African Defence Force intend to use Robben Island after the closing of the prison on the island

11/9/81

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- (2) whether the public will be allowed access to the island after such closing?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No final decision has yet been taken as to how the South African Defence Force will use the island
- (2) Access to the island by members of the public will be regulated in accordance with the general rules regarding admission to military bases

I felt like a traitor to SA — Westraad

By CHRIS OLCKERS

ARMY deserter Colin Westraad says he turned against his former colleagues in the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund because he did not want to be part of a group which was indirectly responsible for killing his friends on the border.

"I felt I was committing treason against myself, my family, friends and my country," he told the Rand Daily Mail in an exclusive interview.

"It was a terrible struggle with my conscience."

Mr Westraad, "fed up" with army life, fled South Africa in 1977 as a 17-year-old while doing his national service with the Medical Services Corps.

Mr Westraad shipped back into South Africa several times, then decided in 1980 to seek political asylum in the US.

He said "People might say that I am an opportunist by giving the documents to the Defence Force after deserting. But I'm prepared to do my time now, even if they call me up again."

He denied claims by Samraf director Don Morton that he had stolen the petty cash and that he had missed the organisation's most sensitive material in his raid on their Brooklyn offices three weeks ago.

Mr Westraad said "Samraf is broke. They haven't even got a petty cash float. Even if there was any cash, it would be like stealing from the poor."

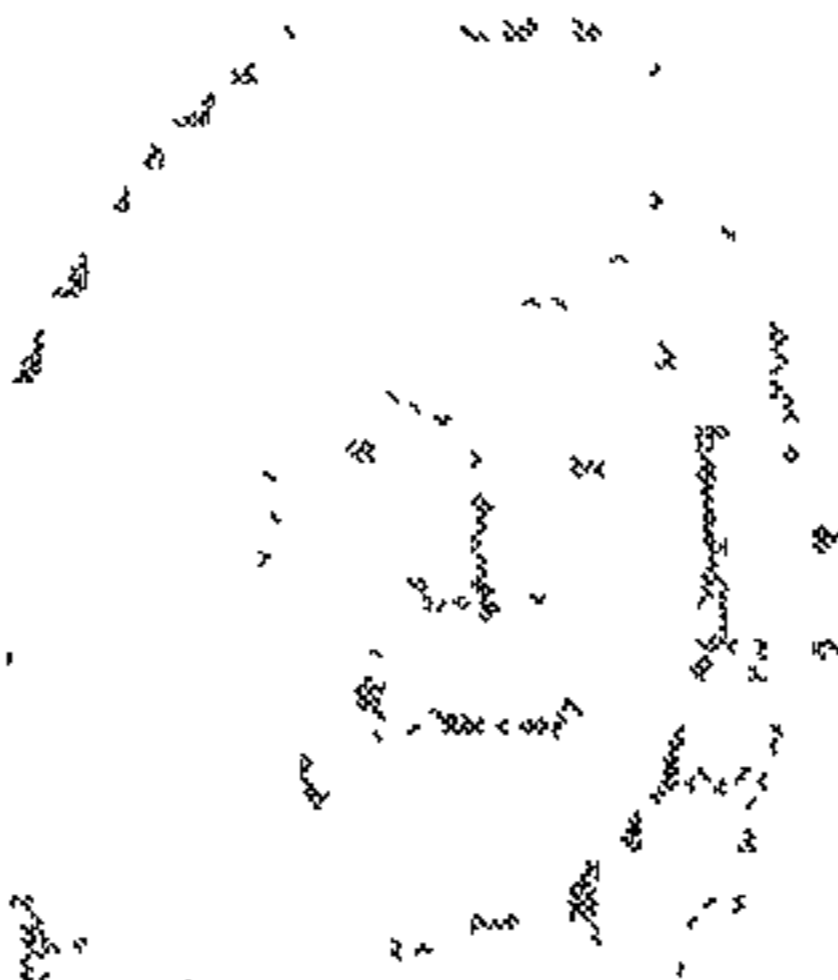
"As far as the documents are concerned, I know and they know that I removed everything of importance."

Although he worked for Samraf, he never agreed with them politically, he says.

"They had several communist links and they ran it on socialist lines. Everybody shared everything."

"Whatever money came in was first used to see to the needs of Samraf staff. Cheques often bounced and the rent was always two months late."

Mr Westraad was inter-



COLIN WESTRAAD
four years on the run

viewed by Richard Walker in New York the week before the burglary. He had made anti-South African statements as he did not want to alert Samraf.

He warned other would-be South African draft dodgers against going to Samraf for help and said living in New York was "10 times worse than any part of basic training."

Mr Westraad said "He will have a place to stay — if he is prepared to live in the bowels of Brooklyn."

"I love the good life. Because I stole documents as a means of returning home, I could be called an opportunist. But I did it for my country."

He added "I have been on the run for four years. When I ran, I never realised what the repercussions could be."

He said he would like to get back into music and horse riding.

He was drummer for the Johannesburg group "In Flight" before he fled the country.

"If the army calls me up, I will go willingly — I have been running for too long."

Mr Westraad first fled in 1977 after going AWOL from his base. He fled to England where he stayed for six months, then returned to the Republic.

He opened his own riding

school at Halfway House but military police found him in January 1979.

He gave himself up and was put in detention barracks. Before court-martial proceedings ended, he escaped again and went to Cape Town.

Then he fled to the US and went to San Diego where he had relatives.

To escape having to return to South Africa he decided to marry an American girl, but before the marriage could take place, he heard about Samraf.

He joined the organisation in San Francisco, but the urge to return to South Africa was too great and again he returned.

Fearing re-arrest by military police, he returned to the US in September 1980 and joined Samraf's Brooklyn head office, then asked them to apply for political asylum on his behalf.

He shared a flat with Samraf director Don Morton, a defrocked Methodist preacher who was named as a "ring-leader" in the Breyten Breytenbach conspiracy in 1976.

A Defence Force spokesman said yesterday that although Westraad had escaped while being court-martialled for desertion, he would not be prosecuted.

No civvies for objector

Star 14/9/81 Own Correspondent

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The application by conscientious objector Charles Yeats (25) about the wearing of civilian clothing in the detention barracks, Voortrekkerhoogte, has been dismissed by a Pretoria Supreme Court judge.

In a written judgment, Mr Justice G Gordon said these are matters of army discipline "over which this court has no jurisdiction. It stands to reason that the court has no basis for intervening in the matter of the type or colour of uniform to be worn by the applicant."

Yeats was sentenced to 12 months' detention in May after refusing to do national service on religious grounds.

Durban SRC accused of 'paranoia' over military unit

NM 14/9/81 (254)

Political Reporter

THE Natal University Students' Representative Council in Durban was 'paranoiac' to see sinister connotations in the formation of a military unit on campus, Mr Renier Schoeman, a former student at the university, said yesterday.

Mr Schoeman, who was appointed provincial secretary of the National Party in Natal last year after serving several years as Finance Minister Owen Horwood's secretary, said

he did not believe the decision was representative of the majority of students.

Mr Rodney Haxton, MPC, the regional director in the Durban and coastal area for the Progressive Federal Party, said he accepted the SRC had considered the issue intelligently.

He was open to persuasion about the proposal but believed politics and the military should be kept separate.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party and the party's spokesman

on defence, supported the formation of the unit.

The rejection by the SRC showed the body was 'more interested in demonstrating its radicalism than representing the interests of students'.

Mr Schoeman, in a statement made in his capacity as a former Natal University student, rejected the SRC's suggestion that a university military unit would result in the student body losing credibility with progressive organisations in South Africa.

Yeats to hear fate of his clothes today

By JOUBERT MALHERBE
Mall Reporter

THE Pretoria Supreme Court will rule today on whether the military authorities should be ordered to return civilian clothing taken from conscientious objector Charles Yeats, currently serving a 12-month sentence at the Voortrekkerhoogte Detention Barracks

Mr Justice Gordon is also expected to rule whether Yeats — who has refused to don a brown military overall since his conviction in April this year — should be allowed to wear a non-military blue overall

Yeats was sentenced to one year after he refused to report for military service last July

According to affidavits, Yeats' civilian clothing was removed shortly after his conviction and he was kept in his cell wearing only a pair of physical training shorts

After he brought the urgent application in May, Yeats was given a blue overall to wear, pending the outcome of the application

In another affidavit, Yeats said that the DB doctor had examined him after his clothing was removed and had found that Yeats' body temperature had dropped and that he was in danger of hyperventilating.

Fatal error

The military authorities refused to give Yeats a blue overall and described the giving of blue overalls to two former conscientious objectors as a "fatal error".

Blue overalls are only given to "recognised" conscientious objectors such as Jehovah's Witnesses

At the Supreme Court hearing in August, Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, for Yeats, asked Mr Justice Gordon — who suspended judgment — to order the military authorities to allow Yeats to wear a blue overall for the rest of his detention

This request was made as an amendment to the original urgent application by Yeats that his civilian clothing be returned to him

Mr J P Roux, SC, for the Defence Force, said there was no legal basis for the relief sought by Yeats and said it was clear from letters written by Yeats, which were intercepted by the Army, that they were going to "have trouble with this man".

Mr Justice Gordon said at the hearing that Yeats was not a "perverse man but someone who is acting because of deeply held beliefs". He added that he would deal with the matter more leniently than he would have in the case of someone who was "wilfully perverse"

The army has refused to allow Yeats to attend the proceedings

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returns would be the interest cost

I would also like to add that there are those who feel that
acceptance of either the proprietary or entity theory of
ownership equity is not fundamental to the issue of imputing
equity interest, and that one may accept the one theory with-
out accepting the proposed treatment of the interest charge
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Conscientious objector's case dismissed by judge

THE defence authorities had not acted illegally when they removed the civilian clothing from conscientious objector Charles Yeats and kept him almost naked in a cell, a Pretoria Supreme Court judge ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice G Gordon dismissed the application by Yeats that the military authorities be ordered to return his clothing. The judge said the court could not order the military authorities to issue a non-military blue uniform to Yeats.

Yeats, who was sentenced to one year's detention in May this year for failing to report for military service last year, had consistently refused to put on a brown military overall — the standard detention-barrack attire.

The ruling by Mr Justice Gordon was immediately attacked sharply by the South African Council of Churches who said that Yeats' case was one "of persecution, in fact torture, within the SADF".

The Rev Rob Robertson, convenor of the SACOC's commission on violence and non-violence, said the SADF had left Yeats the choice between freezing to death and going against his conscience and his Christian beliefs.

"Looked at in another way, he is being tortured by exposure to force him to renounce his faith and submit to SADF requirements," he said.

Unlike Jehovah's Witnesses — whom the SADF recognised as "genuine" conscientious objectors — Yeats had indicated at his court martial that he was willing to do an alternative form of non-military national service.

This point of view of Yeats' and of two other conscientious objectors, Richard Steele and Peter Moll, who have both served terms in DB, was

financial statement of the subsidiary of interest than can be capital-
he interest actually incurred by

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

ported by the NG Ker's mouth-piece, Die Kerkbode, Mr Robertson said.

Mr Steele and Mr Moll were allowed to wear blue uniforms during their periods of detention after General Magnus Malan, then chief of the SADF, decided that they should be recognised as conscientious objectors.

In earlier affidavits Brigadier C J Pretorius, former director of military law, was quoted as having said that this concession granted to Mr Steele and Mr Moll was a "fatal error".

The effect of the judgment against Yeats' application was that the "barbaric process" of depriving Yeats of his clothing could continue, Mr Robertson said.

It was now clear that Yeats was caught in a net of laws and regulations that made no provision for his beliefs — even though those beliefs were recognised by almost all churches as valid conscientious positions.

"I hope that Christian people who head the Government and the SADF will now move to amend the Defence Act, and to grant interim relief to Yeats who has courageously undergone his trial by ordeal," Mr Robertson said.

The judge said there was no legal basis justifying Yeats' refusal to remove his civilian clothing and to wear the military dress provided.

He added that it would be a serious breach of discipline for a serviceman to refuse to wear military dress without lawful reason. "It would be unthinkable for an army to function properly on such a basis."

Discipline

The type or colour of uniform or overall to be worn by Yeats in DB was a matter of army discipline over which the court had no jurisdiction, Mr Justice Gordon said.

He dismissed the application with costs but said that he would not allow the costs of two counsels.

Mr R K R Zeiss, SC, appeared for Yeats and Mr J P Rour, SC, appeared for the SADF.

Yesterday the defence authorities would not say whether the non-military blue overall given to Yeats pending the outcome of his application, had already been taken from him.

A spokesman said only that Yeats would not be treated any differently from anyone serving a sentence in DB.

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unconsolidated subsidiaries, and

TAB 9
ROWS: CATEGORIES OF MARITAL
COLUMNS: CATEGORIES OF SEX
CONTROL: RESIDENT = COMMUTER

	MALE	COUNT	PCOL
NEVER	100.00	COUNT	PCOL
MARRIED	100.00	COUNT	PCOL
TOTAL	100.00	COUNT	PCOL
OTHER	100.00	COUNT	PCOL
MISSING	100.00	COUNT	PCOL

Military liaison to resume

Sta 17/9/81

(254)

By John D'Oliviera

WASHINGTON — The United States and South Africa will shortly "normalise" their military attaché relationship — a relationship which was spectacularly disrupted by the 1978 spyplane incident.

In the wake of the South African Government's disclosure that the American Ambassador's aircraft was being used for "spying," two American military attachés in South Africa were expelled. Immediately the Carter Ad-

ministration expelled two of the South African military attachés in Washington.

Since then both countries have found it difficult to maintain the necessary military liaison with reduced staffs.

Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, told members of the House of Representatives subcommittee on Africa yesterday that the situation was being "normalised" and that both countries were selecting the necessary military personnel.

Eglin warns on military option

Agus 18/9/81 (254)

Parliamentary Staff

RECENT events in southern Angola, and at the United Nations, were likely to make the finding of a formula for internationally recognised independence for South West Africa more difficult, Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said in the Assembly yesterday.

During the debate on the Foreign Affairs vote, Mr Eglin said the continuing violence and terrorism in South West Africa and the recent South African incursion into southern Angola had undoubtedly 'sharpened animosities'

'At the same time it could strengthen the ten-

dency towards the military option to the disadvantage of the political one,' he said.

Any military operation involving the movement of military forces into the territory of a neighbouring state had political and foreign policy implications

It was vital that such implications be carefully assessed and weighed up against the military implications before such an operation was undertaken

As a country became more militarised there was always a danger that military persons tended to assume a dominant position in the corridors of

power, and the military component in Government decision-making tended to increase in importance

Mr Eglin asked the Minister whether he was satisfied that in all decisions affecting relations with South Africa's neighbours the foreign affairs factor was given proper weight alongside the military one

Mr Eglin said independence for South West Africa seemed to be 'as elusive as ever', and the longer it took the greater the danger of Soviet involvement in Southern Africa

Mr Eglin asked whether the Government was still committed to achieving

an internationally recognised independence settlement in South West Africa, and to what extent the Government still saw Resolution 435 as the basis for a settlement

The deterioration in relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe was of particular concern. Between them the two countries held the key to progress and stability in the region

The Minister should make 'every endeavour' to arrange a summit meeting between the prime ministers of both countries

'The situation calls for an act of statesmanship on both sides of the Limpopo,' he said

2 INCOMING MATERIAL CONTROL

A comprehensive "Goods Received Inspection System" must be designed which will insure that all raw materials, components, sub-assemblies, etc., which enter the factory, meet the required quality acceptance standards. Incoming material control may also be applied to items that are produced in one area of the plant and used in another area or department of the same plant. The establishment of acceptance criteria for all components, parts, and materials involves the design of sampling plans and procedures to provide protection at the most economical level.

The AQL (Acceptance Quality Level) will be agreed between supplier and user prior to the commencement of operations, and may require review at a later stage as a result of supplier performance.

3 PRODUCT CONTROL

Product control involves setting standards for the various production stages in order to measure and evaluate any departures from the specification. This will insure that corrective action is taken before any serious quality problem is allowed to develop. Allowing sub-standard quality products to be released to customers can lead to serious problems in after-sales reliability and a possible loss of both further orders and customer goodwill.

4 SPECIAL PROCESS STUDIES

These studies are in the form of special investigations, tests, and experiments, aimed at identifying major causes of quality problems or defective problems. The control or elimination of these causes may require product and process modification which in turn can affect production costs.

Return of attaches not sign of support from US

Pretoria, Feb. 10. The decision to "normalize" the military attaché relationship between the United States and South Africa should not be seen as a sign that America was prepared to stand up and be counted where South Africa was concerned.

Officers are being trained to resume attaché posts in the American Embassy in Pretoria, replacing three air force attaches expelled early in 1979 following accusations of spying.

Shortly after this, the Carter Administration responded by asking two of the three South African attaches to leave Washington.

The timing of yesterday's decision, coming so

soon after the United States' failure to condemn the recent raid into Angola, has raised eyebrows on several quarters.

Diplomatic sources in Pretoria today stressed that there was no special significance in the negotiations on exploring ways

to create a more constructive relationship between the two countries, began at least six months ago.

Negotiations came to a head when the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pi. Botha visited Washington and spoke to General Haig.

The American refusal to

condemn South Africa over the recent raid into Angola was met by fierce criticism from many sources, especially the Nato allies. It was however emphasised today that no criticism on the move to reinstate the military attaches had been received.

It was pointed out that all the members of the Western contact group had military representatives in South Africa.

It is not known how many attaches are being trained for the posts but it is expected they will not take up their positions for at least two months.

A Defence spokesman in Pretoria declined to comment on the move.

MADISON ACADEMIC COMPUTING CENTRE
BASIC HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS

TAB 9-1
COLUMNS..... CATEGORIES OF MAIZE

*	*	DAILY	75	*	*	WEEK	1	*	*	LT MONTH	1	*	*	TOTAL	79
*	*	94.94	*	*	*	2.53	*	*	*	1.27	*	*	*	100.00	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

TAB 9-2
COLUMNS..... CATEGORIES OF GREENS

*	*	DAILY	2	*	*	2X WEEK	9	*	*	LT MONTH	13	*	*	TOTAL	79
*	*	2.53	*	*	*	11.39	*	*	*	16.46	*	*	*	100.00	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

TAB 9-3
COLUMNS..... CATEGORIES OF STARCH

*	*	DAILY	38	*	*	2X WEEK	3	*	*	LT MONTH	14	*	*	TOTAL	78
*	*	48.72	*	*	*	3.85	*	*	*	10.26	*	*	*	100.00	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

TAB 9-4
COLUMNS..... CATEGORIES OF MILK

*	*	DAILY	11	*	*	2X WEEK	2	*	*	LT MONTH	14	*	*	TOTAL	100
*	*	14.67	*	*	*	2.67	*	*	*	18.67	*	*	*	100	*
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

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SA can now

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Star 18/9/81

254 ~~160~~

ammo needs

Armcor was now able to supply the entire ammunition needs of the South African Defence Force, the chairman of the corporation, Commandant P G Marais, said in Pretoria today.

He was speaking at the official opening of the last phase in an expansion programme by Pretoria Metal Pressings, an Armcor subsidiary.

Commandant Marais said 141 different types of ammunition required by the army, air force and navy, could now be manufactured in South Africa

No country in the world could be totally self-sufficient in armament production

In the case of ammunition South Africa had set a goal to become totally self-sufficient because regular import of ammunition in a clandestine way was virtually impossible, Commandant Marais said

Ammunition was an expendable product which had to be replaced continuously

It had become clear with the adoption of the arms embargo against South Africa by the United Nations that the most vulnerable aspect of the supply of armaments to the Defence Force was ammunition.

The current expansion would be the penultimate Arms or ammunition plan to be officially put into operation.

This brought Armcor to the end of an important expansion phase

R628-million which had been spent on expansion of Armcor's facilities since the introduction of the UN arms embargo would have been spent on other projects had South Africa had the choice.

Survival

But the armament factories established since 1977 would stand as a monument to South Africa's will to survive

"These factories will be in production for several generations and long-term financing has therefore been utilised so that the next generation will also contribute towards repayment of the investment, Commandant Marais said

He said that during the recent Operation Protea in Angola ammunition worth millions of rands had been used

Equipment losses, however, could be counted in "mere thousands of rands."

The R90-million extension to the small-arms ammunition plant at Pretoria Metal Pressings was completed in 30 months

The plant officially opened today was able to manufacture the most sophisticated types of rapid-fire ammunition used by any Defence Force in the world, Commandant Marais said — Sapa

THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 1981

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

**Western Cape: Blacks employed by
Defence Force/statutory bodies**

110ms 7 Q C 17197 (256)
394 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

15/9/81
(a) How many Blacks are employed in the Western Cape by (i) the South African Defence Force and (ii) statutory bodies for which he is responsible and (b) what is the estimated average figure in respect of each such category for the preceding period of 10 years?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) (i) Personnel statistics with regard to the South African Defence Force are classified information
- (ii) Armscor has 8 Black men in its employ
- (b) The average figure for Armscor over the past 10 years is 4 Black men

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ARMSCOR was now able to supply the total ammunition needs of the South African Defence Force, the chairman of the corporation, Comdt P G Marais, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was speaking at the official opening of the last phase in an expansion programme by Pretoria Metal Pressings, an Armscor subsidiary.

Comdt Marais said 141 different types of ammunition required by the army, air force and navy could now be manufactured in South Africa.

No country could become 100% self-sufficient in the production of armaments, he said.

Even the biggest powers like the United States and Russia would always be dependent on imports.

"In the case of ammunition, however, the goal was set to become 100% self-sufficient because the regular imports of ammunition in a clandestine way is virtually impossible," Comdt Marais said.

Expendable

Ammunition was an expendable product which had to be replaced continuously.

The best weapons system and the most efficient fighting forces in the world could be brought to a complete standstill through a lack of ammunition.

It had become clear with the adoption of the UN arms embargo against South Africa that the most vulnerable aspect of the supply of armaments to the Defence Force was ammunition.

The R628-million spent on expanding Armscor's facilities since the arms embargo would have been spent on other projects if South Africa had had the choice.

But the armament factories established since 1977 would stand as a monument to South Africa's will to survive.

"These factories will be in production for several generations, and long-term financing has therefore been utilised so that the next generation will also contribute towards repayment of the investments," Comdt Marais said.

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Millions

During Operation Protea in Angola, ammunition worth millions of rands had been used, while equipment losses had cost only a few thousand rand.

The R90-million extension to the small-arms ammunition plant at Pretoria Metal Pressings was completed within 30 months, while the new rapid-fire ammunition plant took only 22 months to reach production.

The plant was now able to manufacture the most sophisticated types of rapid-fire ammunition used by any defence force in the world.

Mr John Maree, chairman of PMP and executive vice-chairman of Armscor, said the rapid-fire production complex was the biggest pre-constructed concrete structure in the southern hemisphere.

The total cost of the expansion programme was R176-million. — Sapa.

PFP at odds over defence

S. Tubome 254
20/9/81
Political Correspondent

THE caucus of the Progressive Federal Party spent two hours this week in intense discussion of party differences relating to defence.

The discussions were held on the eve of the debate on the defence vote in Parliament on Thursday and were caused by discontent some PFP members felt about a statement issued by the party's defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz.

The statement was made jointly with members of the National and New Republic parties on September 7 following a visit to the operational area by 54 MPs at the tail end of the South African invasion of Angola.

Mr Lex le Roux of the National Party, Mr Schwarz, and Mr Vause Raw of the NRP told Sapa: "This visit again underlines that defence is not a party political matter and reveals parliamentary and party political unanimity.

"We are much impressed by the undiminished high morale, good equipment and motivated preparedness we came across at bases in the operational area.

"Furthermore we can all feel happy about the physical and spiritual care of our soldiers. We can, with deep sincerity, relay our compliments and appreciation to all who are ensuring peace.

"We trust that everyone at home will share our appreciation of the great work the

PFP members who were unhappy with the statement felt that it overemphasised the military component.

The differences which were those of emphasis in the caucus this week, were those of emphasis rather than principle.

Party sources point out that young people are increasingly regarding the defence force as the military wing of the National Party and are critical of it.

They feel that while the PFP stands for effective military action against those who seek to overthrow the country by force, even South Africa's generals have warned that the solution is 80 percent political and only 20 percent military.

The sources say that Mr Schwarz's joint statement did not emphasise the political changes needed and that this could lead to the alienation of young people.

It was as a result of this feeling that the caucus decided to discuss the matter at its meeting on Wednesday. It is understood that some of the party's new MPs had also asked for guidance on specific defence policy issues.

PFP sources said Mr Schwarz gave the caucus a 45-minute briefing on his defence portfolio. This was followed by one-and-a-quarter hours of general discussion. The discussions were apparently held in a good spirit.

Mr Schwarz would not comment this week. However, he will be the main speaker for his party in Thursday's debate.

HQ move

denied

Star 22/9/81
by SADF

(254)
Pretoria Bureau

The South African Defence Force is definitely not planning to move its headquarters to Wonderboom, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today.

He dismissed a report in Hoofstad yesterday that the SADF intended moving from the old DHQ Building in Potgieter Street as being "totally unfounded".

While being reluctant to be specific about what the huge site in Wonderboom was being used for, he said it was to house a new military base.

The SADF has bought several thousand hectares in the Buffelsfontein, Klipdrif, Murrayhill and Walmansthal areas, and construction work is already well underway.

Roads have been improved and a R18-million contract awarded to Savage and Lovemore for a water reticulation system.

The report yesterday also alleged that the whole army base at Voortrekkerhoogte would be shifted to Wonderboom. This was also denied.

Residents in Wonderboom are also in the dark. Very few people even know it is the SADF doing the building.

Question standing over from Friday, 1
September 1981

MONS 8 Patrolling of borders
QC 472-3 23/9/81 (254)
5 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

- (1) Whether any representations in regard to maintaining and patrolling the borders between South Africa and neighbouring states have been made to his Department by the South African Agricultural Union, if so, what was (a) the nature of the representations and (b) his response thereto,
- (2) whether any action is anticipated as a result of such representations, if so, what action?

473

WEDNESDAY, 23

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES

- (1) No The Eastern Cape Agricultural Union submitted such representation in respect of the Transkei border
 - (a) That the existing border be retained,
a new fence be erected,
the fence be patrolled regularly,
and
border police posts be erected at strategic places
 - (b) The representations were referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information
- (2) Negotiations with the Transkeian Government are in progress
In addition it may be mentioned that the South African Agricultural Union recently informed me about problems experienced by farmers in the border areas which it planned to discuss with other Ministers.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING
TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (GA), (k), (n); s.9, s.10(1) (w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 T.1523
		Double Tax Agreements	s.108 and peruse double tax agreements noted below with emphasis on articles 11, 12	Chapter 27 (skim)	Summarised	
17 August	18					
24 August	19					

Defence budget debate today

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The potential for a major east-west conflict in Southern Africa is expected to be one of the main topics today when Parliament debates the country's record defence budget of R2,7 billion.

South Africa's pre-emptive strike against Angola in Operation Protea, which sparked off a worldwide controversy, and a recent speech by US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, in Honolulu are expected to figure prominently in the debate.

Dr Crocker spoke about the Soviet presence in Africa through 'surrogate Cuban forces and the Southern African region as a 'cockpit of conflict'.

The Defence Force's potential as a medium for 'change' in

South Africa is also expected to be discussed by the chief Opposition spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, who is likely to outline his party's attitude towards the Defence Force.

There have been differences in the Progressive Federal Party recently about the manner in which Mr Schwarz supported the operation into Angola during which an estimated 1 000 members of Swapo's fighting force were killed along with Russian advisers and Angolan militia.

Other questions likely to be raised are conditions in certain camps and detention barracks, where the Wit Kommando obtained its Defence Force arms from and why certain men have to spend more time on border duty than others.

The debate is expected to last two days



The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

- Foreign Companies/
 - Foreign Transactions
 - S.W.A. Income
 - Walvis Bay Residents
 - N.R.S.T.
 - N.R.T.I.
 - Foreign Exchange
 - U.K. Imputation System
- S.I definition of 'South African Company', 'Republic', 'territory', 'definition of 'permanent establishment' in various DTA's ; ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B.
- Handout on U.K. Imputation System
- T.1423
T.1430
8.9

2-year national service

CT 25/9/81 Political Staff

254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has squashed rumours that national service is to be extended to three years instead of two.

Replying to the Defence Budget debate yesterday, General Malan said: "There is no truth in the rumour that the initial service period will be increased to three years. It stays at two years."

Earlier in his reply, General Malan said there was a full investigation going on into the system of national service. Several members had raised the issue of attending camps and bringing about some relief. He asked them to be patient till early next year because it was a complex matter.

"I want to repeat that we must weigh up the greater pressure on our human resources because of the escalating threat against the needs of the economy, the social drawbacks and other factors.

"It needs a balanced and responsible approach and I hope to inform members fully on this next session."

Members of navy's Indian unit had been assaulted, says officer

Trainees NM 25/9/81 (254) ~~118~~ 'taunted'

By Mariah Vengtas

TRAINEES from SA's Jalsena, the Indian unit of the South African Navy based at Salisbury Island were at times 'taunted' or physically assaulted when they walked in the street dressed in uniform, their commanding officer, Cdr Ian Manning, disclosed yesterday.

He told leaders of the Indian community who visited the naval training base that while this happened occasionally when trainees were allowed to go home over weekends, he was not aware of any form of racial discrimination against Indian trainees on the island.

'I have been here four years now and I've not yet received any complaints or racial discrimination in my unit,' he told the community leaders who were invited to the training base to see the role of Indians in the South African Defence Force.


Cdr Manning said it appeared that the people responsible for such action against his men were from a small minority in the Indian community who for political reasons were against members of the community joining the navy.

'However, it is pleasing to note that 80 percent of the Indian community is fully behind us,' he said.

Community leaders, including two local members of the President's Council, Mr Pat Poovalingam and Mr Mamoo Rajab, were taken on a guided tour of the base as part of 'Operation Shopwindow' designed to display the activities of Indians in the Defence Force.

He said the current strength of the unit was 295 men, made up of 202 volunteer national servicemen, 21 apprentices — trained at the M L Sultan Technikon — 57 staff members and 15 bandmen.

'Indians make, on average, 10 percent of the crew of the



TWO trainees tackle the assault course. Among the guests were President's Council members Mr Mamoo Rajab, third left, and Mr Pat Poovalingam, seventh from left.

Exchange of POWs suggested

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
Mr Harry Schwarz suggested yesterday that South Africa negotiate an exchange of sapper John van der Mescht, held in Angola, for Angolan soldiers held after the recent raid into that country.

Mr Schwarz, chief Opposition defence spokesman, said during the defence debate that Sapper Van der Mescht, who had been in captivity since 1978, should be brought home.

"We are not at war with Angola and, at the right moment and in the right circumstances their soldiers should be returned. No doubt an exchange might be negotiated."

'Testify'

Mr Schwarz said this would bring Sapper Van der Mescht home, while the Angolan Fapla soldiers would return to "testify to the falseness of the propaganda" about South Africa's treatment of prisoners.

He said the captured Russian Warrant Officer Pstretsov, would doubtless also be returned home "if he wants to go" and that negotiations for this could also ensure the return of Sapper Van der Mescht.

○ The Cape Times defence correspondent reports that a number of Fapla soldiers were brought back to SWA/Namibia for medical treatment after being seriously injured during fighting in Angola.

They are not however, regarded as prisoners by the South African Defence Force.

Onslaught against SA intensifying — Malan

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
23/7/66

The onslaught against South Africa was intensifying, with a second front being opened, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here yesterday.

The next five years were going to be the most crucial in history for South Africa's survival, he said.

General Malan, who was speaking on the Defence Vote for the first time since becoming minister, paid tribute to his predecessor the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

He said Mr Botha's vision during his 15 years as Minister of Defence had made it possible to pluck the fruits of successes such as the re-

vent Operation Protea in Angola, where 94 percent of the arms used by the SADF were locally-manufactured.

It was of no use to South Africa to have a buoyant and growing economy without the means to defend itself against aggression, he said.

"South Africa is entering a very dangerous phase where the threat against her is escalating."

Dominating Africa was an intium target of the communist goal of world domination articulated by Stalin in 1924 and subsequently repeated on numerous occasions by President Leonid Brezhnev.

"But South Africa has now been openly identified as

The countries to the north had been brought down in what was known as the "salami tactic" of "domino theory".

"It means that you get eaten bit by bit," the minister said.

"The next five years will be of crucial importance for the survival of South Africa, and our actions constitutionally, economically and diplomatically will be of great significance."

The South African ANC had direct links with the Communist Party and was geared to overthrow the political order in South Africa.

I want to predict that as sociological and other ad-

justments are made in South Africa, the intensity of the onslaught will be stepped up and the efforts increased in creating the climate for revolution," he said.

The nature of the targets would change from hard targets to soft ones and the man in the street would have to steel himself.

"The enemy is opening a second front with conventional capability, as in Angola where a safe haven for operations is created."

"The tension within and the pressure on South Africa is going to be increased by an onslaught that is aimed at overturning the democratic

order as represented by Parliament," he said.

The task of the Defence Force was to

- Maintain the security of the Republic from outside aggressors by every possible means

- Protect the Republic from internal revolution

- Assist in drawing every population group into the maintenance of law and order

- Ensure the security and maintenance of essential services and installations

- Ensure South Africa's continued self-sufficiency in weaponry and defence material — Sapa

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MP: Neutral army is vital

Ct 25/9/81 (254)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The Progressive Federal
Party member for Constan-
tia, Mr Roger Hulley, drew
flak in the House yesterday
when he warned that he
would not support a defence
force that was not politically
neutral

If the Defence Force ever
became the military wing of
the National Party it would
"split the country from top
to bottom", he said

This led to Mr Brian Page
(NRP Umhlanga) challenging
the chief defence spokesman
of the Progressive Federal
Party, Mr Harry Schwarz, to
repudiate those within his
party who described the De-
fence Force as the military
wing of the NP

Mr Hulley said the apart-
heid policies of the govern-
ment played a major part in
sucking communism into
South Africa

"I would rather cut out my
own tongue than persuade a
young man to risk his life to
uphold the apartheid poli-
cies of the National Party

"We in the PFP have re-
peatedly said we are impla-
cably opposed to violence,
that we support the concept
of a strong defence force as
a shield against the politics
of violence

"We support the concept
of a strong shield behind
peaceful change because we
recognize that security and
stability is essential in a
period of transition

"But this shield must be
politically neutral if it is to
command broad support

"The defence force must
be the servant of the State
and of all its people, or else
it might itself help to fuel
the fires of revolution"

Mr Page referred to a view
attributed to Progressive
Federal Party sources, in a
recent article in a Natal
Sunday newspaper

The article concerned al-
leged unhappiness within
the PFP over Mr Schwarz's
statements after a recent vis-
it to the operational area

It is said there was "un-
happiness" about the "over-
emphasis of the military
component" and that more
and more young people were
coming to view the SADF as
"the military wing of the
National Party"

Mr Page said this was a
disturbing statement and a
corruption of the morale of
South Africa's youth

"I expect an unequivocal
statement from the member
for Yeoville (Mr Schwarz),
particularly that the SADF
is not the military wing of
the National Party," he said

The leader of the NRP, Mr
Vause Raw, offered the min-
ister the "unconditional sup-
port" of his party to the de-
fence budget

"I think South Africa can
be grateful that it is not
more," he said

Mr Raw praised the ac-
tions of the Defence Force
during "Operation Protea",
saying it had shown clearly
what the Republic could do
to any aggressor not backed
by the support of interna-
tional forces — Sapa



Parliament

Govt urged to keep politics out of Defence

Parliamentary Staff

THE Government was urged in the Assembly yesterday to keep politics out of the Defence Force and to refrain from attacking the loyalty and patriotism of its political opponents.

This was one of the themes to emerge during the budget debate on the Defence Vote. There were several clashes between the Government and the official Opposition on the issue of loyalty.

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Govville), the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, said the Defence Force was not the defender of apartheid. It was the instrument to achieve peace for people of all political persuasions.

There was an obligation on the Government to take very precaution to ensure that the Defence Force was not politicised. The SADF contains a couple of all political persuasions, faiths, language groups as well as different races. To unite in an effort to defend the country this must be recognised, Mr Schwarz said.

'Russian bear trap'

Parliamentary Staff

IT WOULD not be in South Africa's interest to become the battleground of an East-West conflict, the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking on the Defence vote, he said such a situation would be even more disadvantageous for South Africa if the West were to be a reluctant and inactive participant in such a conflict.

The responsibility would then be almost entirely on South Africa's shoulders. Mr Schwarz said South Africa's internal issues had a tendency to become internationalised.

Dr Chester Crocker of the United States had referred to the Southern African region's potential to become a cockpit of mounting East-West tensions. In my view it cannot be

lines, and across lines based on race, faith and religion.

Reacting to Mr Schwarz's remarks, Mr Z P Rous (NP, Pretoria West) said he agreed with much of what Mr Schwarz had said, but where people opposed certain things in South Africa they became a burden on the country and irrelevant in the 'total onslaught' situation.

Mr Le Roux said the majority of PFP members did not consider that there was a 'total onslaught' against South Africa (PFP Constantia) drew sharp reaction from some Nationalist members with a plea for strict political neutrality in the Defence Force.

He said the shield provided by the Defence Force had to be politically neutral if it was to command broad support. The SADF had to be the servant of the State and of all the people or else it might itself help to fuel the fires of revolution.

If the Defence Force ever came to be seen as the military wing of the National Party it would in the words of the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Stabbert, split this country from top to bottom.

The consequences of political partisanship by the SADF would strike at the heart of parliamentary government.

It would undermine the fundamental democratic assumption that the Defence Force was the servant of Parliament, no matter which party happened to form the Government of the day.

Political partisanship by the Defence Force would steer the country directly towards civil war in that more and more political movements would decide to seek power by force of arms.

Mr W N Breytenbach (NP, Krondstad) described Mr Huijley's speech as 'the most irresponsible speech I have ever heard'. Mr Huijley should be ashamed of himself.

There could be no doubt that the Eastern bloc was

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday warned that the communist onslaught against South Africa was escalating and spelt out the Defence Force policy in resisting the onslaught.

Opening the budget debate on the Defence vote, General Malan said Soviet leaders had repeatedly emphasised that their ultimate aim was world domination. There could be no doubt that South Africa was an important target in this process.

The reasons were clear — the Southern African region was the world's treasurehouse of strategic minerals and it occupied an important geographic position, dominating the Cape sea route.

Along with this was the 'bones' of South Africa's infrastructure, which was the best in Africa.

South Africa had been openly identified as the ultimate target in a process of subjugation which had claimed the Portuguese territories and Zimbabwe in the past 10 years.

These countries had been overcome as part of the 'domino principle'.

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The consequences of political partisanship by the SADF would strike at the heart of parliamentary government.



General Magnus Malan
Beware
Argus 25/9/81 (2574)

'Republic is the cherry on the top'

The task of the Defence Force was to provide time for Parliament to bring about evolutionary changes.

To do this the Defence Force's policy was to: ● Maintain the security of the Republic against outside aggressors by every possible means. ● Protect the Republic from internal revolution. ● Draw every population group into assisting with the maintenance of law and order. ● Ensure the security and maintenance of essential services. ● Ensure South Africa's continued self-sufficiency in weaponry and defence material.

General Malan said the target was the entire population of South Africa and the man-in-the-street should steel himself to face the intensified onslaught.

The threat was aimed at destroying South Africa's democratic structure with violence. It was not merely a question of gaining political rights for some people.

He predicted that even as sociological and other changes were made in South Africa, the intensity of the onslaught would be stepped up and the efforts aimed at revolution increased.

Mr Raw praised the actions of the Defence Force during 'Operation Protea', saying it had involved only a very small cross-section of South Africa's capability.

It clearly showed what the Republic could do to any aggressor not backed by the support of international forces.

Let me say at once that no one pretends it is a fairy tale force and that everything is perfect. There are problems, blunders and shortcomings that have to be corrected.

In spite of these problems, however, the morale and spirit of the men was exceptionally good.

Parliamentary Staff

YOUNG women should be granted the opportunity of undergoing the 'enriching process' of national service, Mr W J Hefer (NP, Standerfontein) told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking on the Defence vote, Mr Hefer praised the South African Women's Army College at George and said he was sure there were many more young women who were keen to do their duty for the country.

Their services were also valuable, particularly in administrative positions and in commando regiments.

In the long-term such experience helped women to appreciate the true concept of waging war, and the stronger the mother in the home the stronger was her son on the border.

Such training also enabled a woman to enter marriage with a more mature attitude, and this was important when there were thousands of divorces taking place in South Africa each year.

He appealed to the Minister, General Malan, to make provision for giving more women the opportunity to serve in the Defence Force.

Mr J H B Ungerer (NP, Sasolburg) said the 720 000-man reserve should also be made to contribute some form of service.

Every able-bodied man should be involved in the defence of the country. The national reserve consisted of men between the ages of 16 and 65 who had never done military service of any kind.

They must be drawn into the task of defending South Africa, he said.

Mr Ungerer suggested these men be used in the commando regiments, where there was a growing measure of distress and frustration because of the workload and shortage of men.

Parliamentary Staff

IT MIGHT be Moscow's tactics to get South Africa involved in a conventional war beyond its borders, but the Republic should not fall into the trap, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) said yesterday.

Speaking on the Defence vote, he said South Africa should guard against being lured into a war in foreign territory. — Sapa

Army life enriches the girls

Parliamentary Staff

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Parliamentary Staff

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They must be drawn into the task of defending South Africa, he said.

Mr Ungerer suggested these men be used in the commando regiments, where there was a growing measure of distress and frustration because of the workload and shortage of men.

In the same way reserve sources could be used to man the essential civil defence services which were struggling because people failed to volunteer.

Too many people seemed to be preoccupied only with their own comfort.

It might be Moscow's tactics to get South Africa involved in a conventional war beyond its borders, but the Republic should not fall into the trap, Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) said yesterday.

Speaking on the Defence vote, he said South Africa should guard against being lured into a war in foreign territory. — Sapa

Mr Harry Schwarz

ARMY training for women

'enriching' experience.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING

TAXATION AND ESTATE DUTY II - 1981

COURSE OUTLINE/READING LIST 3rd & 4th QUARTER

LECTURE DATE	LECTURE NO.	TOPIC	THE INCOME TAX ACT	MEYEROWITZ	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	TUTORIALS
10 August	17	Source	s.1 'gross income' definition paras. (gA), (k), (n); s.9, s.10(1)(w), s.22A(2), s.24A(3)	Chapter 7	-	10.4 10.6 T.1523
		Double Tax Agreements	s.108	Chapter 27		
17 August	18	U.P.T. (including foreign companies)	ss.48			
24 August	19	Tax Planning Foreign Companies/ Foreign Transactions - S.W.A. Income - Walvis Bay Residents - N.R.S.T. - N.R.T.I. - Foreign Exchange - U.K. Imputation System	S.1 (Comp defi esta.			

HNP accused of eyeing commandos

Parliamentary Staff

A NATIONALIST MP last night accused the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) of trying to use the commando system to promote its own political aims.

Speaking on the Defence vote, Mr W N Breytenbach (NP Kroonstad) said some commandos were being undermined by people from 'splinter parties'.

He named the HNP as a party that should 'stay away from the Defence Force'.

By trying to use the commandos to promote the HNP's aims, that party was 'de-motivating people on the homefront.'

'This is a crime against our fatherland,' Mr Breytenbach said.

He called on the Minister of Defence for action against the HNP members concerned in terms of defence regulations.

Mr Breytenbach also called for the introduction of compulsory service in commandos.

'Morale high'

YOUNG South African soldiers on the border and elsewhere were in good spirits, their morale was high and they were being well cared for, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Defence debate, Mr Schwarz said members of his party, together with those of other parties, had recently

visited the air force base at the Eastern Transvaal, No 1 Military Hospital and the border.

'I think it needs to be said that we found the young men there in good spirits, their morale was high and they are being well cared for. Parents and wives can be assured that their sons and husbands are in good hands,' he said, - Sapa.

847B.

ss.28bis, 37A, 30, 31, 24B.

LECTURE DATE LECTURE NO. TOPIC

31 August 20 Tax Planning for Asset Acquisition
- leasehold improvements
- lease or buy decisions
- leverage lease

14 September 21 Tax Planning for Business Acquisition
- partnerships
- joint venture
- acquiring assets
- liabilities
- acquiring interest payable on acquisition

21 September

THE INCOME TAX ACT

MEYEROWITZ

ILLUSTRATIVE

Malan raps Nat MP for quoting alleged remark

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — A senior Nationalist MP, Mr Tom Langley of Waterkloof, was criticized yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, for quoting in Parliament remarks alleged to have been made by an Opposition MP during an all-parties visit to the border by MPs

Mr Langley, who is deputy chairman of committees, was also rapped by the chief Opposition spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, who said Mr Langley's remarks had been disputed and if visits of this kind could not be treated confidentially, co-operation between the parties could be damaged

Speaking during the defence budget debate, Mr Langley said he would like to ask the PFP MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje, what he would think of an MP who had visited the border, seen the arms captured during Operation Protea, and had then said South Africa had had no moral right to take them because they belonged to Swapo

In reply to an interjection, he said "it is obvious who the man is"

Mr Cronje walked out of the chamber amid cries of "there goes the MP for Greytown" and "walk, walk"

Yesterday, Mr Schwarz said he would like to raise a delicate issue with the minister. He could not comment

on the remarks allegedly made by a member on the border because he was not there

However, he had made inquiries and had been told that the allegations were disputed

"I should like to make one simple point," said Mr Schwarz "We go as a group of parliamentarians on joint visits of this nature, visits which are actually co-operative efforts and which are in the interests of South Africa, and anybody subsequently quotes here or in public what might or might not be an unguarded remark by a member, it jeopardizes the whole concept of such visits"

He hoped the minister would back him on the issue

"I want to point out that if I should want to quote remarks that other members have made in order to embarrass them, I could perhaps also succeed"

Nobody could ever say that he had ever referred to any private conversation to embarrass people

Later, General Malan said he agreed that both sides should treat these matters as confidential and should not make party politics out of them

"But," he said, "members should be careful not to make comments which could cause offence"

"It would be sad if these things should end because of irresponsible behaviour"



Mr Tom Langley

REVISION

EXAMINATION - OCTOBER 1981

N.B. THE TUTORIALS REFER TO 'QUESTIONS ON S.A. INCOME TAX 1980' AND THE SOLUTIONS ARE PREPARED ON THE BASIS THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE UPDATED BY ONE YEAR.

SADF seen as 'above' politics

CT 26/9/81
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Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force should not be politically neutral so much as "elevated above the political arena", the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan told military correspondents at a press conference at the Castle yesterday.

General Malan was answering a question put to him in connection with his announcement that the training terrain of the Army Battle School at Ohatla, Northern Cape, is to be renamed the P W Botha Training Area.

The Army Battle School was established in 1977, during Mr Botha's tenure as Minister of Defence, for the purpose of training South African soldiers in conventional warfare.

General Malan told the Assembly yesterday that the South African Army "spontaneously sent this request to the Prime Minister through my office.

"Because of the foresight of my predecessor it was an honour and a privilege for me to support the Army's request that it be renamed, and I am sure that the other honourable members will share my sentiments, and those of the South African Defence Force"

He said the Battle School had "thus far succeeded eminently well in its task, as was proved recently in Operation Protea against Swapo"

Asked yesterday if naming the Battle School terrain after a living politician did not infringe the principle of a politically neutral Defence Force, General Malan said he had not used the phrase himself.

The SADF was responsible for the defence of the country and consisted of various individuals, each with their own beliefs, "and we must not allow party politics to be dragged into the Defence Force" as "various organizations" would like to do.

For example, a member of the Permanent Force was not permitted to vote or attend a political meeting in uniform.

Elevating the SADF above the political arena did not, however, "deny the individual the right to have a political opinion"

In his opinion the political questions in South Africa were going to revolve about revolution or evolution. The Republic's democratic institutions would pursue the evolutionary process, "and this is the cornerstone which the Defence Force must protect"

SADF seen as 'above' politics

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2574

Defence Reporter

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Tough nut for General Malan?

Angus 26/9/01 (254)

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, this week probably had his best opportunity so far to make a first-hand evaluation of white political responses to vital defence issues.

As a former military head of the Defence Force, he was certainly in a better position than the average nationalist politician to see the wood from the trees.

And if there was anything in the Assembly debate on defence that should set the alarm bells ringing in the mind of a man of his experience, it was the National Party's resumed squabble with the official Opposition about patriotism and loyalty to the State.

At a time when General Malan himself found it necessary to warn Parliament about an intensifying onslaught against South Africa, the bickering by his party colleagues was a sorry spectacle.

It was General Malan's first Defence Budget debate since he became Minister of Defence.

His style was impressive. With a military air of authority about him he spoke in a matter-of-fact way — cool, calm and yet forceful and determined.

The predominant impression he left was that of a man of discipline, who also had a flair for diplomacy. These may be the qualities needed if super-patriots are to be restrained from damaging the defence cause through divisive attitudes.

By any Western democratic standards there could hardly have been a more favourable response to the defence budget and to the role of the defence

force as 'an instrument of peace'.

All parties in the Assembly were in full agreement, and all parties, the PFP included reaffirmed their commitment to peace and their opposition to terrorism and violence.

What more could a government wish for in troubled times?

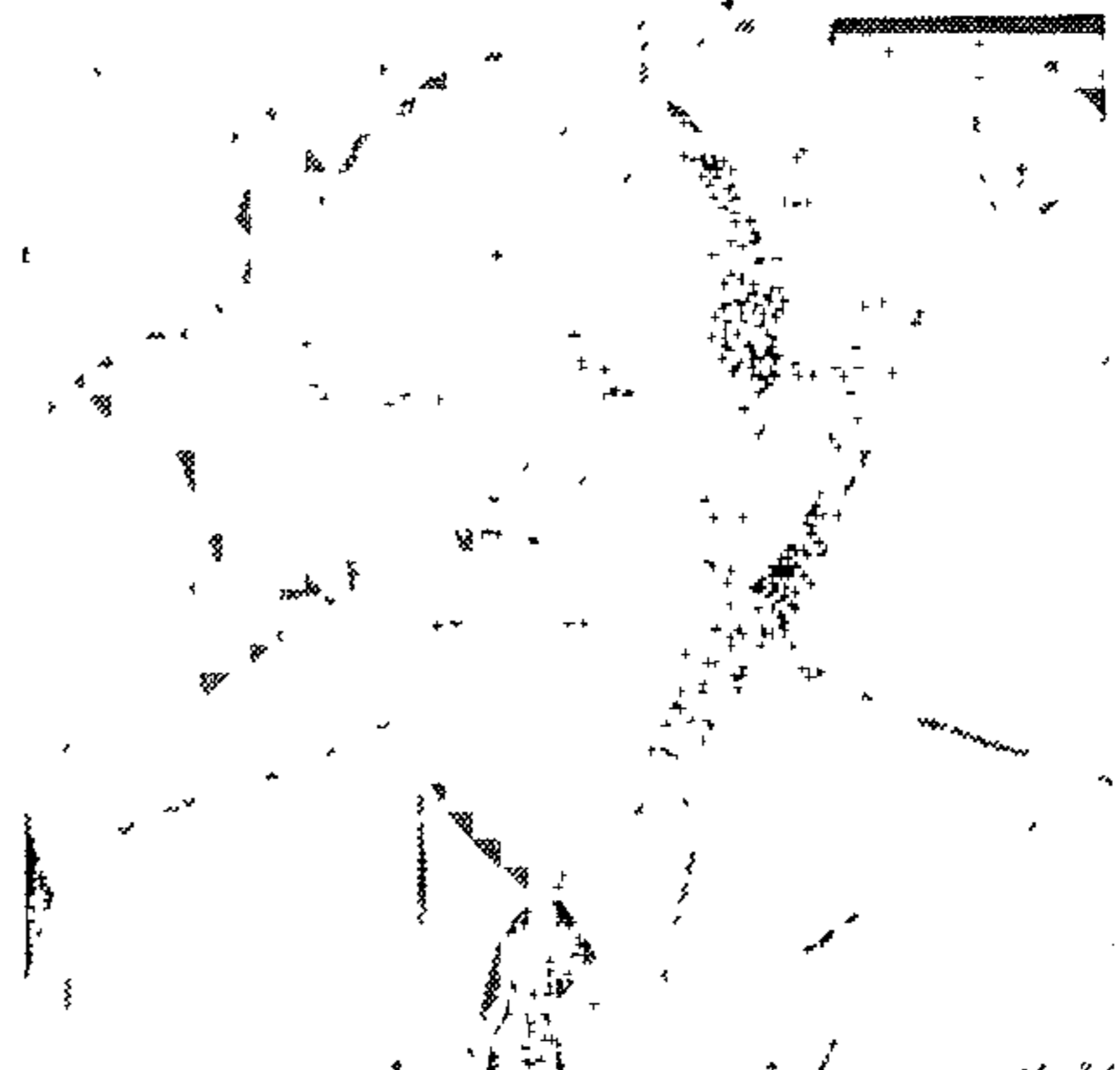
But then came a sudden discordant note when speakers on the Government side reopened their feud with the official opposition about loyalty and patriotism.

The tired theme, laboured by some cabinet ministers, in previous debates, has been aimed at discrediting the PFP by virtually categorising it with South Africa's enemies.

This time, Government speakers pounced on individual PFP members about seemingly trivial incidents. One of the victims was Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) who had made a plea for keeping party politics out of the Defence Force.

Mr Hulley was labelled as 'irresponsible' and the PFP was accused of failing to recognise the 'total onslaught' against South Africa.

In the light of General Malan's warning about troubled times ahead for South Africa it was incomprehensible how the Government could still afford the luxury of treating its political opponents like an 'enemy' when



General Magnus Malan

unity seemed of paramount importance.

As Mr Harry Schwarz, the chief opposition spokesman on defence, put it 'The SADF contains people of all political persuasions, faiths, language groups as well as different races.

'To unite in an effort to defend the country this must be recognised. The temptation to identify the fight with a party or ideological cause must be resisted.'

Mr Schwarz posed this question to the Government: 'To unify our defence effort, does it help to seek to impugn the loyalty and patriotism of those who may have a differing view? Does this help to keep the SADF denationalised?'

It was clear that General Malan may have a problem of discipline in-

side the National Party and inside the Cabinet on his hands. It remains to be seen whether the general can cope with this problem which may be a tougher nut to crack than any of the problems he has had to deal with so far.

(Report by F Esterhuyse, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

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assessed. Interestingly enough, the Tongaat Group do not equity account their associated companies. Their investment in associated companies, however, particularly their 26.7% indirect holding in Huletts Corporation Limited, are material enough to warrant such disclosure.

Jailed for theft of SADF arms and explosives

Mail Reporter

EUGENIO Zoppis, 23, was jailed yesterday for five years on a charge of stealing arms and explosives worth R25 000 from the South African Defence Force while he was a Permanent Force member.

The courtroom heard Mr W.J. van den Bergh, the Regional Court magistrate, say that he was not impressed by Zoppis' alleged anti-communist stance.

Zoppis, an Italian subject, admitted he handed over the weapons, including plastic explosives, land mines, and firearms to Wit Kommando saboteur Fabio Miriello.

Miriello was also sentenced to five years in jail after he and Massimo Domingo Bolló were convicted in the Supreme Court on several charges of sabotage and receiving the arms stolen by Zoppis.

After Zoppis was sentenced yesterday, a police constable escorted him from the dock and handcuffed him.

Mr Van den Bergh adjourned the court "so that the accused can have some time with his family".

Zoppis was married a year ago but has since spent seven months in Security Police custody.

The magistrate said he was "shocked" to hear of the poor security measures at the Murrayhill military base where Zoppis stole most of the arms.

Rejecting Zoppis' anti-communist point of view, Mr Van den Bergh said Zoppis left the SADF within five months of joining the defence force with the aim of "fighting Communism".

"I cannot escape the impression that you wanted to benefit from your actions," he said.

"He added that Zoppis could have served his anti-Communist philosophy much better by remaining in the SADF."

Mr Van den Bergh said tremendous havoc and damage could have been caused had the weapons been seized by people opposed to law and order.

Mr M Hannon, appearing for Zoppis, said an appeal would be lodged. Mr A Van Rijn prosecuted.

FOOTNOTE: A Defence Force spokesman this week refused to comment on the allegations about the poor security measures at military bases where Zoppis stole the arms and explosives.

SADF weapons — security call

Argus 28/9/81

254

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The PFP spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, has called for a complete review of weapons security arrangements in the South African Defence Force. He was commenting on

remarks made by a Pretoria magistrate in sentencing Eugenio Zoppis who stole R25 000 worth of arms and ammunition from the SADF

The weapons went to the Wit Kommando. Mr W J van den Bergh

said in sentencing Zoppis to five years' imprisonment: 'I am surprised and shocked by the ineffective military security and at the ease with which you removed the weapons without being detected.'

Mr Schwarz called for a full investigation into the incident.

He said the Government had to ensure that arms, ammunition and other weaponry were safe and that they would not be stolen, either for use by terrorists — left or right wing — or for use by ordinary criminals.

Mr Schwarz said the PFP had expressed its dismay at the disclosures during the Zoppis trial, that thefts of this nature should have happened, and called for a complete review of security arrangements in the SADF.

(News by R H Devenish, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

THE South African Air Force, with its mounting operational commitments, is having increasing difficulty in finding suitable material for pilot training — and the Cape, which produced pilots of international repute as well as national repute in the past, is now lagging far behind in the flying stakes.

These facts were disclosed at a briefing at the SAAF's Central Flying School at Durnottar by Brigadier Jules Moolman OC Training Command who emphasized that the SAAF has a full complement of pilots at present — but that there has recently been an insufficient number of applicants to choose from, for flying training.

He also emphasized that the SAAF had no intention of lowering its training standards to meet the situation.

There were two pilot intakes a year, he said in January and July and for the next five years the SAAF would need about 800 applicants a year from which to choose suitable candidates for flying training.

Brigadier Moolman said that of 98 young men who appeared before a SAAF selection board in July, only two were from the Cape (the province that produced the Beauchamp Proctors and the 'Sailor' Malans of the two world wars), six were from Natal and the rest were from the Transvaal. There were no applicants for flying training from the Free State.

Of the 66 candidate officers now in training at Durnottar, and who appeared before a selection board in January only six were from the Cape. There were four each from the Free State and Natal and two from SWA Namibia — and the

SAAF faces shortage of suitable applicants for training as pilots

ROGER WILLIAMS REPORTS
from DUNNOTTAR, Southern Transvaal

rest were from the Transvaal.

● The SAAF's Training Command is so concerned about the drop off in the number of applicants for flying training — particularly from the Cape and the OFS — that press representatives including myself were flown to Durnottar from those provinces for a special briefing this week.

This preceded the launching this month of an intensive campaign by the SAAF for the recruitment of pilots and navigators. Brigadier Moolman and other high-

ranking officers of the SAAF will visit major centres to provide information on flying training — and they will direct their efforts mainly at youths in their maturity from the Cape and the OFS — that press representatives including myself were flown to Durnottar from those provinces for a special briefing this week.

School principals will be notified in advance of this arrangement.

Brigadier Moolman said at the briefing that he felt the



At the Central Flying School at Durnottar, Candidate Officer Duncan Hayton, 18, is introduced to flying procedures by his instructor, Lieutenant Mike Miller. CO Hayton, one of the few pupil pilots this year from the Cape, matriculated last year at Milnerton High School.

drop off in the number of aspirant pilots could be due to a lack of attractive openings being created in a booming economy — and also to misconceptions on the part of young men who believed they would be a lot better off financially and in other ways in the private sector.

'So far as salary is concerned I must point out that only two years after matriculating a young pilot can as a lieutenant be earning R10 000 a year all found and that five years after matric he can, as a captain be earning R14 500 gross —

which is nothing to be sneezed at.

The SAAF offers an exciting and worthwhile career, and in my 31st year in the service I can only say that the job satisfaction one gets in the SAAF cannot be compared with anything else.

It is a way of life that I would not want to change for anything.

I think another factor in the problem we are having in recruiting sufficient people for flying training is that there is the belief that what we are after is supermen' with extraordinarily

physical and mental attributes.

This is simply not so. What we are looking for is the normal, average, well-balanced young South African.

Brigadier Moolman said basic requirements were Matric both official language higher or lower-grade maths or functional maths. An aspirant pilot must not be older than 25 when he started his training.

● Colonel S. J. Faan de Viljers, OC Central Flying School, said at the briefing that another myth that

must be dispelled was that the Harvard's used in basic flying training at Durnottar were dangerous aircraft.

The facts here must be allowed to speak for themselves, he said.

'In the 164 000 hours flown by Harvards in training pilots at the Central Flying School in the past 10 years, there have been only two fatal accidents.

Since 1963 a total of 1 120 student pilots have completed their training and 571 pilots have qualified as instructors at Durnottar''

Acquisition to foreign regiments
 2534
 2535
 337 May 2 1953
 Defence

- (1) Whether any South African regiments are affiliated to regiments of foreign countries, if so, (a) what South African regiments, (b) to which foreign regiments, and (c) when such affiliation approved by the South African Defence Force,
- (2) Whether any requests have been made for affiliation to foreign regiments since 1949, if so, how many such requests were (a) granted and (b) refused?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes on an informal basis

(a)	(b)	(c)
S A Medical Corps	Royal Army Medical Corps	12 April 1919
S A Artillery Corps	Royal Regiment of Artillery	Between 1919 and 1938
S A Engineer Corps	7 Corps of Royal Engineers	(date unknown)
S A Ordnance Corps	Royal Army Ordnance Corps	Between 1919 and 1938
S A Service Corps	Royal Army Service Corps	Between 1919 and 1938
S A Administrative, Pay and Clerical Corps	Royal Army Pay Corps	(date unknown)
S A A	1 Medium Regiment Royal Artillery	Between 1919 and 1938
The Royal Natal Borneers (1st)	Carb-3rd Car-borneers (Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards)	(date unknown)
The Royal Natal Borneers (2nd)	Car-3rd Car-borneers (Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards)	Between 1919 and 1938
Natal Mounted Rifles	3rd The King's Own Hussars	(date unknown)
Umvoti Mounted Rifles	7th Queen's Own Hussars	(date unknown)
Imperial Light Horse	4th Queen's Own Hussars	Between 1919 and 1938
The Royal Durban Light Infantry	The Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)	(date unknown)
Duke of Edinburgh's Own Rifles	The Wiltshire Regiment (Duke of Edinburgh's)	Between 1919 and 1938
Prince Alfred's Guard	The Royal Scots Fusiliers	(date unknown)

(a)	(b)	(c)
First City	The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment	Between 1919 and 1938
The Transvaal Rifles	The King's Royal Rifle Corps	(date unknown)
Cape Town Highlanders (Duke of Connaught and Strathearn's Own)	The Gordon Highlanders	Between 1919 and 1938
Kimberley Regiment	The Royal Regiment (North Lancashire)	(date unknown)
Transvaal Scottish	The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment)	Between 1919 and 1938
Transvaal and Rifles	The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	(date unknown)
Royal Light Infantry	The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	Between 1919 and 1938
Protona Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)	Royal Welch Fusiliers	(date unknown)
S A Corps of Signals	Royal Corps of Signals	Between 1919 and 1938
Transvaal Rifles	26th Detachment, Australian Military Forces, The Perth Regiment, Canadian Militia The Otago Regiment, New Zealand Military Forces	(date unknown)
Kimberley Regiment	7th Canadian, The 1st Day Regiment, Australian Military Forces, The Edmonton Regiment, Militia of Canada	Between 1919 and 1938
Royal Light Infantry	The Devonshire and Cornwall Militia of Canada	(date unknown)
7 (SIS) S A A	Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment	Between 1938 and 1958
Transvaal Rifles	Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	Between 1938 and 1958
Royal Light Infantry	5th Detachment Australian Forces	(date unknown)
3 Field Regiment (Transvaal Horse Artillery)	The Honourable Artillery Company	Between 1938 and 1958
S A A	Norfolk and Norwich Regiment	1938-39
Regiment De la Rey	Lake Superior Scottish Regiment Royal Canadian Corps	28 July 1952
Regiment De la Rey	58/32 Infantry Battalion (City of Essendon Regiment) Australian Military Forces	21 January 1953
22nd Field Regiment (S A Irish)	The Royal Ulster Rifles	29 September 1949
Technical Services Corps	Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, U X Forces	25 August 1945
1 Special Service Battalion	The Queens Dragoon Guards	29 September 1948

(a) None
(b) Three

Appies can

postpone military service

Star
5/10/81

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Political Staff

Apprentices are to be given the choice of doing their basic military service before or after their apprenticeship

This was announced today by the Deputy Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, at the South African Dairy Industry conference in Johannesburg

He said the number of State trades training centres for adults who had completed their initial military training was also being increased.

Apart from the existing centre for whites at West Lake, Cape Town, with a capacity of 200, there is also a centre for 60 Indians in Durban and one for 100 coloured trainees in the Cape Peninsula.

A second centre for 90 whites will open in Vereeniging in January and steps are being taken to get one for blacks

Dr van der Merwe said the Government's scheme to train unemployed workers would come into effect shortly after the Manpower Training Act is promulgated next month.

DETAILS SOON

He said R9-million had been set aside this year for the scheme. Details will be announced soon

Dr van der Merwe said while both the public and private sectors had shown they were now more aware and doing more to train workers, not enough was being done, nor was training always effective or meaningful

Dr Van der Merwe said in some sectors, such as agriculture and domestic work, the training programme is "only a drop in the bucket"

In other areas the training programmes are not cost effective, others are outdated or do not keep pace with modern technological developments

He said great challenges still faced industry, including identifying training needs in each sector and the rationalisation, standardisation and co-ordination of training programmes on an industry and regional basis to effect cost sales

SADF approves of military in ads

Stev 6/10/81 254

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The SADF has no objection to companies using military hardware or personnel in advertisements — as long as the necessary permission has been obtained.

This was confirmed by a military spokesman who said advertisers had to submit the applications to have their requests considered.

Commenting on a Datsun advertisement which shows an army tank being followed by a bakkie, the spokesman said requests connected with liquor or tobacco would be refused and photographs and films would have to be taken during normal events as special displays could not be arranged.

The Datsun advertisement was filmed during a normal training programme at a tank range.

The Defence Force Act forbids the use of military equipment such as badges, uniforms or vehicles being used in advertising unless this had been authorised by the Minister.

To obtain authorisation, the proper application form needed to be completed with details of what was intended to be filmed. The project would then be evaluated and a recommendation made.

The spokesman said the Defence Force encouraged advertisers to approach them if they wished to use an advertisement which had military connections.

(716) (259)
CI 6/10/81

Army before or after: Choice for apprentices

Industrial Reporter

APPRENTICES are to be given the choice of doing their basic military training before or after their apprenticeship in terms of an announcement by the Deputy Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe

In a speech on industrial relations to a conference of the dany industry in Johannesburg yesterday, he also said further tax incentives to boost training programmes were being planned and details of a government training scheme for the unemployed would soon be announced

The scheme, for which R9-million had been voted for the current financial year, would begin as rapidly as possible after promulgation of the Manpower Training Act on November 1

Emphasizing that the act

was non-discriminatory, he said it catered for all categories of workers, including work seekers

Important measures recently introduced to promote apprentice training included the indenturing of blacks as apprentices "outside the national States"

So far this year 318 contracts had been registered in respect of black apprentices, against only 82 for the whole of last year

A national training board was to be established to advise the minister and guide progress in the training field, which in terms of the new act included provision for training in labour relations

More than 230 000 workers participated in training schemes which qualified for tax incentives last year, Dr Van der Merwe said, and more than half of these were black

Armcor now an industrial giant in SA

Ev Post 6/10/81

254
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By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

IN only 12 years of existence the Armaments Corporation of South Africa (Armcor) has grown into an industrial giant to rival in size the massive Barlow Rand group — the nation's biggest private enterprise undertaking

This was disclosed exclusively to the Evening Post by a spokesman for the armaments organisation

The entire range of products flowing from Armcor's eight manufacturing subsidiaries and from a large number of factories in the private sector has never been disclosed

Secrecy shrouds the development of all new weapons, but since the introduction of the United Nation's arms embargo on November 4, 1977, a number of highly sophisticated weapons systems have been shown to the public from time to time

Armcor reports that the recent Operation Protea against Swapo bases in Angola was a triumph for the comparatively young South African armaments industry

Many — though by no means all — of these weapons were

employed during Operation Protea and some such as the 127mm multiple rocket launcher were battle tested for the first time. By all accounts it performed beyond all expectations

Among the most recent developments in South Africa's arsenal are the widely acclaimed 155mm G5 gun howitzer freely acknowledged by experts to be the most advanced system of its kind in the world. It has 100% local content

Armcor's 127mm artillery rocket launcher was one of the weapons systems that made its debut during Operation Protea. Designed to combat the Russian "Red Eye" or "Stalin Organ" first encountered by South African troops in the 1975 Angolan war, it is wholly manufactured in this country

One of the "surprises" of Operation Protea was the destruction of at least one Russian-built T34 tank by a Ratel Infantry Combat Vehicle

This high speed long range armoured personnel carrier has been specially designed and built for the rugged South

African conditions and carries only light armaments since its function is to transport infantry safely into combat zones

The Ratel proved its versatility and value by taking on a tank and demolishing it completely

The Eland armoured car was another vehicle which performed admirably

Other vehicles which played a major role in Operation Protea were the Buffel anti-mine troop carriers and the wide range of Samil trucks which include ambulances, mobile workshops and recovery vehicles

Ammunition costing millions of rands was used during Operation Protea. Every type of ammunition required by the army, air force and navy is now manufactured in South Africa

Thanks to a R168 million expansion programme at Armcor's ammunition plants 141 different types of small arms and quick fire rounds can now be supplied to the Defence Force

This means that South Africa is totally self sufficient in respect of all its ammunition requirements

Defence Force bases/establishments named after persons

463 Mr R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence.

(a) Which Defence Force bases or establishments are named after persons, (b) when was each such base or establishment so named and (c) what was the previous name of each such base or establishment?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(a)	(b)	(c)
S A Army Base Danie Theron Combat School	1 October 1968	Commando Combat School
S A. Navy Base S A S Hugo Biermann	August 1976	S A S Drommedaris
<i>Establishments, including ships</i>		
S A.S. President Kruger . . .	October 1960	—
S A S President Pretorius	September 1962	—
S A S. Johanna van der Merwe	March 1969	—
S A S. Maria van Riebeeck	March 1969	—
S A S Emily Hobhouse	March 1969	—
S A.S. Frederick Creswell	July 1980	—
S A.S. Oswald Pirow	July 1980	—
S.A.S. Jan Smuts . . .	July 1980	—
S A.S. Frans Erasmus	July 1980	—
S A.S. Jim Fouche	July 1980	—
S A S P W Botha	July 1980	—
De Mist	July 1980	—

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School

cadets

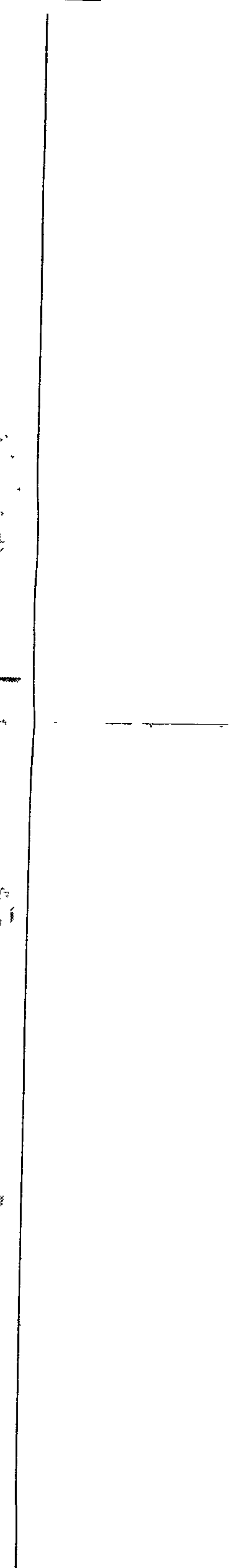
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taste of

'army life'



Gehri Strauss

Defence Correspondent
SOME school cadets are spending their holidays in the bush-covered hills of Cato Manor, getting their first taste of 'army life' while undergoing realistic practical training in map-reading, patrols, tracking, field communication, camouflage and survival.

The cadet training camp, commanded by Chdt J C van Heerden who is the Natal Education Department's liaison officer for cadets, is staffed by instructors drawn from local commandos.

There are 122 boys, whose average age is 15.

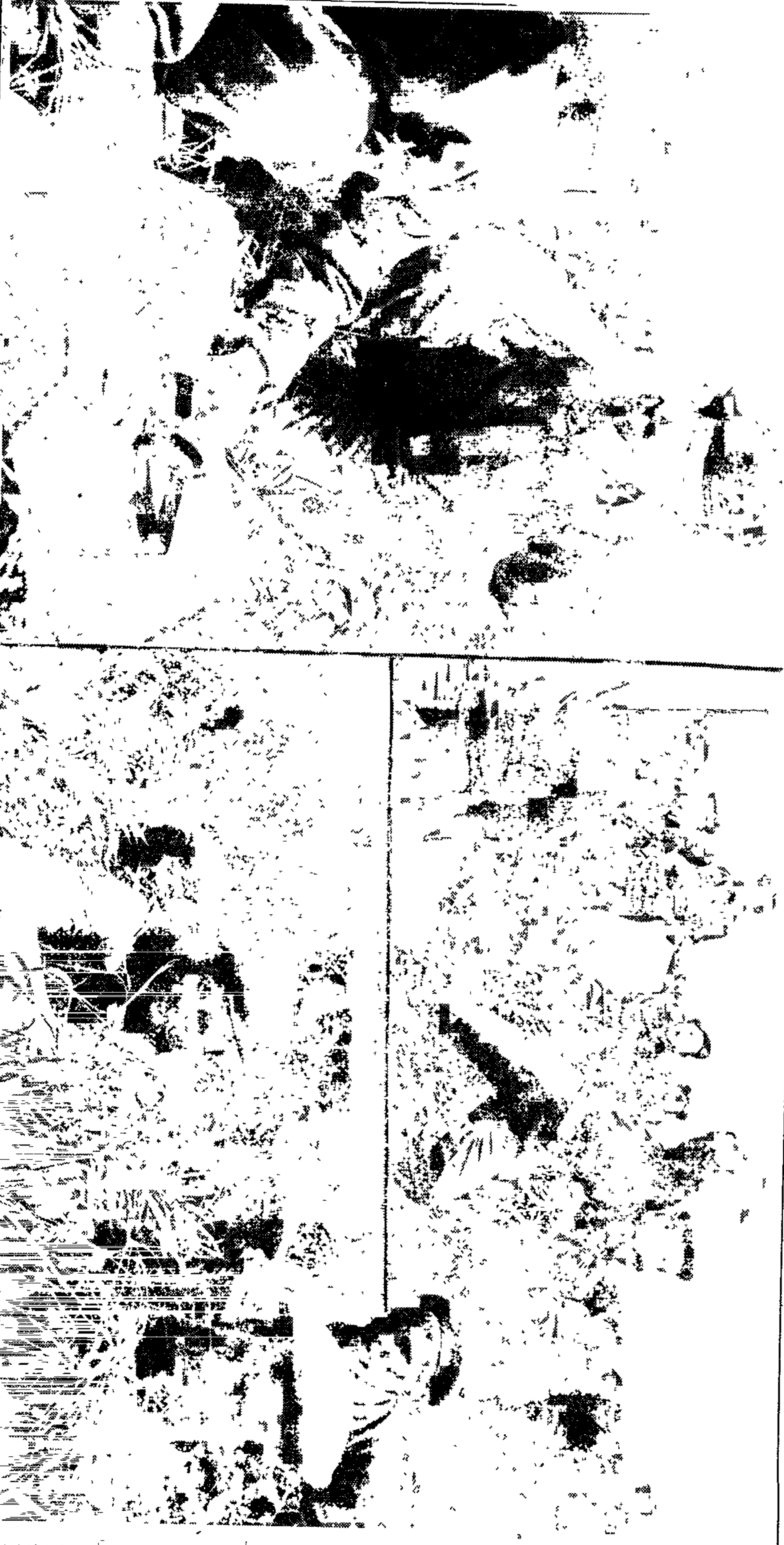
Their base camp is the RSA Festival tent-town at Natal Command where they receive their theoretical training and see training films before venturing into the bush for practical experience.

In Cato Manor yesterday the boys' task was to move in platoons to a point several kilometres away over rough terrain and thick bush using a map, a compass and field radio telephones.

With the exception of one platoon, all made it to the rendezvous point without much difficulty. The lost platoon, guided by radio, straggled in a little later.

'The bush was so thick we couldn't even see the sun to take a fix on it', a young section leader explained.

In the pictures On the left, Cadets Gavin Kristal and Ian MacDonald, of Durban, plotting their course while on patrol. Top. Energetic youngsters storming down a donga, and, be-



Sinister plot

against SA, warns General

Sta 12/10/81

254

GENERAL MALAN

↑ 1 unit

BRITS — Some southern African leaders were involved in a sinister plot to present South Africa to the world as a destabilising factor in the sub-continent, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, said at Bokfontein on Saturday.

20 000 Zambians, Zimbabweans and Mozambicans to act against their respective countries.

"These allegations, are, to put it straight, absurd and hardly worth reaction."

DENIALS

General Malan said such allegations were made at regular intervals in spite of repeated denials.

"It makes one wonder what the purpose of it all is. Even their new and inexperienced intelligence services can certainly not be responsible for such absurd allegations."

The other possibility was that these leaders were making South Africa the scapegoat to cover up their own actions.

General Malan said he had been accused in news reports that he was oversimplifying the matter and that he was hiding behind communism as the only threat to South Africa.

PAWNS

"I have also been accused of making out that other government leaders in southern Africa are pawns in the hands of Soviet Russia," he said. "Let me clearly reiterate that I have never said these leaders are all marxist."

"What I have stated is that these states are in the grip of the Soviet revolution and are misused."

Russia has given calculated aid in the independence of these countries, and in return it now wanted the top prize — "the head of the Republic of South Africa on a tray."
— Sapa.

Speaking at a Kruger Day celebration he said that, on the contrary, there was little doubt that Russia was destabilising southern Africa.

A typical instance of the Soviet Union and its satellites trying to destabilise a world region was the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

The attack was received with jubilation by Soviet satellite countries. It might have serious consequences for the Middle East and Africa, General Malan said.

EFFORTS

These efforts at destabilisation by the Soviet Union and its proxies were also apparent in southern Africa.

"Some southern African leaders have, the past year or so, been involved in a sinister plot to try to tell the world that South Africa is trying to destabilise this sub-continent," General Malan said.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was the "lead-singer" in the chorus of allegations that South Africa is training terrorists or guerillas "to oust the Zimbabwean Government"

Recently President Kaunda of Zambia had alleged that South Africa was training no less than

Warning on unemployment, Ev Pot 12/15/77 revolution link

254 (35)

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

UNEMPLOYMENT created the ideal climate to germinate the seeds of revolution which were being sown in South Africa, the officer commanding Eastern Province Command, Brigadier A Potgieter, told a Kruger Day celebration in Aliwal North yesterday.

He outlined strategies to combat what he described as the four-pronged terrorist onslaught on South Africa — on the State-diplomatic, economic, security and social-psychological fronts.

He said unemployment offered ideal opportunities for recruitment of the unemployed for militant and terrorist organisations.

To prevent serious unemployment in the face of the population growth, particularly among blacks, it was essential to have a healthy economic growth rate.

A strong economy was vital for the stability and expansion of a democratic-capitalistic society such as in South Africa.

Economic pressures on the country would increase rather than decrease in an attempt to make South Africa capitulate, because its enemies were well aware that South Africa's strength lay largely in its economic abilities.

It was of cardinal importance that all population groups be included in defending the country. The security forces had to have sufficient manpower to draw on in a revolutionary terrorist war, like that being waged in South West Africa/Namibia, where the enemy deployed small groups over a wide area.

Whites with their limited manpower, could not take sole responsibility for this task. Greater involvement in the defence of the country by all population groups was being strived for.

The Republic had the will and the ability to overcome its enemies in the struggle.

South Africans should heed the message from the heroes of the past such as the Voortrekkers, the 1820 Settlers and those who had given their lives for the country.

This message was not to be afraid of the struggle and to be prepared to offer everything if the time came.

Opposition to idea of campus army unit

CT 12/10/81

254

BW

Staff Reporter

AN ARMY proposal to institute an army unit on the University of Natal campus was "part of the total strategy by the police and Defence Force to continue militarization and control of our society", according to Comment, a Christian newspaper from the University of Cape Town

The newspaper, which is published by the Students' Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Cape Town, gave details in its latest edition of the proposal

The intention of the proposal was to enable full-time and part-time male students, as well as the university staff who have completed their initial national service in the army and SA Medical Service, to continue their service while studying

As a national serviceman was usually liable for eight years of service in the Citizen Force after initial training, the formation of such a unit would mean that these camps need not be suspended during studying, and so service commitment after graduation was reduced, the newspaper said

Continuity

All members of the unit would be of similar intellectual ability, and the continuity of contact with the men would be advantageous to the army

But according to Comment, there would also be a number of disadvantages for the university community

● The existence of an army unit on campus might put the university in the position of explicitly supporting the government and the Defence Force

● It would also cause added ramifications for academic freedom

● In the event of unrest on campus, the unit might be used to restore order, destroying the campus community

No student politics

● Involvement in the unit would put an end to participation in student politics for male students

● Undue tension would be placed on staff-student relations because the officers and NCOs of the unit would consist of members of the university staff

● Camps would take place during vacations and this would mean shortened vacations and added strain for students studying tough university courses

● The Defence Force would have ready access to university records and information

The newspaper added that the vice-chancellor of the University of Natal had rejected the proposal

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of UCT, was away from Cape Town for the weekend and could not be contacted for comment. Mr Bob Steyn, of the university's News and Information Bureau, said he could not comment as this was an issue dealt with specifically by Dr Saunders

More time
stay 15/10/81
on border
254
for troops

Pretoria Bureau

The two-year military service period is not to be extended

But the South African Defence Force may train more soldiers for operational duties, after yesterday's announcement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that a second front may be opened up on South Africa's borders.

A Defence Force spokesman said today that the Minister had made it clear in Parliament he did not intend boosting the strength of the SADF by lengthening military service.

The spokesman said it was well known that the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique had promised to support South African terrorist organisations.

If this aid extended to open military support the SADF would need more operationally trained soldiers.

This may be brought about by training more soldiers from each call-up to take their places in "specialist" units.

Malan warns of increased border duty

RPM 15.10.81

(254)

Mail Correspondent

THE increasing threat against South Africa made military action on the country's own borders a probability, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan told the Cape National Party Congress yesterday.

The probability that a second front would soon be opened against South Africa — meaning military action on the country's borders for the first time — would result in the need to call more national servicemen up for duty each year, Gen Malan said.

He sketched a picture of deepening military conflict and warned it would place greater demands on national service call-ups for operational duty.

But Gen Malan balanced the picture by saying only 2% of servicemen on operational duty ever came into contact with the enemy or experienced landmine blasts.

"Ninety-eight percent never come into direct conflict with the enemy, and this leads to doubts about our need to keep on calling up so many people.

But if we reduced our presence in the operational zone, would make the objective of the enemy that much easier," he said.

Credit issue

The contentious issue of credit for call-up duty was still being investigated, he said.

He had hoped to introduce legislation affecting the current procedure during the session of Parliament just ended but the investigation could not be completed in time, he said.

It was hoped to reach finality in time for next year's Parliamentary session.

A Despatch resolution had called for credit for the full period of service done by servicemen.

Gen Malan said that at present a serviceman was credited with only the first 30 days of any call-up duty period.

"If we were to increase this on a day-to-day basis it would mean that a serviceman, obliged to do 240 days of duty over eight years, would be able to release himself from further duty after three years and units would run dry," Gen Malan said.

An alternative was to shorten call-up periods but this would mean more men would have to do duty each year.

General Malan said South Africa was preparing for a possible conventional war and this increased its need for commitment.

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Arms boycott won't hit defence capability

15/10/81
PM
Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The decision of the Commonwealth Conference in Australia to enforce an arms boycott against South Africa "will make no difference to South Africa's ability to defend herself against the current military onslaught," the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said today.

Opening a new explosive and propellants factory at Krantzkop near Wellington, Mr Botha said South Africa's armaments industry, now virtually independent of outside help, ensured the country's defence capability and could also prove of great strategic value to the West in the "escalating struggle against communist expansion."

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to the equal rise in expenditure

The reverse is the case
with no effect on the cause -
expenditure but with very close
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decrease in tax revenue of 15

Extra service for Citizen Force likely

CT. 16/10/81
254

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Members of the Citizen Force and commandos — not national servicemen — will probably have their service extended to carry out operations in South Africa's second military front which General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, alluded to in a speech in Cape Town this week.

Although General Malan has not specifically said where this new front will be opened, one military strategist in Pretoria suggested last night that it would be along South Africa's border with Mozambique.

The situation in Mozambique was almost a copy of Angola, Dr Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, said.

Onslaught

General Malan's address to the Cape National Party congress on Tuesday night was not the first time he had drawn attention to the opening of a second front by the Defence Force.

During his Defence budget last month, General Malan said the next five years would be the most crucial for South Africa because the onslaught against this country was intensifying. He also said that a second front was being opened against South Africa.

In neither of his addresses did the minister specify where this threat would come from, but Mozambique appears to be the strongest likelihood with Zimbabwe also a possibility in the future.

General Malan's army is going to require a larger force to carry out these additional operational duties but he has already given the assurance that he will not extend national service in order to meet these demands.

He gave a strong hint in Cape Town on Tuesday night, however, when he said that the contentious issue of credit to call-up duty was still being investigated.

Credit for annual camps has long been an issue among members of the Citizen Force and commandos who can be called up for 30 days a year for eight years after completing their national service.

Three months

Members of infantry units in particular have found themselves serving many more days than they should. They are called up for 30-day camps in the SWA/Namibia operational area and end up serving up to three months for which they receive only 30 days credit.

It appears the Defence Force will try to eliminate this source of contention by extending the number of days that members of the Citizen Force and commandos have to serve (from 240 to 300 days, for example) but then making every day that a soldier serves count.

The Defence Force has been trying for several years to avoid sending Citizen Force and commando units to the SWA operational area, but the war situation there has not allowed this to happen.

New chemical plant will supply SADF

Staff Reporter

A NEW chemical factory at Krantzkop near Wellington, which will supply the SADF with rockets and explosives for bombs, was officially opened by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday.

The factory is owned by Somchem, the main contractor for explosives and propellants in the Armscor group. A spokesman for Somchem said at yesterday's opening ceremony that two countries had "assisted" South Africa in setting up certain of the manufacturing processes employed, but he did not name the countries concerned.

Construction of the new manufacturing plant was necessitated by the rapid expansion of production capacity at Somchem's Somerset West plant, to the point where no further expansion there was possible.

In order to fulfill the increasing requirements of the SADF for Somchem's products, the company was forced to consider building a

second factory, and the Krantzkop site, 20km north of Wellington, was chosen.

Construction began in April 1979, and on November 4 last year — exactly three years after the United Nations imposed its arms embargo against South Africa — Krantzkop's administrative staff moved into their new offices on the site.

The manufacturing plant



The new chemical plant at Krantzkop that was opened yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

incorporates the latest technology, and one of the processes employed is functional in only two other countries. The TNT manufacturing section, "notably one of the messiest", according to a spokesman for Somchem, is "so clean you could eat your proverbial breakfast off the floor".

Somchem has embarked on a project to preserve the natural fauna and flora on the terrain, and is consulting with the Department of Nature Conservation in order to protect the rare species of flora found in the area.

A variety of game is also found near the factory, and Somchem plans to introduce more species. Somchem originated in 1962 as a subsection of AECCI when an agreement was signed with the government whereby AECCI would establish a factory for local production of explosives and propellants for military purposes. In 1971 Somchem was registered as a full subsidiary of Armscor, and today Somchem manufactures a wide range of propellants, explosives and rockets required by the SADF.

PM
76/10/81
praises
arms
industry

254

THE spin-offs and benefits South Africa derived from its arms industry were much bigger than originally anticipated, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Opening a new explosives factory at Krantzkop near Wellington, Mr Botha said one of the most important benefits to South Africa had been that R3 800 million in defence spending had stayed in the country.

"The armaments industry also provided a tremendous stimulus for technological development in South Africa.

"Due to armaments contracts, the electronics industry for example, developed at a much faster rate than ever would have been the case if progress was dependent on commercial markets alone."

This had been true also of many other technologies contained in the wide spectrum for armaments, he said.

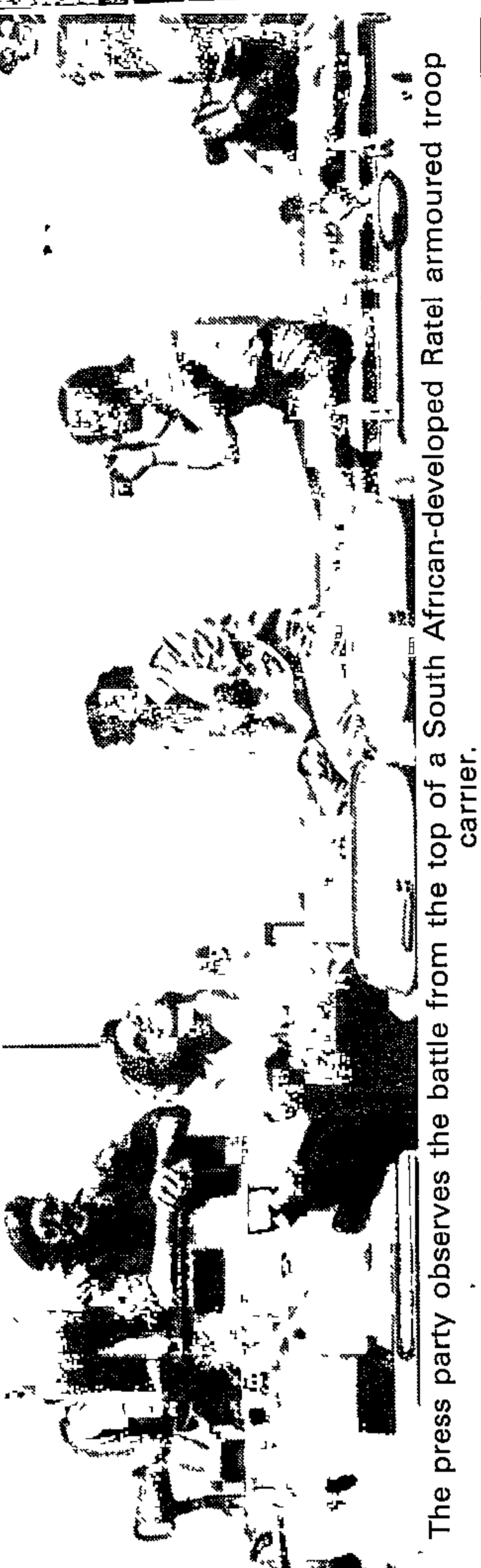
"It is a fact that South Africans now have the opportunity to study and develop in certain fields of technology that did not exist a few years ago and would not have been created, if it was not for the armaments industry," he said.

Forefront

Armcor, because it had to maintain its lead in weapon research and development, would for many years remain in the forefront of technology and provide opportunities to young South Africans which no other industry could possibly provide.

"One of the most obvious and important benefits is the fact that over the past five years R3,800m allocated in the defence budget for armaments was spent inside the country. Due to the Armcor policy that the maximum use should be made of private industry, by far the biggest part of this significant sum, flowed smoothly through to the private sector.

Mock battle in desert of the N Cape



The press party observes the battle from the top of a South African-developed Ratel armoured troop carrier.

THE harsh land of the Kuruman district — the Northern Cape's last outpost before the Botswana border — is where South Africa is preparing her sons to fight a conventional war.

Mangy-looking shrubs and trees stretch across vast plains. The heat at midday is searing, the nights cold enough to freeze the water in a canteen.

This was all God gave the place, throwing in as "extras" deeply-hidden water and more than its fair share of red dust and rock.

Tracks which would wreck a car criss-cross it. Until several years ago, an area south of the iron-ore mining town of Sishen was a secret land known only to, and eventually abandoned by, a few cattle farmers.

First stop

Still secret but no longer lonely, the area is now the property of the South African Defence Force.

The first stop for the thousands of troops who alight each month from the station specially built at the base, is the Army Battle School — seven kilometres long and three kilometres wide. Construction is still under way and by next June all units will be camped there, with an automatic telephone exchange and other modern conveniences.

At present, soldiers from throughout the country receive several days of classroom training and then move out into the field, an adjacent area of 65 km by 44 km. Tent camps for the headquarters of the brigades are set up, some of them 30 km apart.

Work, often throughout the night, takes the form of practical manoeuvres and exercises and does not let up until the men leave. Then, as one of the soldiers put it: "The first thing I do when I get home is have a hot shower, then I put down my suitcase".

Several Cape Town units are there this month and a first-ever invitation to visit was extended last week by Colonel A K de Jager, the Officer Commanding 71 Motorised Brigade, to members of the Cape Town press and

girdler bridge — capable of carrying 60-ton vehicles — in pitch dark in two hours.

The offensive rolled on into "enemy territory". At 6 am we joined Bravo group, having being warned to keep well down in the event of being caught in cross-fire.

The observation party travelled in three South African-developed armoured troop carriers The Ratel — economical and more comfortable than other army vehicle — can seat at least eight soldiers back-to-back. The men can be driven through a combat zone while firing from the protection of the heavy vehicle.

Smokescreen

The artillery battery located well back zeroed in on the first target (a solitary wind pump near a clump of trees), keeping the enemy pinned down while the infantry — which debussed farther on — and support flanks moved up.

A strong wind shredded the smokescreen, making the sighting-up for tank fire more complicated.

Nine-tenths of the time when a target is destroyed, the enemy breaks and runs. The terrain must then be cleared and the area cut-off.

A new target was sighted in the second major attack, fire from mortars, 90 mm shells from the line of tanks, and machine-guns threw up billowing dust two to three seconds after we were rocked by the blasts. A ved fire raged to our left.

By this time the infantry in full kit were out and running. In a real situation when the enemy is moving

Cape Times journalist JANE ARBOUS reports from the Army Battle School and adjacent P W Botha Training Area — the biggest base of its kind in the world and a new concept for South Africa in conventional warfare training.

She was one of a group of journalists invited to observe for the first time a conventional deployment of more than 2 000 troops using live ammunition against a simulated enemy.

The 14-hour operation, which took days of round-the-clock planning and cost several million rands was not a press demonstration, but part of continuous intensive training.

The manoeuvres — as implemented in pre-emptive strikes such as the recent Operation Protea in Angola — followed closely the real conditions expected "when the whistle blows on South Africa".

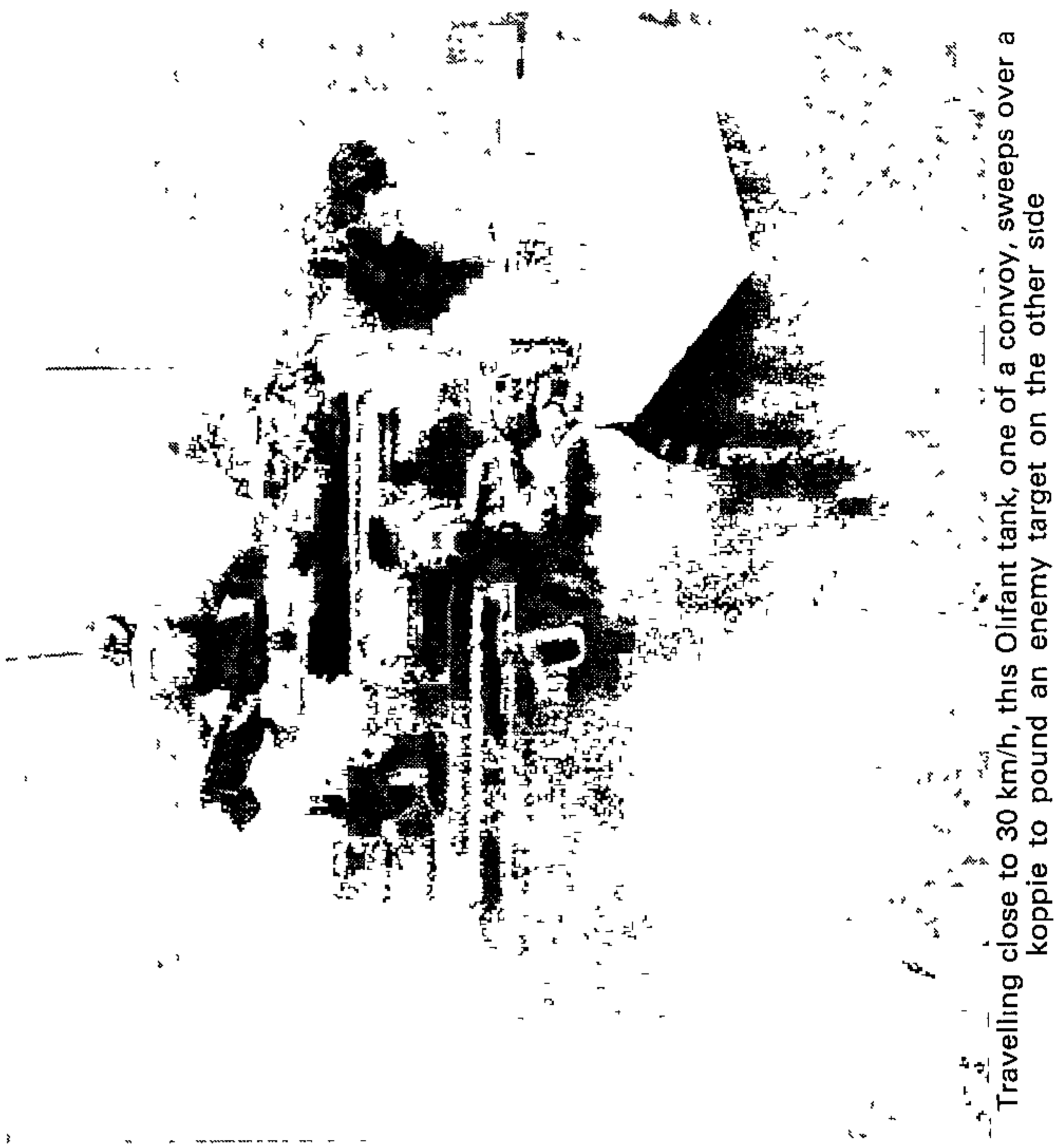
At various stages, quiet descended over the battle zone. This did not mean merely that all sections were "sighting in on the target". Back near the first target, trouble flared and two Impala jets from an undisclosed Air Force base swooped in low over the hills to avoid radar, pounding the area in valuable air support.

Meanwhile, Alfa group was sweeping behind the retreating enemy, now caught in a squeezing pincer movement. Heavy shelling continued.

At 12 noon we advanced with the lines into the "final kill" area, hearing for the first time the sound of close combat — hand-grenade explosions.

In real terms, a number of the enemy usually escape and are chased and cut off by one of the flanks.

At 2 pm and 20 000 litres of fuel later, the battle — classified a "success" by Major Fletcher — was over and the long task of retrieving and returning began.



Travelling close to 30 km/h, this Olifant tank, one of a convoy, sweeps over a koppie to pound an enemy target on the other side.

SADF to CT. 19/10/87 revamp service?

254
Staff Reporter

NATIONAL Service in the Defence Force is heading for a major reshuffle, with the possibility of women being selectively drafted and longer post-national service training looming, according to the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport.

Indications of the new conditions of service and the possibility of an increased drive to recruit women and coloured people in the SADF have been hinted at in the recent parliamentary session and at the Cape National Party Congress.

Among the recommendations expected to be made by the Inter-departmental Committee currently investigating all aspects of national service and military recruitment — and which is expected to report before February next year in time for legislation to be introduced in the 1982 parliamentary session — are

● The 240 days of camps once basic service is completed will be lengthened. This could mean in practice that time spent in camps will actually be shortened, as at present no credit is given for three-month border camps, which are credited as 30-day camps.

Under the present system, Citizen Force members could end up doing as much as 720 days' border service instead of the prescribed 240 days served by someone who does no border duty.

● The ranks of the Defence Force should be swelled by the recruitment of more women and coloured people.

This did not mean that compulsory service would be introduced for coloureds, the article said.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said at the Cape National Party congress in Cape Town last week that measures being investigated included a more equitable dispensation as regards the attending of camps.

He also said national service for women on a lottery basis was being investigated. This method — whereby names are literally drawn from a computerized hat — was used for selecting men for national service in the 1960's.

South Africa should prepare for the opening of a "second front", not necessarily in SWA/Namibia, and would need increased manpower to prepare for conventional attacks on the northern borders, he said.

This was interpreted at the time as a reference to the possibility of increased action on the Mozambiquan and Zimbabwean borders.

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MEAN 1.588
 3.246
 12.409
 13.437
 1.922

NEWS

Women may get bigger role in SADF

Defence Correspondent
 CAPE TOWN — The controversial 30-day credit accorded to Citizen Force servicemen on 90-day operational duty may be replaced with a credit for the full number of days on the recommendation of a committee now investigating service conditions.

The interdepartmental committee is expected to put its recommendations before Parliament in the next session beginning on January 29. Its recommendations are also expected to ease the strain on the Citizen Force by involving women and coloured people to a greater degree in the SADF.

This would be in line with the Israeli and United States armies where women are filling many of the backroom roles previously held by men.

OPERATIONAL

There is, however, little chance that women will take on a combat role that Israeli women, for example, play.

The present operational service credit system has for long left a bad taste in the mouth of Citizen Force men striving to complete their required 240 days of service subsequent to national service.

252

24/10/87

981

46
 43

1

NON
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743

6.097

At the moment, men on 90-day operation stints are given the minimum credit of 30 days for "peacetime training." The other 60 days are, under the Defence Act, active training for which no credit against the mandatory 240-day Citizen Force service is given.

Defence sources said yesterday there was no possibility of the committee recommending extending the present two years of national service.

"The Minister of Defence is on record as saying that the present period of national service will not be increased," they said.

Any increase in the basic period of service would lead to congestion in camps already having to cope with four intakes over every two years.

TRAINING

The committee is expected to base its findings on the need to spread the Citizen Force load.

The committee may also recommend that each day in uniform be counted towards the 240-day commitment, reducing the eight to ten years it now takes to complete training.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said last week that women might be subject to a "ballot system" of national service.

According to the Afrikaans newspaper Rapport, the escalating threat against South Africa might mean that SA's operational forces would be deployed over a wider front, with women and coloured people taking over administrative posts to release soldiers for front-line duties.

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NON
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

254

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Vol. 196]

CAPE TOWN, 21 OCTOBER 1981
KAAPSTAD, 21 OKTOBER 1981

[No 7842

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

KANTOOR VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No 2191 21 October 1981

No 2191 21 October 1981

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information—

Hierby word bekendgemaak dat die Staatspresident s goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wa hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word —

No 82 of 1981: Training Centres for Coloured Cadets Repeal Act, 1981

No 82 van 1981: Herroepingswet op Opleidingsentrum vir Kleurlingkadette, 1981

The worst is yet to come, warns Malan

Star 257
10/81

so many South Africans were unaware of the nature of the onslaught. It was not an attack directed solely against the military but also at undermining the morale of the civilian sector.

many South Africans felt the struggle in SWA/Namibia had already been won, due to the well-being of the economy and the losses Swapo had suffered during Operation Protea.

nature of weapons captured from Swapo during the recent raid into Angola, Operation Protea, proved that a direct, conventional assault from Angola was no longer a vague possibility.

the annual banquet of the Southern Cross Fund in Johannesburg last night, that certain southern African leaders were seeking any excuse to offer active military aid to the ANC and the PAC.

Own Correspondent
The Minister of Defence, General Malan, has intimated that a second military front against South Africa is on the cards — and has pointed an accusing finger at Zimbabwe.

This had been demonstrated by the fact that, compared with the second half of 1980, the first six months of this year had shown an increase of 200 percent in sabotage.

He warned against a false sense of complacency. South Africa's most stringent military challenge had yet to be faced, he said.

Swapo's armament also indicated that it was capable of stepping up its deeds of terror against the local population of SWA/Namibia.

Terrorists had already used Zimbabwe as an infiltration route to South Africa, as could be borne out by recent internal sabotage attacks.

General Malan said at the sophisticated



GENERAL MALAN... 200 percent increase in sabotage

Where's the front?

ruled Namibia might provide logistic support or rights of transit to ANC guerillas.

The enormous South African economic and administrative presence alone would rule that out. In addition, the barren landscape of the northern Cape would create serious problems for returning guerillas. Barring a generalised conflagration in southern Africa, a Swapo-ruled Namibia can be expected to lend the ANC only political and moral support.

For the foreseeable future, there appears to be no likelihood of any meaningful guerilla input from any quarter other than the ANC which, according to some estimates, has about 8 000 trained military men.

A number of senior Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) sources have spoken of one or two years before its military programme gets going to any appreciable extent.

But the PAC's geo-political problem — Mozambique and Angola find it ideologically incorrigible, while Zambia and Swaziland still forbid a PAC presence — means its fighting forces are still confined to camps mainly in Tanzania.

Despite PAC claims to the contrary, there are still persistent reports of serious disunity between various factions: one loyal to new PAC chairman Mr John Pokela, another to deposed and expelled former chairman Mr Potlako Leballo, and a third to one-time PAC vice-chairman and military commander Mr Templeton Ntantala, who was expelled by Mr Leballo in 1978 but readmitted in March. According to one report, Tanzanian troops have been deployed to keep them apart.

At the moment, the PAC is without a military high command, according to a senior source, the reason being to keep guerillas firmly under the control of the new 14-man central committee on

which Mr Edwin Makoti is defence secretary.

The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) claims to be developing a military programme, but sources refuse to make any hard information available.

BCMA is subject to much the same geo-political problem as the PAC, in addition to which BCMA lacks Organisation of African unity recognition.

This, in conjunction with financial and arms support problems shared by the PAC, appear to cancel out the foreseeable prospect of any effective BCMA military programme.

BCMA could share some old sources of PAC support — Libya, Tanzania, China and Sudan — and there are suggestions of Nigerian and covert American support. But this admixture is a far cry from the kind of coherent and reliable international "base" for military operations.

Zimbabwe, on whom both organisations appear to have pinned substantial hopes as a political forward base — given the strong Africanist affinity between Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and PAC and BCMA ideology — seems instead to be developing an increasing respect for the ANC.

And Zimbabwe has shown no will to provide guerilla forward bases.

Both the PAC and BCMA claim the development of an almost invisible form of guerilla struggle, qualitatively different from the ANC's combination of armed propaganda and political violence, mixed with strategic hits. But cynics maintain this invisibility really means non-existence.

So, unless that second front is intended to provide a logistic base for raids into the frontline states, it is aimed only at the estimated 8 000 ANC guerillas.

Across that cordon, 80 percent of the South African struggle presents itself for the picking on what appears to be the real front — the home front.

THE REAL FRONT IS WITHIN SA

HOWARD BARRRELL, of the SOWETAN'S African News Service Bureau in Salisbury, analyses General Magnus Malan's recent prediction of a "second front" operating in South Africa's borders.

Swaka 23/1/81

23/1

23/1

PROM THE perspective known about, it appears to be a distant prospect indeed of South African exiles. General Magnus Malan's prediction of a "second front", this one on South Africa's borders, looks like the belated admission of a long-existent reality. General Malan appeared to imply at the Cape National Party congress that this second front would be semi-conventional. He suggested it would require the deployment of more troops and armaments and more and longer spells of duty for young whites.

It was unclear if he was suggesting South Africa could soon become the target of a semi-conventional assault from the north. But, unless his intelligence services are privy to a plot nobody else

knows about, it appears to be a distant prospect indeed. In the view of the exiles, General Malan's "second front" prediction is also a reinforcement of the "20 per cent solution" for which he and his generals are employed and to which they have so often alluded.

Eighty percent of the strategic remains political. On that, Malan and General Malan appear agreed. The real front is not on South Africa's borders, but within them. That is not a merely handy assertion, but a major strategic imperative for both sides in the conflict.



THE BORDER WOULD FORM AN OBSTACLE TO THE "SECOND FRONT" STRATEGY. THE MAJOR SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ANC), HAS SUCCESSFULLY ATTRACTED BACK SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF ITS INTELLIGENCE FORCES, AMONG OTHER REASONS BECAUSE THE LOCAL BLACK POPULACE HAD NOT BEEN POLITICALLY PREPARED FOR THE GUERRILLA PRESENCE.

meaningful political and economic reform. But exiles are already keenly aware that there has been substantial deployment of troops along that stretch of border. They also know farmers in the region are being trained in counter-insurgency, that attempts have been made to woo local blacks into co-operation with the military, and that troops are being trained in crowd control and are being used to man roadblocks and mount search operations.

So it is that talk of the second front appears to be a belated admission by South African military chiefs. Exiles fully expect the increase in troops deployments that now threatens to give this second front its formality. There is little doubt that the major South African black nationalist movement, the African National Congress (ANC), has successfully attracted back substantial numbers of its intelligence forces, among other reasons because the local black populace had not been politically prepared for the guerrilla presence.

Guerrilla struggle is seen as inextricable part and parcel of political and economic struggle. Armed units are small, and take their cue from political factors. Bomb blasts outside the Durban showrooms of Sigma and Leyland, co-inciding with strike action against the two companies by black workers, and a sabotage attack on a Natal south coast power plant, feeding a black community protesting electricity tariff hikes, illustrate this point. To what extent a second front would constitute the logistic base for more ambitious raids on Mozambique and other frontline states giving political succour or transit to the ANC is a moot point. But the ANC appears to have an acute appreciation of the inability of the states bordering South Africa to provide it with forward bases. It knows it cannot rely on forward bases to the extent that, say, the Vietcong or Zimbabweans could. Its strategy has, therefore, to rely more on the home front. That, of course, does not ease the persistent problem of returning its externally-trained cadres home. But the mood of silent confidence within the organisation suggests it has devised means which ensure a fairly high infiltration success rate. Despite the strong bonds between Swapo and the ANC, it would be unreasonable to anticipate a Swapo-

TO PAGE 22

Guerrilla struggle is seen as inextricable part and parcel of political and economic struggle. Armed units are small, and take their cue from political factors. Bomb blasts outside the Durban showrooms of Sigma and Leyland, co-inciding with strike action against the two companies by black workers, and a sabotage attack on a Natal south coast power plant, feeding a black community protesting electricity

Investment in arms industry is spotlighted

NEW YORK — South Africa is one of the six developing countries with the most significant investment in defence industries, according to a United Nations survey. **RM 23.10.87 (254)**

The survey, commissioned by the UN General Assembly to study the relationship between disarmament and development, estimated that the annual global spending on arms and armies amounted to about R475-billion — roughly equivalent to the gross national product of all the developing nations combined.

since the slump is from a very steady price such as the

Mail Correspondent

THE South African economy is showing definite signs of slowing, according to a survey released yesterday by the Bureau for Economic Research

down (49)
 DT 23.10.81

Economy winding down

Retailers would move to Saturday afternoon shopping with later hours on some week evenings.

Margins would decrease.

Advertising would increase.

Customers would have to be treated "as gods", and.

Salary increments to the low-levels of store workers would be higher than in other business sectors

Mr Klomfass predicted that in 1982

to certain notorious suppliers of cartels or who are legislatively protected from competition

Manufacturers who enjoy monopolies, who operate price fix-

of course, does not apply to certain notorious suppliers of cartels or who are legislatively protected from competition

ever have prevented many suppliers from passing the full brunt of (rising) costs on to the consumer.

"This, of course, does not apply to certain notorious suppliers of cartels or who are legislatively protected from competition

TH the sm Ste cor pri AN at Pr AL a c We dek ST ed will ten Re NO pen con Bat at s len Ro CO the cor Ha AN

UNITED NATIONS — South Africa is one of the six developing countries with the most significant investment in defence industries, according to a United Nations survey

The survey, commissioned by the General Assembly to study the relationship between disarmament and development, estimated that the annual global spending on arms and armies amounted to about R475 billion — roughly equivalent to the gross national product of all the developing nations combined.

While Third World buyers, mainly in the Middle East, accounted for 75 per cent of all arms imports in the 1970s, the study said several other developing countries had significant investment in their own arms industries

These included South Africa, Brazil, India, Israel, North Korea and South Korea, all of which

SA among top 6 in defence investment

23/10/81
2574

the survey noted had major industrial sectors.

Five Mid-East countries — Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Iran — accounted for a third of all the major weapons imported by developing countries from 1977 to 1980, and almost half of their military spending

The non-Opec developing nations were spending

an estimated R9,5 billion annually on armaments in the late 1970s

The survey says there are some 25 million members in the world's regular armed forces and 90 per cent of those are in the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the Warsaw Pact

But almost the same number — 38 per cent —

are in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. China has 17 per cent of the uniformed men under arms

The world's paramilitary forces — mostly concentrated in the Third World — have another 10 million members

But developing countries, with their relative lack of industrialisation, have to buy their guns elsewhere. Those nations account for only about five per cent — or R4,7 billion worth in 1979 — of the world's weapons manufacturing

Adding to the increasing volume of Third World weapons purchases is the rapid rate of change in weapons technology noted by the group of governmental experts

The survey said that the number of nations operating battle tanks, modern combat aircraft and missiles was growing continuously — SAPA-AP

FM 23/10/81

DEFENCE

254

What Malan meant

When Defence Minister General Magnus Malan warned that a "second front" was being opened against SA he was referring to almost the whole sweep of the country's borders — including those with Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland

This interpretation comes from authoritative military observers. They pointed out that in his two warnings, once during the Defence Vote in Parliament and once to the Cape congress of the National Party, General Malan referred to the second front as being on SA's borders. He was thus distinguishing it from the existing operational zone on SWA/Namibia's border with Angola

But he was not referring only to the Mozambique border or to internal sabotage in

SA itself, as has been speculated in the daily press, the FM was told

SA, observers said, had already suffered guerrilla incursions from Botswana, Mozambique and Swaziland. It was accepted that the Botswana and Swazi governments did not willingly allow their territory to be used for armed attacks on SA, but they lacked the ability to prevent it

Mozambique and Zimbabwe both had the ability to control use of their territory as a staging post, but the question was whether they would prevent SA insurgents from operating

ANC activity in Mozambique had increased significantly since the Matola raid by SA forces, observers said, and Maputo was convinced that Pretoria was behind the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement. It was probable that the Machel government would allow the ANC to use its territory to step up incursions into SA

They noted that Zimbabwe premier Robert Mugabe had said he would not allow his country to be used as a springboard for attacks on SA. Though he might hold to that position for the foreseeable future, he had increasingly close ties with ANC leaders and was under pressure to allow their men to operate. However, the short and relatively easily patrolled border with Zimbabwe caused the least military concern

The observers said that General Malan was pointing out that increasing guerrilla incursions from all round the borders would place an enormous manpower strain on the SADF, particularly in view of the great length of border to be guarded

Malan had denied that military service would be increased to three years, but the manpower would have to come from some-

where — probably from increased call-up periods

Observers stressed, however, that the "second front" did not mean SA would find itself in a war situation with its neighbours. They pointed out that even in SWA/Namibia the SADF only clashed with Angolan troops when they interfered in anti-Swapo operations and that the Angolans did not cross the border to attack SA troops

Interestingly, Malan was not the first to warn of a planned second front against SA. The prior warning came in mid-September from the normally well-informed American political commentators Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. In a column in the *Washington Post* and other newspapers, little noticed in SA at the time, they said: "The Russians (will) seek to divert SA from its problems in pre-independence Namibia by opening a second anti-SA front from Mozambique"

Although Evans and Novak referred specifically to Mozambique while General Malan seemingly intended his non-specific warning to have wider application, the two statements are not in conflict

There seems little likelihood of sudden massive incursions. What can be anticipated is a gradually increasing number of hit and run raids that will stretch manpower resources and, possibly, provoke SA into striking at ANC concentrations in neighbouring territories

For publications obtainable from the Centre for Intergroup Studies, c/o University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, Republic of South Africa, 7700

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Recruit's inquest delayed
RDM 24/10/81
254

By SAM MASEKO

THE inquest of a Pretoria national serviceman, Mr Daniel Cornelius Hofman, 18, who died at Voortrekkerhoogte last July, was postponed in the Pretoria Inquest Court yesterday

The inquest was supposed to be held before Mr R J van der Merwe, but the prosecutor informed the Hofman family it would be held on February 5 because of the absence of witnesses

Explanation

Mr Hofman was called up for national service on July 2 last year and died on July 14 after a short illness.

Mr Hofman's father, Mr G Hofman, said afterwards the shock death of his son had prompted him to write to the Government requesting an explanation

He was nevertheless promised that an inquiry into the matter would be made

He said after matriculating his son took up an electrical apprenticeship with a mining concern before being called up.

His son was a great athlete, rugby player and an amateur boxer, Mr Hofman said

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PLEASE CIRCLE ITEMS REQUIRED

Letter to Minister on beating of Sappers

DOM 24/10/81
(284)
THE father of a national serviceman, Mr Richard H Holmes, has written to the Minister of Defence, alleging that his son and two others had been given a hiding with a rubber belt by a superior officer.

Mr Holmes sent copies of his letter to the commanding officer, School of Engineering, SA Engineering Corps, at Kroonstad, to the officer involved, a lieutenant, to Sapa and to a Pretoria newspaper.

Mr Holmes alleged that his son, Sapper C R Holmes and Sappers W F Pieterse and L Arnold had been given 12 strokes earlier this month.

Asked to comment, a spokesman at defence headquarters said a preliminary inquiry into Mr Holmes' allegations had already started. If sufficient evidence was found the officer concerned would appear before a court martial to decide his guilt or otherwise.

Basic training

Mr Holmes said in his letter, his son and the two other Sappers were doing their basic training at the SA Engineering Corps in Kroonstad, where he said the beating had taken place on October 9, this year.

He further said the three Sappers had reported the incident to their medical officer. They were examined and the medical officer telephoned the OC of the unit, Colonel T Durr, to also examine them.

He gave a background of his own military career and added that nowhere in the military code was an officer permitted to strike a private.

Such action was dishonourable to the proud record of the SA Army — Sapa.

Police whose beat is first line of defence

RDM 28 10 81 (254)

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

TEAK-TOUGH and bronzed, they patrol snake-infested farmland with 20kg of kit, arms and ammunition slung around their backs.

Gruelling bushwalks by police are part of a crack-down on infiltration by insurgents in the Northern and north-western Transvaal, where unoccupied farms have left large holes in the country's first line of defence.

Working from a row of inter-spersed base camps along Botswana's border, the police units — on border slints of three months or more — are now working hand-in-glove with local farmers and labourers.

Last week they gave the Press a look at their base camps, hidden in the remotest areas of the north-western Transvaal bush.

It is basically cattle country, but grain and game farms also dot the area. Economic hardship in these strategically vital areas has caused a massive exodus of farmers over the past two years.

High fuel costs, the low farming value of the land, scant rain and expensive irrigation are main factors behind the trek

At a base camp about 400 paces from the border, in an area of mostly large game farms, foot patrols take an average one to two days.

The counter-insurgency men's task in guarding strategically vital border areas is tough and becoming increasingly important.

They know any slip-up could mean a terrorist attack in the heartland.

Farmer exodus puts big load on outposts

Armed with light machine-guns they keep a close lookout for hidden mines, communist boot patterns, explosives and possible caches of arms.

Top secrecy is maintained over their encounters in this line

For security reasons, neither the locations or names of the camps visited, nor the number of unoccupied farms they guard, may be revealed.

Fenced off and guarded by armed men, the base camps usually consist of a few houses which serve as shelters, a kitchen and recreation rooms

Absentees

Police disclosed they also face the problem of large stretches of land left open, inviting insurgent use, by many absentee game farmers who live in cities.

Counter-insurgency units fill this gap in defence by making regular patrols of the land.

During patrols they intercept hundreds of illegal immigrants crossing the border from Botswana, arrest burglars and car and stock thieves, while remaining on a constant alert for contact with insurgents.



VIGILANCE ... a counter-insurgency police officer near the Limpopo River

Picture: EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

occupied, farmers help ease the load on police.

But at a border post near Messina, on the banks of the Limpopo River, where many of the 100 or so farms are unoccupied, constant vehicle and foot patrols across desolate farmland are necessary.

On foot

In addition, the counter-insurgency men there are faced with foot patrols along the 90km of river bank, keeping a special eye on crossing points.

urday, it was the news of the day for both camps.

A quiet atmosphere pervades. Pet monkeys and dogs play in the sand. Men carve ashtrays out of bamboo and entire platoons have engraved their names on cacti.

It belies the undercurrent of readiness for contact with insurgents at any time.

Patrolling unoccupied farmland is the main function of the unit.

At another base camp north of Zeerust, where only a small percentage of the 182 farms are un-

The unit at the first base camp the Mail visited — about 30km from Mafikeng — protects 120 farms, a great number of them unoccupied. The company commander controls four bases across a stretch of 650km.

The camp consists of a few houses, a swimming pool and a recreation hall. Flower and vegetable gardens are cultivated by the men in their spare time.

The only female at the camp is a cat with five kittens.

And when the pet cat at another unit about 400km away had a litter of five the same Sat-

New SA
RPM 29 10 81

raid on Angola — claim

LISBON — South African fighter-bombers and airborne troops have launched new attacks against two southern Angolan towns and the major north-south highway, the Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

Citing a Defence Ministry communique released on Tuesday night, the agency said the attacks coincided with the visit to Luanda of the Western contact group on South West Africa led by US Assistant Secretary of State, Chester Crocker.

The Angolan communique claimed South African jets crossed the border from South West Africa on Monday and bombed the towns of Njiva, the capital of Cunene province, and Chicusse before helicopters landed with SA troops.

Combat

"Violent combat" between Angolan soldiers and the raiding force were still underway on Tuesday night, the communique said, adding that 14 fighter-bombers had also attacked Angolan military positions along the main north-south highway between Huila and Cahama.

The Angolans claimed to have shot down two Impala jets and a Puma helicopter.

Angop quoted a Defence Ministry communique as saying South Africa forces were trying to capture the town of Cahama, some 200km north of the border with SWA/Namibia.

Recent Press reports published in Lisbon have identified Cahama as the present headquarters of Angola's fifth politico-military region and the southernmost point controlled by the Angolan army in the province of Cunene.

The Defence Ministry said Angolan forces had dealt heavy losses to the South Africans.

In Pretoria, a South African military spokesman denied the Angolan claims — UPI

NW 3/10/81 (153) (154)
14 soldiers killed in truck crash

LIBODE—Fourteen Transkeian soldiers were killed and 39 injured when their truck overturned at Gosshill, near here. Transkei's CID chief, Col Stan Funani, said the tragedy occurred when the truck, returning to Umtata from Lusikisiki on Thursday, failed to negotiate a bend. — (Sapa)

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Man jailed for leak of SA secrets

SEP 31/10/81
731
250

A member of the South African Defence Force was fined and jailed by the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday for contravening the Official Secrets Act by handing over "extremely sensitive" documents to a man belonging to a banned organisation.

Gerhardus Hendrikus van der Werff (20) of Argyle Court, Smit Street, Joubert Park, committed the offences last year while attached to the SADF Health Services at the Military Physiological Institute at Verwoerdberg.

He pleaded guilty to four charges and admitted making a sketch or plan of the institute and handing it over to a Benjamin David Greyling. He also admitted handing over documents of information which would be of use to the enemy, and thus endangered the State.

STILL YOUNG

He was sentenced to 48 months' jail, with 40 months suspended for five years, and fined R400 or 100 days.

There was evidence that Van der Werff had a homosexual relationship with Greyling, and had committed the offences to retain his friendship. He and Greyling, who is believed to have belonged to a banned organisation, had known each other since their schooldays.

Van der Werff said in mitigation that he realised he had made a mistake but he was still young and wanted to make a new beginning.

VIRTUALLY all information regarding the defence of South Africa is secret or confidential — until it is released by the Defence Force. The Defence Act prohibits publication of any information relating to the composition, movements or disposition of the SADF.

However an agreement exists between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union under which certain concessions are granted to the Press and arrangements made for the release of information. The aim of the agreement is "the release to the Press of as much information as may be released within the framework of security and with the least possible delay". There is a Directorate of Public Relations, headed by a Brigadier who is assisted in media liaison at headquarters lev-

el, by a colonel, a captain and a lieutenant. The various branches of the SADF also have their own public relations staff officers. Press requests for information or confirmation must be made by accredited military correspondents or senior staff known to the public relations directorate.

This amounts, in effect, to a system of pre-censorship of most defence information. A request by the Defence Force for a blanket ban on publication of military matters was however rejected by the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into reporting on Defence and Police matters.

The new director of the SADF public relations directorate is Brigadier Kobus Bosman. LIN MENGE reports.

THERE is something wooden about Kobus Bosman — a particularly smooth, hard wood which is impossible for Pressmen to dent.

He will chat amiably for an hour and say nothing in particular — for the record. Off the record he will give quite convincing reasons why particular news items should have been delayed or suppressed, and less convincing reasons why the reasons themselves should remain off the record.

But that presumably, is what the job is about — total imperturbability in the face of Press protests and entreaties. That is not to say that Brigadier Bosman wants to be seen as the chief censor — far from it. His is a balancing act between the right of the public to know and the interests of national security — on a rope tautly spanned by his superiors, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the SADF.

And if executing the policy of the Minister and the Defence Force chief is his first priority, the second is building the SADF's image.

Image is all important to the SADF — as to any defence force. As the first Steyn commission put it with Biblical aptness, the image of operational efficiency and the fighting spirit must be maintained and strengthened — by the Press as much as by other agencies — for if the trumpet gives an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

Ensuring that the trumpet sounds with certainty is Brigadier Bosman's chief preoccupation. Other people in this deeply divided country may have other preoccupations — such as the right to conscientious objection, or the immorality of asking blacks to fight for a country which denies them its citizenship — but they are not Kobus Bosman's concerns.

Accusation

Who is he? The son of a teacher, he started off farming in the Free State, then joined the SABC news department where, in time, he came to be diplomatic and political correspondent and finally news editor.

In 1976 he became staff officer media liaison for the SADF. He lives in Pretoria with his wife, two sons, one a medical student and one at school, and a small daughter, "blonde and beautiful". Four years ago he suffered a heart attack. Now he's a regular jogger.

So Brigadier Bosman came to the SADF not as a soldier, but as a journalist — a Nat propagandist, some would say. He rejects,

The man

who controls what you know

PUBLIC IMAGE. the new director of the SADF public relations directorate, Brigadier Kobus Bosman

an image we have to move carefully through the position of South Africa in the world today, a position in which the SADF is playing a very important role, and problems which arise out of it such as the arms embargo.

"My philosophy of public relations is simple the PRO, no matter where he is, is only a medium between the top structure and the Press and the public. The PRO who builds his own image is doing the concept of PR a disservice — so please don't make a big thing of this article."

There are three sections which he must manage: media liaison which now falls under Colonel Tim Krynauw; public relations headed by Col Frikkie van Oudtshoorn; and periodicals, such as Paratus, which falls under Col Pierre Coetsee.

Media liaison staff officer is the job which often woke Kobus Bosman at midnight. Besides Press queries there might be calls from overseas, confronting the SADF with highly sensitive

information and needing a speedy reply. He admits the job was a strain.

"But it is not our task to vet information," Brig Bosman said. "We work according to policy directives issued by our Intelligence people and if we have problems we refer the reports concerned to the Intelligence division of the SADF."

"In my experience in the past six years we prohibited so few things they are really not worth mentioning. The media in South Africa has a very good understanding of what should not be published, so we seldom get queries that are absolutely unrealistic. I'm only executing policy, but I do think that over the years we have built up a very good relationship with our military correspondents."

Credibility

But what about the first Angolan invasion, and the failure to tell the public about it until nearly a year later?

"Maybe that did knock a bit of a hole in our credibility. It is something that we have to work to restore. But there were distinct good reasons for not disclosing that we were in Angola — we didn't do it for funny's sake, and I believe the public understand those reasons."

"That is why our relationships with the media and especially the liaison committee of the SADF and the NPU are so important. That is where problems can be raised and a compromise reached. Because we're non-political we can solve problems in collaboration with the media."

He does not go along with the accusation — he says he is not even aware of it — that the Press is being deliberately manipulated to demigrate the SADF, but he does believe that protest demonstrations came into being with worldwide TV, and that the Press can unwittingly aid terrorists by giving out certain information. Such information in his

opinion, would include revealing where the enemy made their mistakes or were particularly successful, or "how home resources were strained to the utmost to cope with an attack."

What of relations with the wider public?

Bad eggs

"It is part of our task to reply to letters from the public and the Press and we do believe we've got our finger on the pulse of the public. The Defence Command Council is very well aware of every bit of public concern and regards the Press as our watchdog. Of course it is important for the Defence Force to be concerned with strategic and security considerations, but the biggest asset of the force is the men and concern for them is an important policy matter."

Back to the image-building of those men. What about all those bad eggs in the conscript basket who rob and rape and even kill

innocent members of the public?

If a man commits a murder and he is, incidentally, a soldier, I don't think you can blame the Press for always bringing that fact out. However unfair it is, it is news, so we must accept it. But a national defence force reflects all the problems of the nation, be they alcoholism or whatever."

Shouldn't the SADF disassociate itself more promptly from crimes committed by servicemen, such as the shooting by an officer of a black child, for instance?

"There is no question that we disassociate ourselves, but we have to be careful not to find a man guilty before he has been proved guilty."

A final — and frank — word from the image-builder.

"My job is to create the best balance I can, and also to project the best image I can. If I do find a tendency to mal-balance, I'll do my utmost to create a balance to the other side."

ROM 2/11/81 [initials] 254

cont

RDM

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that accusation

"I speak from an absolutely non-political platform," he says. "The SADF is a national force and it is non-political. I think that was demonstrated in the last session of Parliament -- everyone who spoke on Defence did so from a non-political platform. That makes it so much easier to sell the SADF's image and I get along equally well with journalists from Nationalist and Opposition newspapers."

What about the notorious SADF document which proposed action to "nullify the Opposition"?

"That was just a flash in the pan. We had built up such a good relationship with the Press that it did not hamper our task or our relationship with the Press."

How does that relationship work?

"Media liaison is more difficult in Defence than in any other organisation because there are certain obstacles, and the most important is security. In building

Rockets Sla 2/11/81 demolish SADF house

254
~~254~~

Staff Reporters

A house used by SADF personnel was destroyed early yesterday in a grenade and rocket attack near the Swaziland border.

The attack, in which no one was injured, was confirmed today by a spokesman for the South African Defence Force.

Two members of the Defence Force were inside the house at Jeppes Reef when the attack took place. They managed to escape.

The attack was a hit and run affair in which grenades, rockets and small arms were used. The building was destroyed.

The spokesman said the small arms attack was launched from a distance. Several explosions accompanied the rifle fire and the attackers are believed to have fled across the border.

LITTLE HOPE

Police headquarters in Pretoria said today an intensive investigation had been launched after the attack, but it is believed police have little hope of catching the attackers.

Nobody has yet claimed responsibility for the attack but it is believed the African National Congress was behind it.

Jeppes Reef is situated only a few kilometres from the Swaziland border and about 100 km from Nelspruit in the heart of the lowveld.

Police said the house was within walking distance of the border and was used by Defence Force personnel.

Army duties to change next year

In U.K. 1 unit of wine
1 unit of cloth

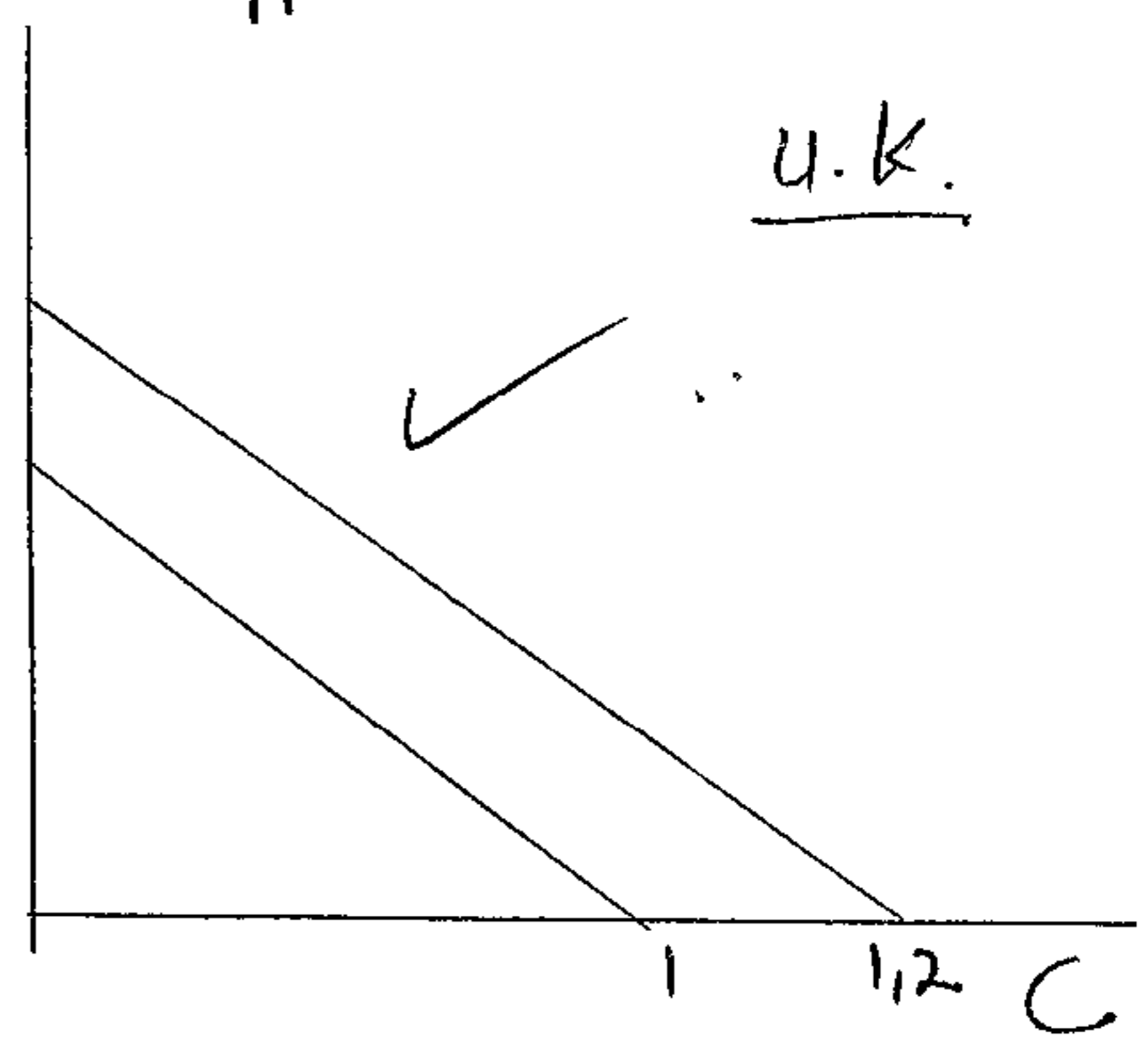
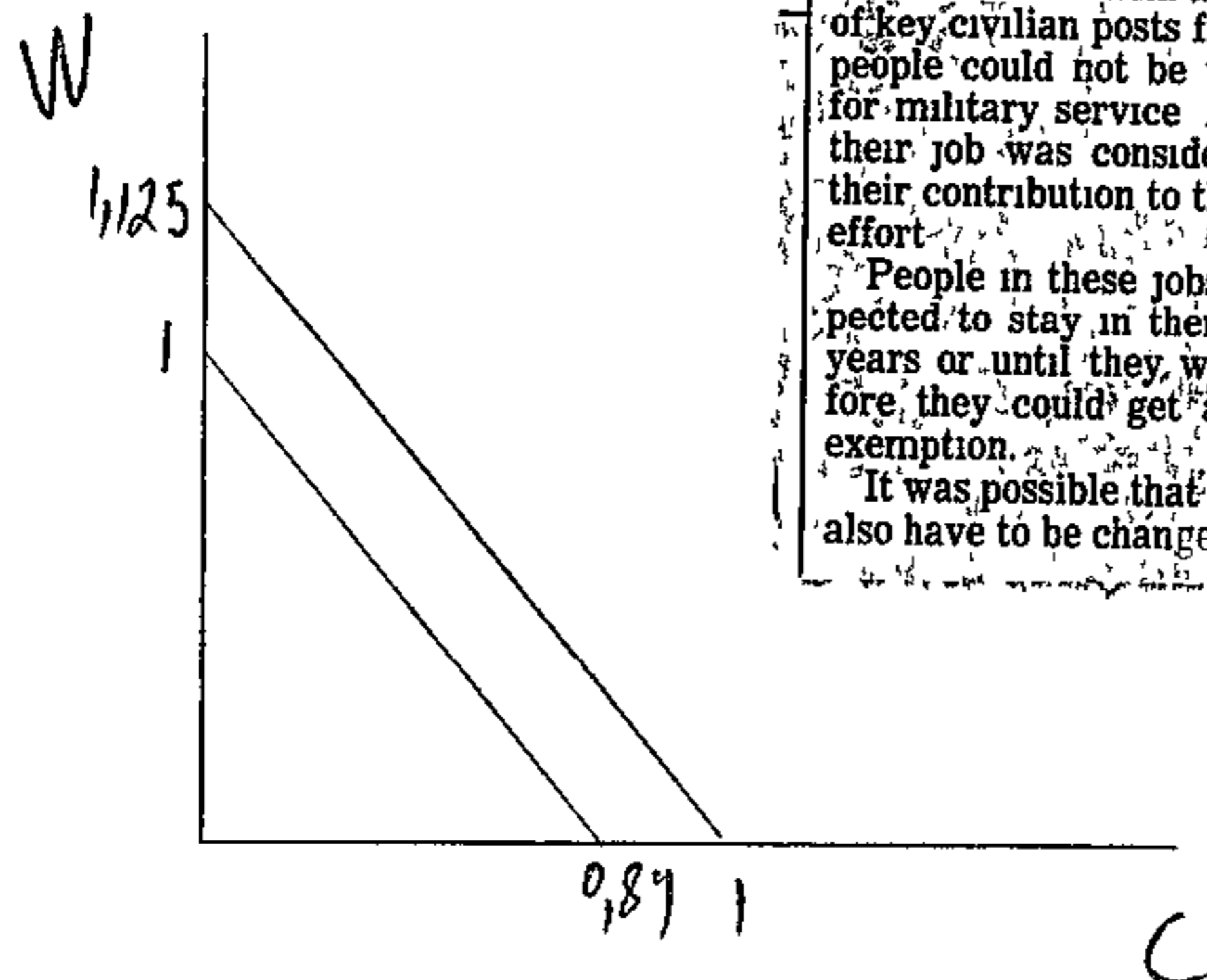
RDM
5/11/81

reverse.
units of wine
units of cloth

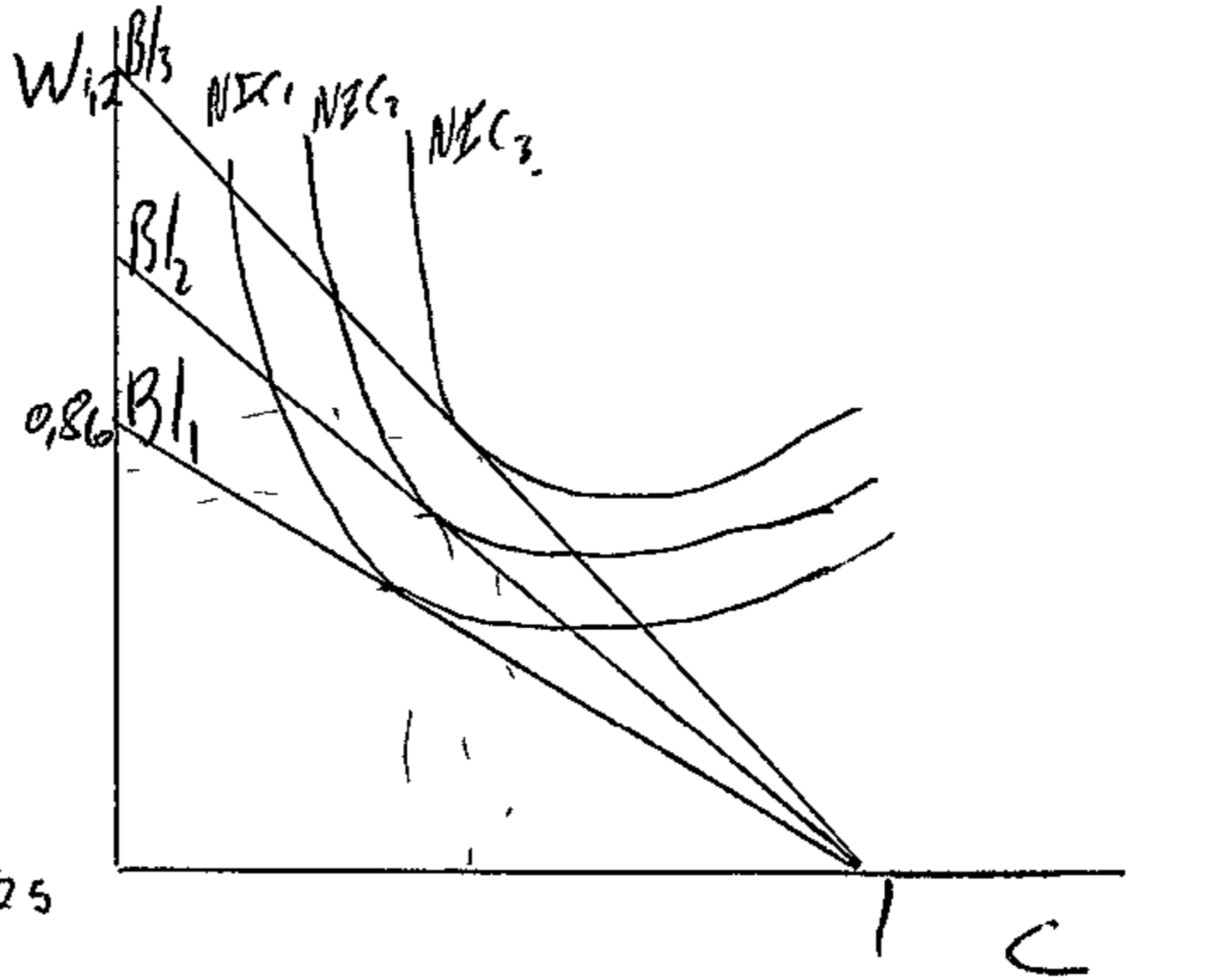
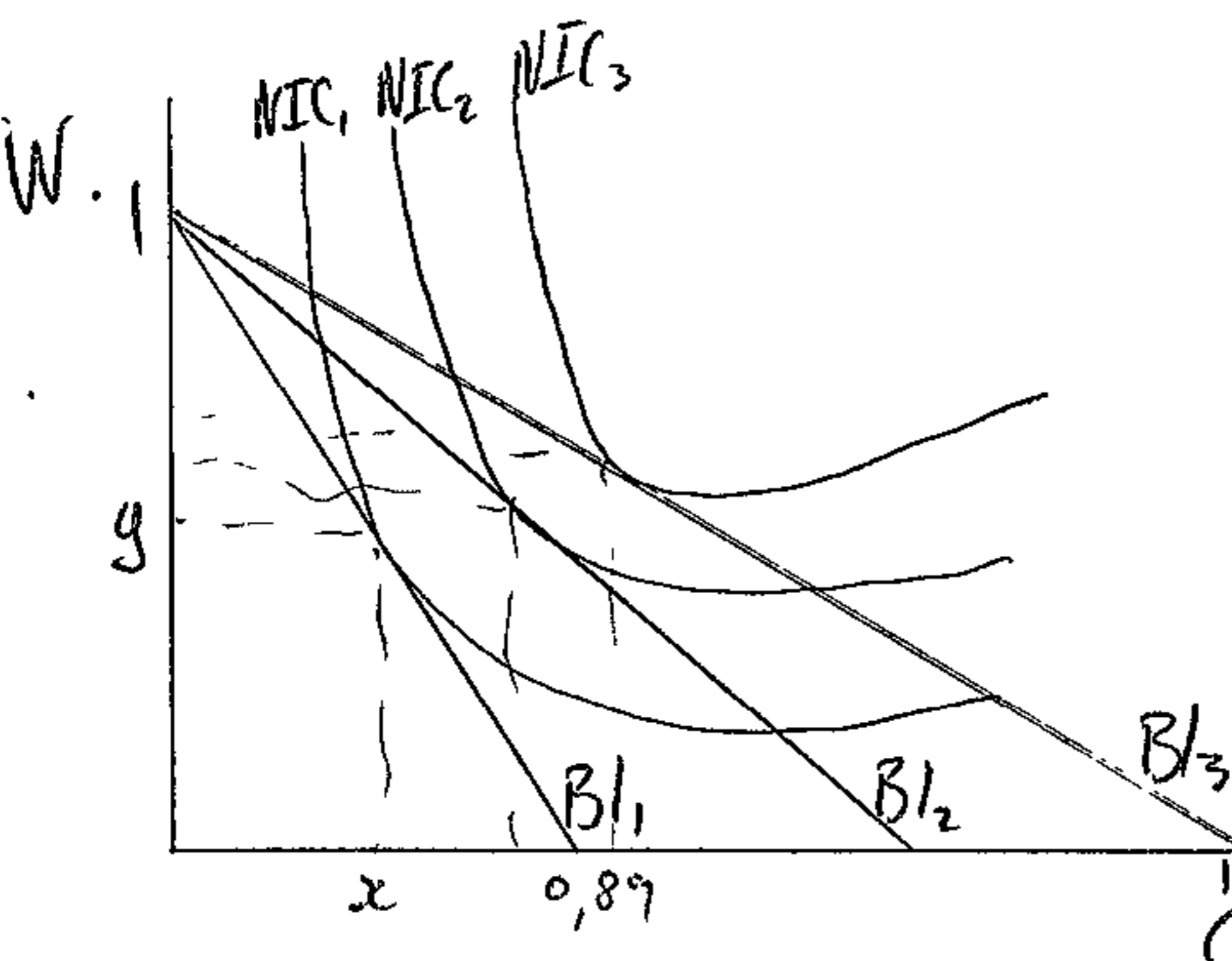
From this it can be seen that the U.K. has an absolute advantage in cloth manufacture.

Mail Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICANS can expect change in the national service system early next year, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, told the Transvaal National Party congress yesterday. The report of a special committee which had investigated the whole system had been handed to the Army and the Cabinet would consider the matter early next year. General Malan said that he could not go into the committee's recommendations yet, but in the light of the escalating threat against South Africa it was logical to expect that people who were not at present making a contribution to defence should become involved. He also dealt with the question of key civilian posts from which people could not be withdrawn for military service. At present their job was considered to be their contribution to the defence effort. People in these jobs were expected to stay in them for five years or until they were 25, before they could get a military exemption. It was possible that this would also have to be changed, he said.

even though she calculated that the U.K. has a C.A. calculations showed the opposite.



The slope of the above barter lines shows the domestic exchange rates for the two goods. Had there been the same slope the C.A.'s would have been the same and there would have been no basis for trade.



The Portuguese wine producers observe that they can get 1.2 units of C for 1 unit of W in the U.K., while they can only get 0.89 units of C in Portugal. Why don't you tally this with the miscalculation above?!

'Secrets' student is refused bail

STAR 6/11/81 254

A third-year Wits University student charged with four counts of contravening the Official Secrets Act was today refused bail.

Mr Benjamin Dawid Greyling (20), of Smit Street, Joubert Park, Johannesburg, was not asked to plead to charges that he incited a member of the South African Permanent Force to obtain secret documents and a sketch of the Military Psychological Institute in Verwoerdburg.

He was remanded to November 18 for trial.

As Johannesburg Regional Magistrate, Mr Krivnauw, left the court, white and Indian fellow students stood up, raised their fists and sang the African anthem, "Nkosi Sikelele i'Afrika".

Mr Greyling's mother, Mrs Mara Greyling, and sister Mrs Vivian Daly wept and his sister shouted to the students, "Now he has got to pay for all your bloody nonsense".

Before judgment on the question of bail was passed, Mr G Dyson for the defence, told the magistrate that Mr Greyling had not received any food last night. He was not given an opportunity to wash or supplied with a change of clothes.

Mr Krivnauw said Mr Greyling was charged with a very serious offence which carried a maximum sentence of 15 years. "South Africa has many enemies and it is one of the easiest things in the world to flee to neighbouring states."

Mr Greyling's statement that he would not abscond did not carry much weight.

A security policeman said Mr Greyling would have been immediately re-arrested had he been granted bail.

Corporal Gerhardus Hendrikus van der Werff (20) also of Smit Street, Joubert Park, was convicted in the Johannesburg Regional Court last Friday on four charges of con-

travening the Official Secrets Act and was fined R400 and sentenced to 48 months imprisonment of which 40 months were suspended for five years.

Van der Werff had pleaded guilty to the charges.

The bail application by Mr M Baslian, for the defence, was opposed by the State Prosecutor Mr A R van Wyk.

DEFENCE

Mr Greyling has been held in detention since his arrest on July 30 this year while allegedly putting up posters celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party.

At yesterday's hearing Mr Greyling said he believed he had a good defence to the charges against him, had every intention of standing his trial and continuing with his studies.

He had no intention of leaving the country.

Under cross-examination, he agreed

with the prosecutor that he was opposed to "the present National Party Government" but denied being a member of the ANC or any other banned organisation.

He admitted going to Swaziland just before his arrest and meeting a certain Mr Madona, an employee of the Swazi Government, who wanted to introduce him to representatives of certain organisations.

"I was not informed that this organisation was against South Africa as a country but that it was opposed to the present Nationalist Government."

He had taken Mr van der Werff with him because Mr Madona expressed the wish to meet him, he said.

He was aware at the time that Van der Werff was stationed at the Military Psychological Institute and had come into possession of secret documents and a sketch of the institute. He had seen these documents.

Captain Adriaan van Niekerk of the Security Police testified that Mr Greyling was to be charged with contravening the Internal Security Act and that he was investigating yet another charge against him.

He told the magistrate, he believed Mr Greyling would not stand trial if allowed out on bail.

"He is individualistic and has strong personality characteristics and convictions. He cannot express these convictions in South Africa and if given the opportunity he will leave the country to seek political asylum."

Professors and senior-lecturers at the University of the Witwatersrand described Mr Greyling as a highly intelligent and well-motivated student, one of the best in his faculty.

Secrets Act probe: Wits student's bail plea turned down

By MIKE LOUW

A STUDENT at the University of the Witwatersrand, who is being held in connection with three allegations involving the Official Secrets Act, was refused bail yesterday.

Mr Benjamin David Greyling, 20, a final year BA student, applied for bail before Mr F Z Krynauw in the Johannesburg Regional Court.

The State alleges Mr Greyling instigated or ordered Gerhadus van der Werff to make a sketch which would endanger law and order in the Republic, and to provide certain documents which could directly or indirectly be of benefit to enemies of the country.

It is also alleged he received documents from Van der Werff who was a member of the medical unit of the South African Defence Force.

It is alleged he received the documents knowing it was an offence to do so.

Van der Werff was convicted in the Johannesburg Regional Court on three charges under the Official Secrets Act last week and sentenced to four years jail (40 months suspended) and was fined R400 or 100 days.

Before rejecting the bail application, the magistrate said that Mr Greyling's testimony that he would not skip the country if granted bail did not carry much weight.

South Africa had many enemies and it was likely Mr Greyling would abscond, adding that it was the easiest thing to flee to a neighbouring state.

He said Mr Greyling had admitted displaying posters of the banned South African Communist Party in Johannesburg to mark the 60th anniversary of the organisation.

Study

This showed Mr Greyling had dealings with communism.

He said the investigating officer had told the court he had received information that Mr Greyling would not stand trial if he was given bail.

Mr Greyling earlier said he wanted bail so he could complete a BA degree and study law.

His mother, Mrs Mara Greyling, and his sister, Mrs Vivian Daly, cried when the bail application was refused.

When the magistrate left the court Mrs Daly shouted at Wits students in the gallery, saying her brother was now having "to pay for your bloody nonsense".

The students, mostly white, stood, raised clenched fists and sang "Nkosi Sikelela i'Afrika" before walking out.

(254)

Petticoat army soon?

SATV move prompts fears that women may be drafted into SADF

By Marion Whitehead

THE SABC has postponed the screening of a documentary on women in the Israeli defence force until February next year shortly after the Parliamentary session opens.

This disclosure comes in the wake of the announcement this week that the SADF will accept greater numbers of women volunteers for training next year. There is speculation that a campaign is now afoot to soften up public opinion.

The documentary, "Flowers in Uniform" was to have been screened this month (Nov 17) during prime time. Instead a documentary called War on the Border will be shown on November 17, followed by Into Angola in the same time slot the next week (Nov 24).

Bernard Joffe, head of SATV's documentary department, denied there was a political motive behind the rescheduling of Flowers in Uniform.

"We're just playing it safe," he told the Sunday Tribune. He explained that he had double-scheduled the 8.30pm time slot on November 17 in case the film on the border was not ready.

"We often do this so we don't get caught out without a film," Mr Joffe said.

Flowers in Uniform is very pro-women in the Israeli Defence Force. It shows women troops learning to shoot, packing their parachutes and jumping out of planes with their male colleagues.

Officers

The stories of a couple of women officers are also told.

The first is Yael, who trains new recruits to the navy. Another is Miri, commander of a shore station.

Women are not shown



General Magnus Malan

formation that a compulsory call-up for women was in the pipeline, but would be watching the situation carefully.

He said a disturbing aspect of the increasing military involvement of young South Africans was the growing incidence of ex-servicemen who were



Joyce Harris

involved in crimes.

Medical staff at an understaffed hospital on the East Rand recently called for matriculants to be drafted into the nursing profession to alleviate the staff crisis. The Department of Health said however, it was unlikely to happen.

Cont

Sunday Tribune November 8 1987

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doing her military service, each woman "frees one more boy soldier for other duties," says the commentary, indicating that women soldiers are not regarded as the equal of Israel's men soldiers.

As the credits roll up at the end of the movie, the soundtrack swells with the sentimental tune "More Than a Woman To Me".

During the defence budget debate in the past session of Parliament (Sept. 25) the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said only time would tell whether women would have to do national service.

He said women were a valuable source of manpower which was not being utilised to its full potential.

The report of a committee investigating the whole national service system, including the call up of women, is expected to be tabled in the next Parliamentary session which starts on January 29 next year.

Ready

He said it was hoped that the report would be ready in time for the next session so that legislation could be introduced where necessary.

Mrs Joyce Harris, president of the Black Sash, said it was most unfortunate that the country had reached the point where it needed to consider including women in the military forces.

"It is the policy of the National Party which has landed South Africa in a situation where its borders are threatened. I would prefer to see a change in the Government's policy rather than the involvement of women in the armed forces in greater numbers," she said.

Mr Roger Hulley, PFF deputy spokesman on defence, said he was opposed to the compulsory drafting of women in any situation where they would be exposed to danger or where a mother would be separated from her children.

He said he had no in-

Changes possible in SADF border camp system

Cape Times 10/11/81 (254)

Defence Reporter

WHAT — if anything — can we expect from the inter-departmental committee on military service which is investigating *inter alia* the unpopular one-day-equals-three credit system for border camps? That is the question worrying Citizen and Commando Force troops all over the country following certain comments made during the recent round of National Party congresses

The short answer is that according to my sources, the committee can be expected to make far-reaching recommendations about the flaws in the present service system when it submits its report to the cabinet some time early in 1982 — and the feeling in some circles to the north of us is that the one-for-three system is under intense scrutiny

After six years of border call-ups, it is obvious the system favours some types of soldiers to the disadvantage of others, and while I have no wish to raise false expectations, it might well be that the one-for-three system will be partly or totally ironed out next year

On the other hand, in the ironing-out process, servicemen who have been doing non-operational 30-day camps for the past six years might find themselves landed with a somewhat larger non-continuous obligation

Much will depend on the results of the manpower projections the committee is sure to make in its investigation of the service system

A official silence surrounds the proposed recommendations of the government's inter-departmental military service committee, and will continue to prevail till next year at the earliest

However, recent official pronouncements have excited speculation, and it is as well to examine the questions being asked

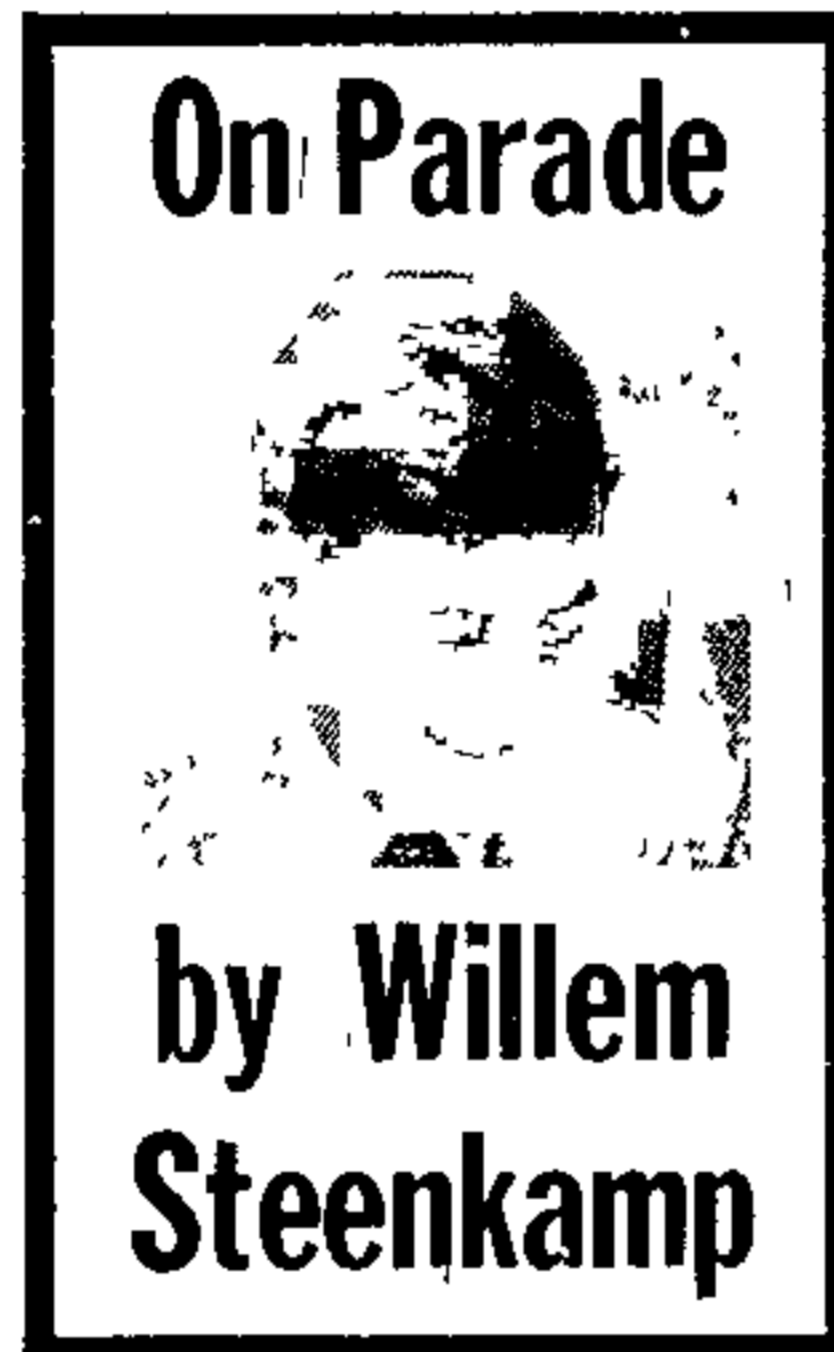
● What has changed?

Nothing as yet, and nothing will change till next year's parliamentary session, because if significant changes are to be made, the relevant clauses of the Defence Act (Act 44 of 1957) will have to be amended

● If there are real changes, who will benefit the most?

If I am right, the Citizen Force members who will benefit most will be the infantry, which likes to call itself the "Queen of Battles" but has been very much a maid-of-all-work these past six years

The infantry has always been the hardest-worked corps in any war, simply because in the final analysis somebody has to get to grips with the opposition at whites-of-the-eyes range, and the border conflict has been no exception, it is primarily



an infantryman's war, and as a result, the infantry has been worked hard — particularly the counter-insurgency forces

What has galled these fellows for years is not doing border duty, but the fact that while Mr A gets called up for a three-month camp, Mr B — who belongs to a different corps — gets called up for a one-month training or "administrative" camp and both get the same credit, namely 30 days

In effect it amounts to discrimination against the "sharp end" soldier, who not only risks his life but (in the case of those who have done three or four border camps in as many years) loses large portions of his working life as well

● Why does such an imbalance exist?

Because, as I have explained before, the Defence Act makes a clear distinction between training (Section 22) and operational service (Section 91)

In terms of Section 22 a CF soldier must complete 240 days' non-continuous train-

ing by serving a maximum of 30 days a year Operational service in terms of Section 91 is another matter altogether

Strictly speaking, a CF soldier can spend three months on border duty in terms of Section 91 without any of it counting towards his 240-day "overdraft" In practice, however, he is called up for training which is extended into a period of operational duty, which means he receives a 30-day credit

● What recommendations could change the situation?

There are several possibilities

Firstly, that operational service be counted on a one-for-one or one-for-two basis (in other words that 90 border days count for 90 or 60 days instead of 30)

Secondly, that the total CF non-continuous service be lengthened from the present 240 days, possibly to 300 days

Thirdly, that periods of border service be staggered, with "training years" in between

In terms of such a system, a "sharp end" soldier would still do several three-month camps and at least one 30-day training camp (or *vice versa*, depending on operational requirements) but every day served would count towards lessening his obligation

Soldiers doing purely administrative or 30-day camps would, however, probably find themselves serving longer, since it would take more short camps to work off their total non-continuous obligation

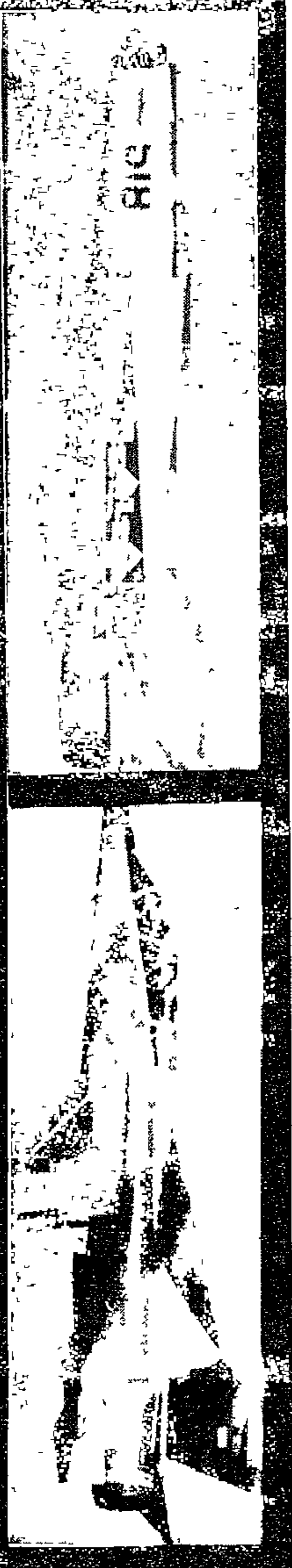
This would not be a perfect solution, of course, but it would help to prevent part-time soldiers from suffering as great a disruption of their careers as is presently the case with so many of them

● SWA Talk For those interested in current military affairs, this Thursday's meeting of the local branch of the Military History Society will feature Cape Town military affairs writer Helmoed Heitman, who will give a slide-illustrated talk on the war in SWA/Namibia The meeting starts at 8 15pm and is in the Du Toit Room of the Athenaeum Visitors are welcome Interested persons can call Mr Paul Lange after hours at 61-7441 or Mr Garschagen at 77-6854

SAANT tells how 208figs that flew

ADM 10/11/81

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PROFILES OF THE DUELLISTS the two types of planes in the dogfight. Left: a Mikoyan MiG 21; right: Mirage F1

SITTING DUCK THEY LET OFF THE HOOK

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE aerial skirmish in which SA Air Force Mirages shot down a Russian-built MiG 21 fighter on Friday happened after they were challenged by two Angolan Air Force MiGs more than 200km inside Angola.

The Mirages intercepted the MiGs, which were flying in a south-easterly direction towards the South West African border, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

The second MiG was allowed to fly back to base because "South Africa is not at war with Angola and the pilot had ceased to display aggressive intentions."

The Angolan MiG 21 is the first aircraft shot down by the South African Air Force in more than 27 years, since the Korean War in 1954.

The Defence Force yesterday denied earlier claims by the Angolan news agency Angop that it had, unprovoked, attacked a single MiG on a routine flight. Angop said the dogfight took place between Cuvelai and Mlondo, more than 200km inside Angola.

Wounded

It did not state what type of aircraft had been downed. It said the pilot was wounded but had ejected to safety.

Angop did not identify him. It is known that Russians and Cubans are flying MiGs for the Angolan Air Force.

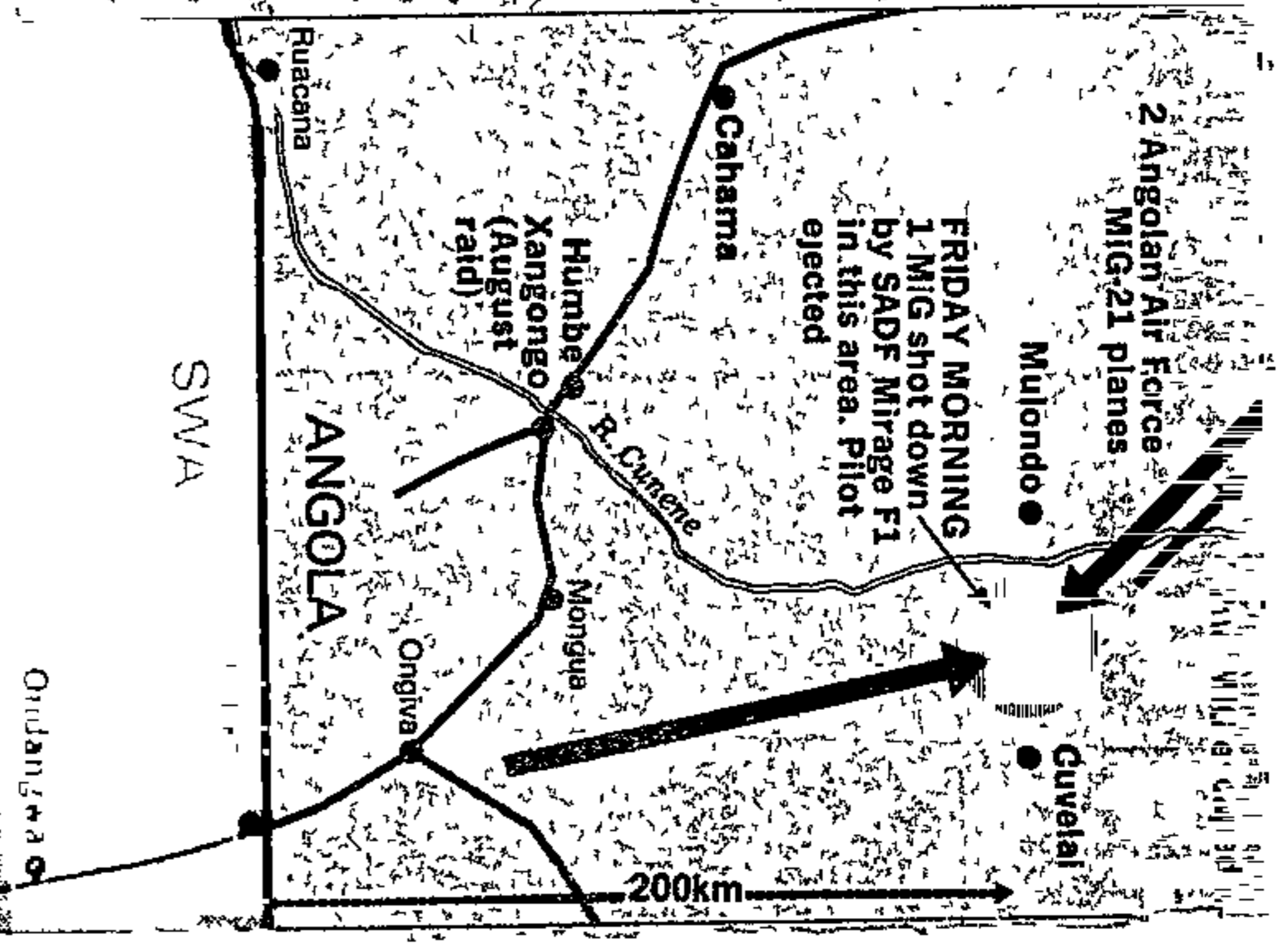
The Chief of Air Staff Intelligence, Brigadier J. van der Merwe, said yesterday the SAAR planes were on a "self-defence patrol flight" when they learnt, on radar and radio, that two MiG 21s were heading towards SWA territory.

"Intercepting messages in Spanish, the pilots of the South African aircraft suspected that the MiG pilots had received instructions from the Angolan Air Defence command to attack.

"Their suspicions were confirmed when air manoeuvres executed by the MiGs indicated that they were about to attack.

"The pilots then fired in self-defence and one of the MiG 21s was hit. Since South Africa is not at war with Angola, the second aircraft was deliberately allowed to fly away in a north-westerly direction," he said.

Pressmen were handed a photograph taken by the Mirages.



Where the dogfight between SA Air Force and Angolan MiG 21 fighters took place. As the MiGs flew in a south-easterly direction towards the SWA border, they were intercepted and one was shot down. The second MiG was allowed to fly away in a north-westerly direction. Graphic by GAIL IRWIN.

ON TARGET A photograph taken by the Mirages' automatic in-flight camera clearly shows the South African's guns were dead on target as it swooped on the second MiG 21. The pilot was ejected to show the aircraft's return to base.

Rand Daily Mail

automatic cameras it indicated that if the second MiG had been fired at, it would also have been hit

Missiles

It is not known for certain what type of MiG 21 was shot down, but it is suspected it was of the "Mikoyan" type — a highly sophisticated aircraft. Its NATO codename is "Fishbed".

It is described as being built to operate at optimum aerodynamic form and is normally armed with K-13A Atoll infra-red missiles and advanced radar-homing Atoll missiles.

The Mikoyans were first delivered to air forces of Warsaw Pact countries in 1971.

The only other recent SAAF encounter with Russian-built aircraft was during the defection flight to South Africa earlier this year by Mozambican Lieutenant Adriano Bomba in an old MiG 17 fighter.

It was intercepted by two Mirage F1s based at Hoedspruit. Last month the aircraft was returned to Mozambique.

Army objector's case postponed

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — A military court in Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday postponed the case against a conscientious objector, Mr Graham Philpott, who is facing a charge under the Defence Act

Mr Philpott, 21, is facing charges under Section 126 A1 (b) of the act because he refused to undergo basic training after he reported for military service at Valhalla Air Force Gymnasium, in July

As a theology student, Mr Philpott has declined to undergo combatant military service in the chaplains' corps

Mr Philpott is not being held in custody. A Defence Force spokesman said they had chosen to deal with his case in a more understanding manner

The spokesman yesterday

refused to comment on Mr Philpott's case, but said that the general Defence Force policy was that all conscripts had to undergo basic training for the first 12 weeks of their service

Basic training involved drilling with a rifle, as well as rudimentary training in handling firearms. Non-combatants also had to do guard duty and take part in military parades

However, once their basic training had been completed, non-combatants received no further training in the art of warfare, the spokesman said

Earlier this year Charles Yeats, a conscientious objector, was sentenced to 12 months in detention barracks. Yeats refused to render any military service to obey orders or to don military clothes in the detention barracks

ISCOR ACCOUNTS 254 Consolidation period

FM 20/11/81

Iscor's annual report for the year ending June is notable in two major respects — the implications for capital markets of stagnation in the steel industry, which has discouraged large new projects, and the example set to private sector companies with regard to inflation accounting

Capital expenditure was a relatively modest R124m in the financial year ending June 30 1981. Although exceeding recorded taxed profits of R71,7m, this commitment was easily funded out of net cash flow of R372,3m (up from R356,1m) and still left something over for the net loan repayments

The result is that Iscor has made net repayments of long-term loans to the tune of R175,8m. There was a correspondingly sharp decline in the debt equity ratio — to 42,3%, from 49,2% a year previously

Loans of R304,7m were redeemed during the 1981 year, while further loans of R128,8m were taken up. Financing charges were down from R120m to R99,2m

There will be a substantial funding requirement in the current financial year, though, as loans amounting to R208,4m will have to be repaid

And there is an amount of R36,7m in loans repayable in foreign currencies which are not covered by forward exchange contracts — not an academic consideration in the light of the current vulnerability of the rand

The improvement in the debt equity ratio was not achieved at the expense of the short-term position. Current assets rose from R1 253,6m to R1 338,4m, while current liabilities rose by a negligible amount — from R2 981,6m to R3 041,3m. So net current assets improved from R317m to R407,1m

Iscor's exceptionally strong policy of inflation accounting is reflected in many aspects of the accounts

Finished products and work in progress (as well as raw materials, consumable stores and plant spares) are valued at the lower of last-in, first-out (LIFO) and net realisable value. Cost includes labour, materials, manufacturing and works overhead costs

Raw materials, consumable stores and plant spares are valued on a similar basis, while provision is made for obsolescence and depreciation on plant spares

The charge for increased replacement cost of fixed assets rose to a hefty R172,7m (R136,9m)

There was a reversal of the amount of R8,839m set aside in the previous year's accounts as a provision for deferred tax. The board has now decided that no provision for deferred tax (FM May 9 1980) is required because "the reversal of existing timing

differences will be offset by new originating timing differences"

The board explains that accounting policy in regard to deferred taxation has been changed to conform to the international accounting standard on deferred tax. Iscor's forward financial planning confirms that the corporation can conform to this standard, in that the "reversing timing differences will be offset by new originating tim-

ing differences for at least three years ahead, and there is no indication that after this period net timing differences are likely to reverse"

Trading profit after taxation was reflected at a meagre R71,7m, down from the previous year's R77,5m. But the copious provisions against inflation make it clear that this profit figure is struck very conservatively

" The accounts contain two special provisions affecting profits. There was a refund of R39,3m from the SAR in respect of rail and harbour tariff adjustments on iron ore exports through Saldhana Bay. There is also a special provision of R22,1m "against what is considered an abnormal but planned build-up of processed and semi-processed steel stocks at the year-end which are destined for the export market"

Doctors save hundreds from killer cholera

KJW
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THANKS to three conscientious young SA Defence Force doctors, hundreds of lives have been saved during a deadly cholera outbreak in Kwazulu

On November 3, SA Medical Service doctor Lieutenant Wyndham Robartes — a recent Wits University Medical School graduate serving his military service at Mosvold Mission Hospital in Northern Kwazulu — found cholera during routine testing of the Ingwavuma river water, which flows from Swaziland's mountain region

Dr Robartes said "We had expected cholera to invade this region sooner or later from Mozambique and checked for it every day. However, we were not informed of Swaziland having such problems and it was quite a surprise to find cholera there"

The Ingwavuma river — swollen from recent rains — joins the Usuthu and Pongola Rivers' marshy delta in a 6 400km² region populated by 25 000

Open pits

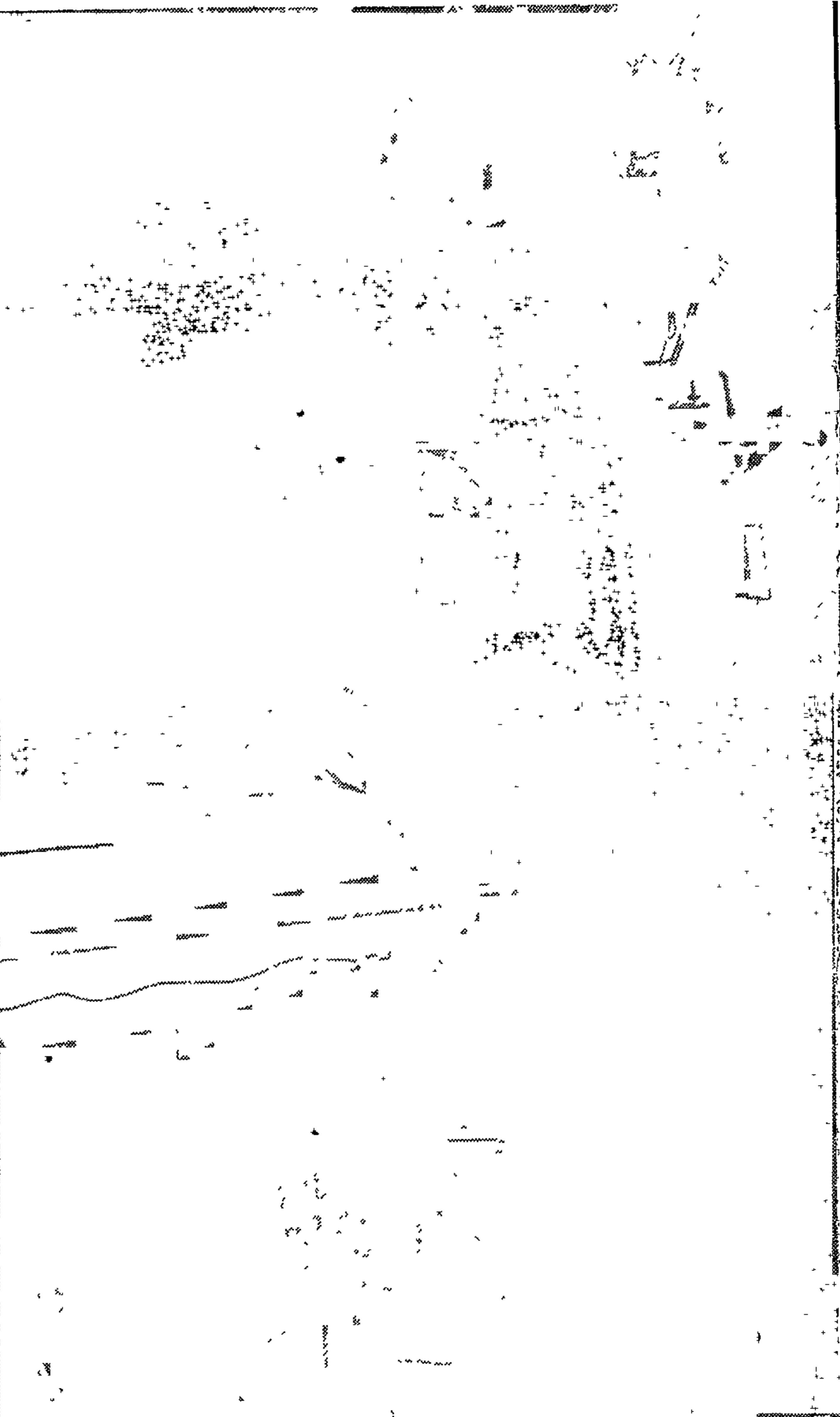
"Health authorities had long predicted that when cholera hit this region, a high death toll would result because every family relied on the river for all their water needs and used the veld or open pits to relieve themselves," Dr Robartes explained

Dr George Hallort, his supervisor, immediately warned the Kwazulu health authorities and 10 health teams from Natal were rushed to the danger area

Kwazulu health authorities asked the SA Medical Service to help out in the emergency and within days, the tiny 153-bed Mosvold Mission Hospital looked like a military camp, with army tents set up for the hundreds of dehydrated cholera patients

For 10, help came too late "Two patients had already collapsed when they were carried in and we could not save them. The other eight were dead on arrival," Dr Robartes said

One of the dead, a 17-year-old mother, had just given birth to a baby girl when she collapsed. The baby's life was saved by Dr Hallort and the dedicated



PURIFIED, SAFE WATER... Army tankers fill up at special chlorification points, manned round the clock by national servicemen, to help fight the cholera epidemic raging in Kwazulu.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED... Kwazulu nurse Mrs Joyce M'Batha and South African Medical Service doctor Captain George Hallort battled around the clock to save the life of this newborn baby girl. Pictures: PIERRE OOSTHUYSEN

nurses

Yesterday, Dr Hallort and sister Joyce M'Batha, 26, smiled down happily at the tiny bundle, complacently sucking her thumb

No more deaths have been recorded

With staff working round the clock at the hospital, the third doctor, Dr Ian McClure was posted to the northernmost Ndumo clinic, where he helped health teams set up emergency hospital facilities in army tents

ADA STUJT reports

Kwazulu health teams travelled over muddy, rocky mountain roads to find cholera carriers. "Once a carrier was found, the entire family would be treated with tetracycline," Dr Robartes said

Many cholera patients could be identified only after rectal smears had been examined. People could harbour and spread the

disease without showing any clinical signs, he explained

Five chlorination points were set up, manned round the clock by two national servicemen. From these points, five army water tankers dispensed purified

water to inhabitants. For an 18-year-old rifleman, Mr Tiaan Olivier of Klerksdorp, his army stint took an unexpected

turn, driving a 10 000-litre water tanker. "I really feel that I am doing something worthwhile," he said, chatting in Zulu to women and children crowding round his tanker

But he was in a hurry to be off. "There are hundreds of people all along the road and I can't keep them waiting — they need me," he said as he roared off.

On November 25, the Kwazulu health authorities and army officials will hold an emergency meeting to discuss setting up a

more permanent water purification system for the region

A health department spokesman expressed the fear that unless the population was provided with easily available, chlorinated water, the epidemic might take on even more dramatic proportions when travellers, carrying the disease, moved south

At the weekend, army tents at the hospital and clinic were only half-filled. The flood of patients had been reduced to a trickle of five a day

RDM

25/11/81

Court warns noisy students

By MIKE LOUW

WHEN four people appeared briefly in the Johannesburg Regional court yesterday, the magistrate warned people in court, mostly Wits students, to stop waving their fists and making a noise.

The four people, also students, appeared before Mr P A J Kotze in connection with allegations of contravening the Internal Security Act.

They are Mr Benjamin David Greyling, 20, of Argyle Court, Smit Street, in Joubert Park; Miss Elaine Rose Mohammed, 20, of Wanderers Road, Newclair; Mr Michael Anthony O'Donovan, 21, of Homestead Avenue in Randfontein, and Mr Leshe Lax, 23, of Hunter Street, Yeoville.

According to the charge sheet, the Attorney-General Mr J E. Nothing has ordered that they should not be granted bail.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded. They will appear again on December 10.

Mr Greyling will appear alone on January 18 on allegations under the Official Secrets Act.

During the proceedings, some of the people in the gallery stood up, waved clenched fists and caused a noise.

Mr Kotze then ordered that the doors be closed. He told spectators that anybody was welcome to attend the proceedings.

But he said he would not allow anyone to make a noise in court.

When belief intervenes

The debate on conscientious objection has been reopened in South Africa. Dirk de Villiers of The Star's London Bureau takes a look at how the United Kingdom, France and West Germany have tackled the thorny issue down the years.

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Many objectors in World War 2 served also in Civil Defence and the Air Raid Corps

David Hockney the artist, was a conscientious objector after the war when national service

took the place of conscription

He volunteered to work in a hospital

By all accounts he had a much harder and more unpleasant time than many of the other national ser-

vicemen who were sent to exotic, sunny places abroad

Wellington Long reports from Bonn that Article Two of the Basic Law adopted for West Germany in 1949 declares

that "no one may be compelled against his conscience to render war service involving the use of arms"

Enabling legislation declares that conscientious objectors to national service may, however, be required to perform substitute service such as driving ambulances or as hospital orderlies.

But there have been far fewer jobs than objectors so that for some time announcing oneself as a conscientious objector has meant about four chances in 10 of not having to do service of any kind.

Those claiming to be objectors must testify to their beliefs before a board.

Churches

The law will probably be tightened soon, requiring objectors to serve longer than those doing ordinary military service and perhaps to live in military barracks

At present they can live at home or privately

In East Germany the Protestant churches recently demanded that the communist regime should recognise the right of conscientious objectors

So far the regime has agreed only to put objectors in pioneer rather than infantry units

Michael Noble reports from Paris that French conscientious objectors have to show their philosophical or religious reasons for not being conscripted for national service in the army before a judicial commission of three civilians and three servicemen independent of the Ministry of Defence

Once granted conscientious objected status, conscripts are handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture for which they have to work in the forestry service, the social field, or on archaeological digs for two years

Normal French national service is 12 months, a year less than the objectors

The public seems to adopt a relaxed view of the subject

A new law is due next year which is likely to relax conditions for conscientious objectors.

In the interim all action against objectors who have been turned down by the commission but have still refused to go to the army has been suspended.

The Progressive Federal Party congress, after a controversial debate, has decided to appoint a party commission to investigate alternative forms of national service for conscientious objectors Here are the ways in which the British, German and French governments have dealt with the issue

In Britain the question of conscientious objection does not arise at the moment because it has an all-volunteer military force It has faced the issue only twice before beginning with the introduction of conscription in 1916 and again with conscription in 1939 which continued as national service until 1963

In World War 1 public reaction to conscientious objectors was hostile People went before a tribunal usually consisting of the local magistrate, doctor and headmaster The prevalent attitude was that objectors were unpatriotic, probably pro-German or slackers

Little attention was paid to their actual consciences

In fact they were conscripted into the forces and dealt with by military authorities under military law.

Those who continued to refuse to serve were sent to civil prisons

Bertrand Russell, the renowned philosopher, was among them Lord Brockway, still alive and in his nineties, was another

Some of the objectors were not merely against killing people

They also felt that conscription was an infringement of British liberty and that military service should be a matter of choice

Attitudes were more tolerant during World War 2 There was a great pre-war debate on whether to introduce national service

But Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, was under pressure from his French allies

So, as a gesture more than anything else conscription was pushed through in April 1939 with men of 20 and 21 being called up as 'militiamen'

It came into force in July that year War broke out in September

Pacifism had grown during the two wars and when World War 2 began the hostile feeling against conscientious objectors was almost absent

The impression was that people had become much more tolerant towards them

Such objectors were given the option of joining non-combatant corps - working on the land in agriculture, or in the Royal Army Medical Corps (an option denied men in World War 1, though many would have been happy to serve in such a corps, since the military were intent on making examples of them)

Army plan for non-effective soldiers

CAM 4 Times 30/11/61 254

Defence Reporter

THE South African Army has a new organization which, it says, is geared to deal with non-serving servicemen ranging from *bona fide* university students to draft-dodgers who want to come in from the cold

It is known as the South African Army Non-Effective Troops Section (Saanets), or in Afrikaans, Suid-Afrikaanse, Leer Nie-Effektiewe Troepe Seksie (Sainets), and according to a spokesman, it is dedicated to ensuring that the burden of military service is fairly distributed with a minimum of disruption

of long-term study or business commitments

"Let us say a young man is a university student. If he repeatedly applies for and receives study deferments, he is temporarily transferred from his unit to Saanets. This applies particularly to students at technikons and such universities as do not have their own military units"

The spokesman emphasized that the organization's main object was to help young men to speedily discharge some or all of their part-time military obligations

"I want to make it clear

that Saanets has not taken the place of the Exemption Board. People with service problems go to Saanets in consultation with their units, and Saanets then arranges for them to do duty on terms which are satisfactory to both parties

"Underlying Saanets's aim and function is the recognition that some of the army's soldiers sometimes do have problems in meeting their service obligations, and I assure you the army does its utmost best to help those with genuine problems

"Therefore, we feel Saanets is a *bona fide* organization designed to help people

to meet their military obligations with the minimum disruption of their lives"

He said Saanets was not confined to dealing with students at local universities, but anyone who did not complete his part-time service within the normal time period

"For example, you might have a man who has gone abroad temporarily, say for study or work purposes. Instead of his unit having to keep tabs on him, he is transferred temporarily to Saanets, which sends him back into the system when he returns

"Another example concerns someone who is held-

ing a defined key post for a number of years. Saanets keeps an eye on him because key posts are not necessarily permanent

"At the same time the army must also look after its fighting strength, and Saanets also keeps tabs on, or tries to locate, those men who attempt to evade service by employing various subterfuges—for example the chap who leaves university but still applies for a study deferment each year, or claims he has a one-man business which is facing bankruptcy when it isn't, or holding a non-existent key post

"Saanets will come down

with a heavy hand on people like these, because the underlying idea is fairness—everyone must meet his obligations"

He said he would like to emphasize that Saanets was "definitely not an instrument of persecution. It is not an off-shoot of the Corps of Military Police, although at times it works with the MP's"

It did not take the place of the Exemptions Board either, although it would try to help those seeking deferments who "don't wake up till a late stage of the game"

He said men of military age who had dodged their

obligations, but wished to square accounts before landing in trouble could also approach Saanets by writing to the Chief of Staff Personnel's office and explaining they would like to "get back into the system"

Although Saanets could not provide immunity from prosecution, "it can try to see that the hand of military justice does not come down too heavily on those who have repented"

Was it a good idea to do so? "Yes! The wheels of military justice might turn slowly, but like the Mounties we always get our man in the end"

Military aid to Ciskei 'fully justified'

AGUS 2/12/81
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Defence Reporter

CO-OPERATION between the South African Defence Force and the Ciskei's Department of State Security, headed by the controversial Major-General Charles Sebe is fully justified in terms of interstate agreements and in line with the Government's policy of creating a constellation of states.

This was the reply provided by the SADF when The Aegis sought clarity on the SADF's decision to second 150 of its members to aid the fledgling department's military wing in the post-independence period — a move criticised as controversial in the light of the department's repressive measures in the territory.

With full independence imminent for the homeland, the department has been responsible for several highly controversial actions, including the detention of several South African trade unionists and the death of a woman mourner at a funeral.

The department's head, General Sebe, who has been described as an anarchist who is using the department to crush his personal enemies, also became embroiled in a slanging match with the South African Allied Workers' Union, which

eventually appealed to the South African Government to intervene and discipline the Ciskei police or 'face disastrous consequences'.

Two other unions, the local branch of the African Canning Workers' Union and the General Workers' Union added their voices to the call.

General Sebe, brother of the Ciskei's Chief Minister Lennox Sebe showed his disdain for the united call by reacting to the shooting of the young mourner at a Mdantsane funeral in a statement which read: "There are things that are classified as news, and in our organisation we have decided not to classify this as news."

He is known as a ruthless man — one of the main factors which led to public concern over the SADF's secondment.

RESPONSIBILITY

The Defence Force says the SADF members were seconded in terms of interstate agreements and in line with the Government's policy of creating a constellation of Southern African states sharing a joint responsibility for Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

In replying to The Aegis question whether SADF aid could be seen as condoning General Sebe's actions in what has been seen as an attempt to attain personal goals using the combined forces under his command the SADF spokesman said: "It must be emphasised that the aid (military) is not for a particular person but for the Defence Force of an independent Southern African state."

.....
.....
.....
@RUN
@ASC,CP
@FOR,IS

EXAMPLE 6

This example has (C and P options images in a print stream. The @FREE statement the @SYM statement file is deleted specified printer

.....
.....
.....
@XQT
@BRKPT

.....
.....
.....
@FOR
@ASC,CP
@RUN

EXAMPLE 5

These card images are separated by an @EOF statement

.....
.....
.....
@EOF A
.....
Data Images

Data Images

Data Images

a public file
ram places print
e (PRIVATE).
the user then uses
inter PRI. The
e file on the

Examples 4 shows a run stream in which the user has assigned a data file (ABC*DATAFILE) which is to be catalogued as PRIVATE. The user has then attached an internal name (9) to the file. The user may then reference the file by this internal name from within his program. The program accesses two card data files (@EOF's) contained within the run stream. These card images are separated by an @EOF statement

Housing

problem

for ARGUS
3/12/81

coloured

airmen

Staff Reporter

THE recruitment of coloured members of the South African Air Force has created problems for the officer commanding Ysterplaat base. Commandant A H Kritzing

He has no married quarters for them and their families

In desperation he has written to Cape Town City Council asking if 10 of the houses now being built for renting at Mitchell's Plain can be made available

In his letter he explains that there is 'an urgent need for accommodation for coloured servicemen at the base

With the construction of married quarters still in the embryo stage, the demand by far exceeds the supply as no houses have been built for coloured members serving in the South African Air Force,' he writes

Cape Town City Council has a waiting list of 20 for rented housing and Mitchell's Plain is one of the last sites available for rented housing schemes

to locate pointers to lead which have the same index the look-up table.

gn, catalog or reference r. The file look-up pro-

x value, additional search lve file entries. If

duce to the same index. names and unit and

same pointer (index) a search table if

to the search item. the look-up table word

index equal to the word than one filename

to the file's lead the look-up table word

qual to the word num- one filename has an

word number. file has an index equal

up table word is zero

a. Search Item

Directory items are defined

to a filename and qualifier

cess occurs once during ear

table sectors are establish

more than five filenames re

A search table sector can c

sector addresses for the fi

value. The search table en

two or more catalogued file

A look-up table location cor

c. Pointer to S

b. Pointer to L

a. Zero

the reduced filename contains:

The contents of the location in the Look-Up Table specified by

Look-Up Table.

length) to a 12-bit index pointer to one of the locations in the

cessive additions, and division of the sum by the look-up table

rier (24 characters in length including spaces) is reduced (by suc-

tem is accomplished in the following manner. The filename and quali-

The process of locating a specified file within the directory sys-

in mass storage.

Supplementary 5-word look-up table extensions occupy 28 word areas

The Look-Up Table is a 2049 word table (system generation parameter).

tables maintained in the system mass storage area.

consequently, the actual file is accomplished through look-up,

correlation between a filename, the file directory item, and,

51 new SAAF pilots graduate

CAPE TIMES 4/12/81 (254)

Defence Reporter

SEVENTEEN Impala jet trainers painted a huge white smokey highway in the sky over Flying Training School Langebaanweg yesterday to mark the graduation of the South African Air Force's latest airmen.

Fifty-one pilots, two navigators and 12 flight engineers marched up one by one to receive their wings and half-wings from General Mike Muller, Chief of the SAAF.

"May today be the beginning of a long, successful and happy career in the South African Air Force," General Muller said. "Strength — and happy landings."

With him on the saluting base was Colonel Mickey Brand, OC FTS Langebaanweg. Colonel Brand, an ace Impala pilot who has led the Silver Falcon aerobatics team for the past five years, has been transferred to South West Africa Command.

Parents, wives and relatives of the new pilots were on hand for the presentation, as well as a number of high-ranking officers, including Brigadier Paul Lombard, OC Southern Cape Command.

Yesterday's parade marked the end of the second course held since the SAAF introduced its new differentiated training system, and General Muller noted that in addition to Impala and helicopter pilots, a third stream — light-aircraft pilot training — had begun to function.

He said the new system "appears to be a great success" and paid tribute to the commanding officers and personnel of the Potchefstroom and Bloemspruit air bases for their efforts in ensuring the differentiated courses ran smoothly in spite of a lack of preparation time and other snags.

He pointed out that yesterday's parade was the first at which flight engineers received their half-wings together with other aircrew members.

General Muller said the SAAF's proud tradition "comes not gratuitously, but through hard work, dedication, loyalty and, sadly in so many cases through the sacrifice of life. I ask you always to be mindful of this heritage, regardless of what the future holds in store for you and regardless of what duty you will be called upon to perform in the service of your country, and you will find that you will always perform your duty with enthusiasm and pride."

(awarded annually for the student pilot who obtains the highest overall marks) Lieutenant F J Vivier

Ad Astra Floating Trophy (for obtaining the highest percentage on the light-aircraft phase of the pilots' course) Candidate-Officer Z A Pretorius

Mimosa Films Floating Trophy (for obtaining the highest percentage on the Alouette phase of the pilots' course) Candidate-Officer P Viljoen

Air Navigation School Floating Trophy (for obtaining the highest percentage on the navigators' course) Candidate-Officer B J Vorster

Monster Wilkins Floating Trophy (for obtaining the highest marks on the flight engineers' course) Corporal F P Smit

One of the pilots to receive his wings yesterday was Lieutenant J Rasmussen, who spent two years flying T-28 jet trainers in the Belgian Air Force before joining the SAAF.

Merit award-winners were Job Taité Floating Trophy

is, onderworpe aan die bepalings van paragraaf (3) en regulasie 24 (2) (k), geregtig op 'n terugbetaling van die totaalbedrag van sy eie bydraes met byvoeging, ten opsigte van elke voltooide jaar hoër as 13 jaar waarvoor hy begedra het van 'n persentasie van sodanige bydraes, welke persentasie jaarliks op die eerste dag van April deur die Hoofbestuurder bepaal word

law or contract, resigns voluntarily from the Service prior to superannuation, shall become entitled to a refund of the total amount of his own contributions plus, in respect of each complete year for which he has contributed in excess of 13 years, a percentage of such contributions which percentage shall be determined annually on the first day of April by the General Manager

SUID-AFRIKAANSE WEERMAG

No R 2665 4 Desember 1981

BEHEER OOR UITVOER EN BEMARKING VAN KRYGSTUIG

Ek, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, in my hoedanigheid van Minister van Verdediging en handelende kragtens die bevoegdhede my verleen deur artikel 4C van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (Wet 57 van 1968), skryf hierby die volgende voor met betrekking tot die uitreiking van permitte vir die uitvoer en bemarking van krygstuig

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No R 2665 4 December 1981

ARMAMENTS EXPORT AND MARKETING

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CONTROL
for full list see 7947
 I, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, in my capacity of Minister of Defence, acting by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 4C of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968), do hereby prescribe the following in regard to the issue of permits for the export and marketing of armaments

1 Met ingang van die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing mag geen goedere wat in Bylae I hiervan aangegee is uit die Republiek uitgevoer of binne of buite die Republiek bemark word en mag geen poging aangewend word om sodanige goedere uit te voer of binne of buite die Republiek te bemark nie, tensy genoemde goedere gedek is deur 'n permit uitgereik deur die Krygstuigkorporasie van Suid-Afrika Bepoel, ingestel by artikel 2 van die Wet op Krygstuigontwikkeling en -vervaardiging, 1968 (hierna 'Krygkor' genoem), en uitgevoer of bemark word ooreenkomstig die voorwaardes wat in die Bylaes hiervan voorgeskryf word

1 With effect from the date of publication of this notice, no goods listed in Schedule I hereto shall be exported from the Republic or marketed inside or outside the Republic, and no attempt shall be made to export or market such goods inside or outside the Republic unless the said goods are covered by a permit issued by the Armaments Corporation of South Africa Limited, established in terms of section 2 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (hereinafter referred to as "Armcor"), and exported or marketed in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Schedules hereto

2 Die goedere in Bylae I hiervan genoem, sluit gebruikte of tweedehandse sowel as nuwe goedere in

2 The goods listed in Schedule I hereto shall include both used or secondhand and new goods

3 Aansoeke om bemarkingspermitte moet deur die applikant op die vorm vervat in Bylae II hiervan ingedien word soos in dié Bylae aangedui is

3 Application for marketing permits shall be submitted by the applicant on the form contained in Schedule II hereto and in the manner indicated in that Schedule

4 Aansoeke om uitvoerpermitte moet deur die applikant op die vorm vervat in Bylae III hiervan ingedien word soos in dié Bylae aangedui is, en moet vergesels word van 'n eindgebruikersertifikaat of, met Krygkor se toestemming, 'n afskrif van die eindverbruiker se bestelling

4 Applications for export permits shall be submitted by the applicant on the form contained in Schedule III hereto, and in the manner indicated in that Schedule, and shall be accompanied by an end user certificate, or, with the permission of Armcor, a copy of the end-user's order

5 Wanneer aansoeke ingedien word ten opsigte van goedere wat moontlik in meer as een besending uitgevoer sal word, moet die aansoek om 'n uitvoerpermit dienoreenkomstig geëndosseer word

5 Whenever applications are submitted in regard to goods which may possibly be exported in more than one consignment, the application for an export permit shall be endorsed accordingly

6 Elke uitvoerder van goedere wat in Bylae I vermeld is, moet van die invoerder in die land van elke intermediaire bestemming sowel as die land van finale bestemming 'n afskrif van die douane-invoerklaaringsbrieff van sodanige intermediaire of finale bestemming verkry, wat die amptelike seel van die douane-owerheid van die invoerland moet dra. Die uitvoerder moet genoemde douane-invoerklaaringsbrieffe aan die uitvoerpermitte aanheg en hanteer.

6 Every exporter of goods listed in Schedule I shall obtain from the importer in the country of each intermediate destination as well as of the country of final destination a copy of the customs bill of entry import of such intermediate or final destination which copy shall bear the official stamp of the customs authority in the importing country. The exporter shall attach such copies to the export permit.

7 Wanneer goedere wat in Bylae I vermeld is, uitgevoer word, of aan die geadresseerde bemark word, moet die geadresseerde kennisgewing word, uitgevoer word, of aan die geadresseerde bemark word. Met dien verstande dat, waar die geadresseerde nie ten tyde van die aansoek om 'n permit bekend is nie, Krygkor na goeëddunke magtiging kan verkien tot die uitreiking van 'n permit waarin die naam/nam van die geadresseerde(s) verswyg word

7 Whenever goods listed in Schedule I are exported or marketed, the person or firm named therein as the consignor to the person or firm named therein as the consignee, or marketed to the consignee. Provided that, where the consignee is not known at the time of the application for a permit, Armcor may, in its discretion, authorise the issue of a permit omitting the name(s) of the consignee(s)

Captives told to expect 'bad things from the Boers'

5 OK 7/12/81 (S) (E) (254)
Military Correspondent

The drone of turbine engines shattered the silence of the African night and woke me as I lay next to my slit trench more than 100 km into Angolan territory

It was the first wave of South African airborne troops going into battle deep in the former Portuguese territory

I was part of a small contingent of military correspondents who went into Angola at the start of Operation "Daisy" — a follow-up to Operation Protea

We were flown into Ionde — a former Portuguese settlement — by Dakota on Monday November 2 the day before the operation started

The first South African and SWA/Namibian troops had crossed the outline that weekend and had taken the insignificant post

At first light helicopters left the dry Shona river bed heading for the front

They ran the hottest run of all — casualty evacuation (Casevac)

On the day we arrived at Ionde a Swapo fighter was brought in to the camp which also served as a forward base hospital

The man who was in his early twenties had been shot through both upper legs and after treatment by South African doctors he was flown to SWA/Namibia on the Dakota which brought us in

Another Swapo man had two fingers mutilated by a bullet and a doctor amputated them as neatly as if he was in a city hospital

The doctors used one of the dilapidated rooms of what was once called Ionde Hospital. It had no windows and was dirty and dusty, but the South Africans did extremely well.

We also talked to a captured man who said he had been forced to join Swapo in 1975

He described his training in Angola

Through an interpreter he told how his political commissar told him that if he was caught by the "Boers" bad things would be done to him, but he had not been treated badly since his capture

Once the target area had been secured we were taken in by Puma helicopter to inspect the captured camps

The eastern camp which bordered on Unita held territory was there to protect the flank from any attack by Jonas Savimbi's forces

A second battalion was placed on the southern boundary of Bambi (another Unita outpost where Swapo regional HQ was located). This was to protect it against South African security forces

Army engineers had cleared the area of mines and we inspected the bunkers before they were blown up.



A wounded Swapo insurgent receiving aid from a South African medical service doctor

IN A controversial move the Progressive Federal Party recently decided at its annual congress to appoint a party commission to investigate alternative forms of national service for South Africans who, for religious or moral reasons, object to serving in the military.

The United States, a nation with a long history of conscientious objection and war resistance, has such alternative service facilities — but it took more than a century of protests, lobbying and strong convictions to get them entrenched in the law.

Conscientious objection in the US goes back to the earliest American settlers, many of whom were members of the historic peace churches — the Society of Friends (Quakers), Mennonites and the Church of the Brethren, who refused to take up arms.

The descendants of these settlers have remained vehemently opposed to war and in the past 40 years, especially in the Vietnam years, their ranks have swelled by a broad cross-section of the population.

American war resisters, whether they reject the concept of war altogether or oppose specific 'unjust' wars are now highly organised in more than a dozen religious and secular organisations.

Today, these organisations have hundreds of draft counselling offices nationwide to inform young men of their rights, the law and conscientious objection, as well as how to register for the draft.

As long as they do not urge anyone to break the law, they may counsel as they please.

'Recognition of conscientious objectors (COs) during times of conscription, goes back to before the Civil War,' said Mr Robert Seeley, an expert on the subject and a draft counsellor who has written a book for the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, one of the peace organisations.

However, only certain church members were re-

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS: THE U.S. VIEW

ARGUS
8/12/81
254

cognised as COs. Since then many Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic Church have become more peace oriented.

'It was not until the World War I that conscientious objection became a really big issue in America and that the President, following conscription riots, created the first civilian alternative service programme,' he said.

'This allowed COs to perform two years of

American system ever since the writing of the nation's constitution.

Among other things, the US constitution guarantees freedom of religion. But it also gives to Congress broad powers to 'raise, support, classify and conscript manpower for military service'.

'No American citizen who is a conscientious objector has ever had the right to full exemption from national service,' said Mr Shawn Perry, associated director of the National Inter-religious

belief' was conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form was exempted from military service at the discretion of local draft boards.

The law stated specifically that 'religious' did 'not include essentially political, sociological or philosophical views or a merely personal moral code'. But during the Vietnam war, the country's largest peace marches ever took place.

A new era of protest dawned. Examples of symbolic lie-ins and draft card

SHERYL RAINE reports from The Argus New York Bureau

medical service in the army rather than carry arms.'

Treatment of COs was, however, erratic and harsh. Only certain religions were recognised and there was no provision for those who refused to wear a uniform and objected even to 'oiling the military machine' by serving in the medical corps. They were often sent to the most hazardous battle fronts.

Similar arrangements were made during the World War 2, but in addition, there were also civilian work camps set up for those who refused non-combatant duties. These camps were largely privately administered and funded with some government help.

For every war, America's draft laws have been different as the Government tried to work round a conflict of interests which has been inherent in the

Service Board for Conscientious Objectors. His organisation represents about 50 churches in America, including Jews, Catholics and Protestants.

By 1940, when the United States introduced its first peacetime draft, serious lobbying and organising by conscientious objectors had inspired the Government to deal with the then small group of dedicated COs by drawing them into the system rather than have them fight against it publicly.

To do this, the Government introduced the Military Selective Services Act which accommodated COs for the first time.

This Act, according to Mr Perry, has formed the basis for all subsequent call-ups, including Vietnam.

According to the Act, any person 'who by reason of religious training and

burnings abound. One group of Roman Catholic priests removed the files from a local draft board office and burned them with napalm. Others poured blood on the lists and lists of names for conscription.

The clamour reached the ears of the Supreme Court.

In two rulings (1965 and 1970) the court broadened the interpretation of conscientious objection to include those who did not believe in a 'supreme being', or did not belong to a specific church, but whose deep moral and ethical values denounced war.

It is important to note that it was not the Government but the courts which altered the meaning of the law by interpretation rather than amendment.

During the Vietnam war, federal law recognised two different types of conscientious objectors and these

are still recognised today:

- Non-combatants, those opposed to participation in combatant training and service but willing to serve in a non-combatant capacity in the armed forces. These were trained as soldiers without weapons or ammunition who served usually in the Medical Corps for two years.

- Conscientious objectors opposed to both combatant and non-combatant duty in the armed forces. These were required to perform civilian work which contributed to the maintenance of the 'National health, safety, or interest'.

Failure to comply with the law (which still stands in terms of America's current draft registration laws) carries a fine of 10 000 dollars and/or five years in jail.

'The concept of conscientious objection is explosive in any country and to any government trying to raise an army,' said Mr Perry. 'If a government recognises the individual's right to respond to his conscience it becomes almost impossible to mobilise a nation.'

During the Vietnam War thousands of young men chose exile in favour of conscription. Others became permanent students in the hopes that their army days would be deferred forever. One of them was Muhammad Ali.

Objector

faces

another

charge

AKG 43
10/12/81

254
[Signature]

Staff Reporter

MR CHARLES YEATS, the conscientious objector who was sentenced in August to a year's detention at the Voortrekkerhoogte military base, Pretoria, for refusing to put on the browns, will face another court martial on Monday.

According to Mrs D Cleminshaw, of the committee of the Civil Rights League, Mr Yeats will be charged under Section 46 of the Military Discipline Code.

The clause deals with any action or omission which has the effect of undermining military discipline. It is very wide and if Charles is convicted he could get up to another year in detention, Mrs Cleminshaw said.

SOLITARY

He has been subjected to solitary confinement three times already since he was put in the detention barracks

Today is Human Rights Day. Action taken against Charles is in contravention of Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

This right includes freedom to change one's religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private to manifest one's religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

In the discussions of run stream submission and the elements of the run stream, information was provided about the entering of data through an input device. It was mentioned that the user's control or run stream is entered into a data file (READ\$) by the Operating System and that the information in the run stream is available to the scheduling routines, system processors, and the user. The mechanism for handling the unit record input/output consists of sym- A symbiont is a routine or runs. Its purpose is and buffer information necessary in a multi-pr from the device, usually The information is placed output cooperative will transmit this information that are automatically it is entered is given acquire symbolic images ER READ\$. This request to each run. This file output produced by a routine, system process this file by the execution, and then transferred, available. The output Run streams can be stored internally. For example internally stored. In statements which are stored internally. It is possible to print files. It may be necessary or segments and/or direct commands which accomplish and @SYM (2.11.8) control if the user is generating work at a remote will be discussed in the The programmed read, program will not be discussed Operating System PRM.

AR645 14/12/81

Soldiers for court

Defence Reporter

SEVERAL national servicemen are expected to appear before a court martial in Grootfontein, SWA, soon in connection with the alleged harassment of three missionaries and a church member.

The alleged harassment was first reported on November 15 in a statement by a spokesman for the Roman Catholic Church in SWA, Father Henning.

The church said the missionaries, Father Krumscheid, Sister Anatolia and Brother Dickman, were on their way from Mariabronn, near Grootfontein, to Doebra, near Windhoek. They were accompanied by a 20-year-old Ovambo woman.

The party stopped for lunch near SADF men who were swimming.

The church alleged that the soldiers abused them. One pulled the nun's veil over her head.

Protests were met with the reply "If it were not for us, Swapo would have murdered all of you."

Wednesday, December 16, 1981

Yeats sentenced to one year in civilian prison

CAPK Times 16/12/81 2516

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Consistent with that church's attitude
Charles Yeats was yesterday sentenced by a court martial to one year's imprisonment in a civilian prison and discharged with immunity from the SADF for refusing to obey a lawful command.
Yeats was serving a one-year sentence in detention barracks when he was called to report for military duty earlier this year.

During his detention he has served three separate periods of solitary confinement for disobeying an order and refusing to wear a brown military overall.

The court martial told Yeats that he was not satisfied with the sentence he could make recommendations to the convening authority (the Officer Commanding Northern Command) within 48 hours.

In passing sentence, the Court President, Commandant H W Dempers, said the court had to seek a sentence directed at serving the interests of society and of the accused.

Commandant Dempers said it was not necessary to be an expert on current affairs to appreciate present circumstances in South Africa — a state of subversion and guerilla attacks on urban targets.

"We all have to do our duty to our country, and the men of our country have a tremendous inability to serve industry and commerce and the SADF to ensure a stable economy and defence situation."

In these circumstances, people had to do as they were requested. If the court passed a sentence confining Yeats to detention barracks, the possibility had to be taken into account that the type of offence for which he had been arraigned was likely to recur time and time again.

He said the court felt the only appropriate sentence was one of civil imprisonment — to an extent which would indicate to the community the seriousness with which the offence of defiance of a lawful command was viewed.

In finding Yeats guilty, Commandant Dempers said the individual's belief could not be binding on society. This would be illogical.

The court could not allow a defence based on the personal Christian beliefs of the accused, and found he had intentionally committed the offence.

Commandant Dempers said the court could not accept that a sincere belief accepted by an individual's church constituted a legal defence on a criminal charge.

The issue had to be decided on a question of law, and not of religion.

In argument, the prosecutor, Lieutenant M Oosthuizen, said it was clear Yeats knew he was doing something unlawful when he refused to put on the brown overalls.

This was the fourth time he had refused to wear the overall.

Referring to the difficulty of testing the claims of conscientious objectors, he said they placed an unfair burden on the country's citizens.

Lieutenant P Kruger, who assisted Yeats in his defence, said the order given to Yeats to put on a brown uniform was unreasonable.

He said the court could interpret the law so that Yeats came under the section that entitled Jehovah's Witnesses to wear blue overalls.

Lieutenant Kruger said the principle of liberty of conscience embodied in Section Two of the Constitution was being made a mockery of by the charge against Yeats.

He told the court it was almost

certain that Yeats would appear in court again in the near future, "and in no way will he comply with the order to wear a brown overall".

In theory, Lieutenant Kruger said, Yeats could be kept in detention until he was 65 years old — "and this is absurd".

In his argument Yeats said he had bona fide beliefs which did not permit him to serve in the SADF or to wear military dress.

These beliefs, he said, were recognized by a previous court martial. That court had acknowledged he was bound by his conscience not to take part in military activities.

His beliefs were recognized by the Anglican Church and were

consistent with that church's attitude.

Pleading in mitigation of sentence, Yeats said he believed he was justified in refusing a command to wear a military dress, on the grounds of "necessity".

He said he had done everything possible to avoid the situation with which he was now confronted. To avoid repeated detention a term of civil imprisonment should be imposed.

He could not accept that the State was justified in trying to dislodge him from his principles. He said he had weighed the harm done against the harm avoided and had concluded that the harm done was not grave.

Court martial: Two face assault charge

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — An officer and a corporal at the 6 SAI Battalion in Grahamstown appeared before a general court martial at the Eastern Province Command yesterday, charged with assaulting or ill-treating a subordinate following an incident on September 30.

It is alleged that on the morning of September 30, Lieutenant Andrew Malcolm Church and Corporal Jaco Steyn forced Rifleman Kevin Britz to undergo punishment drill by running with two fire buckets containing water, to roll on the ground for lengthy distances and to do squat jumps.

They also allegedly forced him to drink water, some of it lukewarm, to excess, kicked him in the back, hit his head against a wall, punched him in the face and jumped on his stomach, causing him to vomit.

In evidence yesterday, Rifleman Britz said that about three weeks before the incident he and some others had been given lines to write because they had not shaved. He had not shaved because he had a skin problem and did not have anything to shave with.

He refused to carry out the punishment, in spite of reminders from Lieutenant Church, and one day he was told that he was going to be punished for not carrying out the orders of a superior officer.

He was made to run around a building with two fire buckets. It was very hot, but he was given no rest and was forced to drink "hot" water.

He was then made to roll on the ground while Lieutenant Church kicked him on the back so that he could not breathe. He had "a bruise or two" from the kicks, he said.

Swollen eye

They then dragged him into the shower area of the ablution block where Lieutenant Church held him against the wall while Corporal Steyn hit his face. His right eye was swollen as a result. Lieutenant Church said the exercises had started at 8.30am. After 30 minutes he had allowed Rifleman Britz to stand still for a break, but did not send him to the shade.

He would have stopped the punishment after 45 minutes, but Rifleman Britz was half-hearted and stubborn.

When he checked later, Rifleman Britz had seemed alright. He did not see Rifleman Britz vomit, only spit out a thick spittle.

The hearing continues tomorrow.

The president of the court martial, Colonel J Heynecke, was assisted by two members, Commandant F du Bois and Captain M Botes. Lieutenant S Pincus appeared for Lieutenant Church and Lieutenant W de Jager appeared for Corporal Steyn. Lieutenant C Viviers was the prosecutor.

Yeats:
ARGUS 16/12/81
Military
rethink (254)
possible'

THE repeated refusal by conscientious objector Mr Charles Yeats to wear a brown military uniform may pressure the army into finding means to accommodate such objectors, a Civil Rights League member said today.

Mr Yeates was yesterday sentenced by a court martial to a year in a civil jail and discharged with ignominy from the SADF for refusing to obey a lawful order.

He was serving a year in detention for failing to report for service.

He served three periods in solitary confinement for refusing to wear brown military overalls.

Mrs D. Cleminshaw of the Civil Rights League, said she had been reliably told that the Naude Commission's recommendations on conscientious objection were being studied by the SADF.

'Charles's steadfast refusal to go against what his conscience dictates may make the army realise that they must cater for people whose strong Christian beliefs forbid them to put on the browns.

'Today is the Day of the Vow.

'Charles has his own vow, to renounce all war and all preparations to wage war and to work for the construction of Christian peace in the world.'

Mrs Cleminshaw said it was unlikely that Mr Yeats would appeal against his sentence.

'For many people a term in a civilian jail would be a blight on their lives.

'But I think Charles can live with that.'

Officer, NCO guilty of illtreating trainee, fined

ARGUS 17/12/81 254

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH. — An
officer and a non-commissioned
officer from 6 SAI

Battalion, Grahamstown,
were today found guilty
by a general court martial
of illtreating a national

serviceman.
Second Lieutenant
Andrew Malcolm Church
was found guilty of ill-

treating and assaulting
Rifleman Kevin Britz by
kicking him on September
30 in Grahamstown. He
was fined R200.

Corporal Jaco Steyn was
found guilty of illtreating
Rifleman Britz and fined
R100.

Both soldiers complete
their two-year national ser-
vice tomorrow.

The charge sheet alle-
ged that they forced Rifle-
man Britz to undergo
punishment drill, namely
to run with two fire
buckets containing water,
to roll on the ground for
lengthy distances, to do
squat jumps and stand
with his back against a
wall with his arms out-
stretched.

It further alleged that
they forced him to drink
water — including luke-
warm water — to excess,
kicked him in the back, hit
his head against the wall,
punched him in the face
and jumped on his stom-
ach, causing him to vomit.

Colonel J Heynecke of
Pretoria, president of the
court martial, said that in
an infantry unit one would
expect training to be ar-
duous and difficult. But
at the same time it had to
also be reasonable, he said.

The punishment drill
for Rifleman Britz had
lasted about 1½ hours.

Especially in view of the
length of the training, the
court found that the cor-
rective training was car-
ried to unnecessary ex-
cesses. The training had
also been unauthorised.

The court was satisfied
that the complainant had
vomited and that he had
been subjected to exces-
sive physical punishment.

Lieutenant Church was
awarded a Pro Patria
Medal for border service
and also holds an effici-
ency badge, has a clean
record, and was a platoon
commander at 6 SAI.

Corporal Steyn is mar-
ried with a three-month-
old son.

(X 2)

DEPARTEMENT VAN ORIENTERING-
SAKE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
AFFAIRS

No 2744

18 Desember 1981

No 2744

18 December 1981

ONTTREGKING VAN 'N SEKEPE-GEDEELTE
STAATSGROOND AAN DEMARKERING

WITHDRAWAL OF A CERTAIN PORTION OF STATE
FORNS LAND FROM DEMARKATION

Ooreenkomstig die besluit geneem deur beide Huisse van die Parlement gedurende die Sessie van 1977 (14 Junie 1977, Senaat, 21 Junie 1977), in ooreenstemming met die Besluit, 1978 (No 72 van 1978) van die Parlement, word die gedeelte van die staatsgrond...

In accordance with the resolution adopted by both Houses of Parliament during the 1977 Session (Assembly, 14 June 1977, Senate, 21 June 1977), in terms of section 3 (2) of the Land Act, 1953 (Act 27 of 1953), as amended, the portion of the demarcated state land...

District	Portion of land	Quantity in Hectares	Capital value of the portion of land
South-west	Geelste van die staatsgrond in die plaas Lesobu...	598,000	2 231 717

District	Description of land	Quantity in Hectares	Demarcated value of the portion of land
South-west	Portion of the state land in the farm Lesobu...	598,000	2 231 717

No. 2747

AANSTELLING VAN 'N SEKEPE-GEDEELTE
STAATSGROOND AAN DEMARKERING

Die hierdie Proklamasie betref die aanstelling van 'n sekepe-gedeelte van staatsgrond in die plaas Lesobu...

No. 2747

APPOINTMENT OF A PORTION OF STATE
LAND TO DEMARKATION

This Proclamation relates to the appointment of a portion of state land in the farm Lesobu...

256

No. 2748

AANSTELLING VAN 'N SEKEPE-GEDEELTE
STAATSGROOND AAN DEMARKERING

Die hierdie Proklamasie betref die aanstelling van 'n sekepe-gedeelte van staatsgrond in die plaas Lesobu...

No. 2748

APPOINTMENT OF A PORTION OF STATE
LAND TO DEMARKATION

This Proclamation relates to the appointment of a portion of state land in the farm Lesobu...

No. 2750

AANSTELLING VAN 'N SEKEPE-GEDEELTE
STAATSGROOND AAN DEMARKERING

Die hierdie Proklamasie betref die aanstelling van 'n sekepe-gedeelte van staatsgrond in die plaas Lesobu...

No. 2750

APPOINTMENT OF A PORTION OF STATE
LAND TO DEMARKATION

This Proclamation relates to the appointment of a portion of state land in the farm Lesobu...

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Officer fined for kicking soldier

CAPE TOWN 18/12/81 (254)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — An officer was yesterday fined R200 and a corporal R100 for ill-treating a soldier at 6 South African Infantry Battalion in Grahamstown

Lieutenant Andrew Malcolm Church, 20, was convicted by a general court martial of assault and ill-treatment of a subordinate Corporal Jaco Steyn, also 20, was convicted of ill-treatment of a subordinate

Both complete their two-year national service training today

The court found that on September 30, Church kicked Rifleman Kevin Britz, 21, of Port Elizabeth, in the back after ordering him to roll about 40 metres on the ground within a specified time

Vomited

It found that Church and Steyn ill-treated Britz by forcing him to do corrective exercises for an hour and a half on a hot day without reasonable resting periods

Evidence was that about three weeks before the incident, Church gave Rifleman Britz 500 lines because he was dirty and unshaven. The number of lines was later doubled because Rifleman Britz failed to submit them

On the morning of September 30, Rifleman Britz was

called to Church's bungalow where he was forced to run between two bungalows with fire buckets filled with water

Later he was forced to roll on the ground and to drink water. His head was hit against the outside wall of an ablution block and he was punched in the face inside the block

Rifleman Britz also testified that Steyn jumped on his stomach, causing him to vomit

The court president, Colonel J Heynecke, said the court accepted the defence's argument that there was no medical evidence of Rifleman Britz's injuries to prove the assault charge

However, Rifleman Britz's evidence had been substantiated by evidence given by Rifleman Richard Nelson, who saw Church kick Rifleman Britz

Not 'fitting'

Colonel Heynecke said there was no substantial evidence that Steyn had been involved in the assault

On the charge of ill-treatment, Colonel Heynecke said corrective punishment was not fitting when someone failed to write lines

Colonel Heynecke said that although corrective training was expected to be strenuous, it should be limited to a reasonable length of time

The corrective training exercises must have been carried out to unnecessary excesses in view of the fact that Rifleman Britz vomited at the end of the exercise session

Both Rifleman Nelson and one of the defence witnesses, Lieutenant Francois le Roux, had testified that they had seen Rifleman Britz vomit

'No right'

Colonel Heynecke told the accused "You are entrusted with rank because of your ostensible ability to maintain discipline. You have no right to effect punishment, only to train."

Lieutenant S Pincus, appearing for Church, said in mitigation that Church had shown excellence as both a platoon commander and mortar instructor, and had a clean record

Lieutenant W de Jager, for Steyn, said in mitigation that Steyn was married and had a three-month-old child. He said his father, a Western Cape farmer, needed him on the farm. Steyn had convictions for disobeying a lawful command under the Military Discipline Code and not attending a guard parade

Passing sentence, Colonel Heynecke said he took into consideration that both men were first offenders. He said their sentence was meant both as punishment and a deterrent to others

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SUICIDE AMONGST NATIONAL SERVICEMEN IS ON THE INCREASE AND A NEW WAVE OF DEATH IS EXPECTED WITH THE LATEST MILITARY DEMOBING...

SUN TRIB 20/12/81 254

Suicide soldiers

By Marion Whitehead

SOUTH AFRICA'S increasing war psychosis is bringing more and more soldiers to the brink of suicide.

The number of national servicemen committing suicide is increasing and a fresh outbreak is expected with the discharge of troops in the coming weeks.

So says Sam Bloomberg of Suicides Anonymous after 20-year-old Michael van der Poll walked into the Johannesburg Hospital's Casualty Department this week and shot himself in the heart with a 25 Baby Browning pistol.

The problem has become so acute that senior Defence Force officers have phoned Mr Bloomberg for advice on how to deal with the situation Army chaplains also discussed the problem at their biannual conference in Pretoria earlier this year.

"There are many others like Michael van der Poll breaking down," Mr Bloomberg told the Tribune this week.

Sapper Van Der Poll was on his last weekend pass before being

Bloomberg slams lack of services

By Marion Whitehead

SAM Bloomberg, South Africa's "Mr Suicide", this week launched a stinging attack on hospitals for failing to provide counselling services for emotionally troubled people.

"No one really wants to commit suicide," he said, commenting on the death of Michael van der Poll, the national serviceman who shot himself in the casualty department of the Johannesburg hospital this week.

"The hospitals need teams to deal with emotional emergencies," said the man who has counselled over 130,000 cases in 21 years of suicide prevention. He said people feeling depressed enough to want to commit suicide could not be delayed by red tape while forms were filled in.

"They've run out of waiting and can't wait any more"

He said the director of hospital services was out of touch with the situation, and had failed to act on the programme of action his organisation, Suicides Anonymous, had submitted five years ago and which had been approved by the Minister of Health.

"It's time for the community to take over hospital services," he said, adding that his team of trained professionals were ready to help out at any time.

He said if the government did not take action he would call a public meeting in the new year.

In many hospitals overseas, places of care and observation were provided for high suicide risks. They received counselling and a safe place to sleep.

"It's no good saving someone just so they can kill themselves three weeks or a few months later," Mr Bloomberg said of South Africa's lack of facilities for suicide cases.

The director of hospital services could not be reached for comment

transferred from his unit in Bethlehem to the border in January.

His sister, Mrs Barbara Bezuidenhout of Pretoria, said Michael told her he was afraid of going to the border.

But she doesn't believe he wanted to kill himself — a wound that would put him out of action was all that he had intended, she said.

"I think he went to the hospital to wound himself where help was near I don't think he would have gone so far," a pale, drawn Mrs Bezuidenhout said in the lounge of her home this week.

Michael's mother was too grief-stricken to talk to about the tragedy.

Detective Sergeant R Cenci, the Hillbrow policeman in charge of the case, said Van der Poll's suicide was carefully planned.

After leaving his army camp in Bethlehem, he stole the Browning pistol from a Queenstown man who gave him a place to stay overnight.

He kept the gun hidden while visiting his sister in Pretoria and boarded the train at Pretoria Station on Sunday night as if he were returning to camp.

But he got off somewhere along the way, changed out of his uniform into civvies and went to the hospital where he shot himself.

Sam Bloomberg believes Sapper van der Poll was making a desperate cry for help.

"But his cry for help went unrecognised," Mr Bloomberg said he got "quite a number" of calls from soldiers who couldn't cope with the army and didn't have "killer instincts".

"They've never known this sort of stress and can't cope with the captivity and discipline that is part of a soldier's life

"It's no good the corporal saying 'I'll break you down and remould you.'"

"People are what they are." He said most army suicides occurred on the soldier's first weekend pass after doing basics and on being discharged from the armed forces.

"They often have problems adjusting to civilian life. They're been taught to kill and suddenly they can't."

Mr Bloomberg said these soldiers sometimes turned their aggression and frustration on others, and sometimes on themselves.

"There are too many unhappy South Africans who have a very low level of dealing with stress. It weakens the whole fibre of our society," he said, pointing out that South Africa, and the Reef in particular, had one of the highest suicide rates in the world.

"The escalation is a sign of a country gearing to conflict in the political and economic areas," he said.

A spokesman for the Defence Force said they were doing "everything possible" to help people with personal problems.

DEATH MYSTERY OF SAPPER MICHAEL...

20/12/81
SasTribune Correspondent (254)

LAST Sunday afternoon Sapper Michael van der Poll's mother kissed him goodbye for the last time and wished him a Happy Christmas as he set out from Pretoria for his army camp at Bethlehem.

Seven hours later, Sapper van der Poll walked into the reception area at the Johannesburg Hospital and shot himself in the chest.

But mystery still surrounds the young national serviceman's movements in his last seven hours, a mystery which baffles both police and Sapper van der Poll's mother.

Michael's brother-in-law, Mr J Bezuidenhout, of Danville, Pretoria, last saw him at Pretoria Station as he ran to catch the 5.50pm train.

"He would have had just a short stop in Johannesburg to change trains," said Mrs de Klerk.

The origins of the gun, a 25 Browning pistol, which Michael used to shoot himself, were solved yesterday when police discovered he had spent a night in Queenstown, before going on to Pretoria.

A Catholic priest at the Serfontein Boys' Home, where Michael went to school, reported a pistol missing on Friday morning. Michael had left earlier that day.

Sapper van der Poll, who went into the army in January, had tried twice before this year to take his life while at camp.

Michael's mother, Mrs J. de Klerk, said this week her son had gone AWOL several times since he started national service.

He was due to go to the operational area early next year and would not have been home for Christmas.

However, family members are adamant that when they spoke to Michael at the weekend he was not unhappy and gave no indication of what he may have been planning.

Police said this week that when he left Bethlehem last Thursday, Sapper van der Poll had had R400 on him. He had apparently told other soldiers on the train that he wanted to buy a gun.

But when he arrived at his brother-in-law's home, Michael had no money and borrowed a further R20 from Mr Bezuidenhout.

His family said he did not appear to have a gun with him either. "He could have hidden it somewhere," said Mrs de Klerk.

Police were told that when he entered the Johannesburg Hospital, Sapper van der Poll loitered for a while as though looking for someone.

Suddenly he pulled out a gun, put it against his chest and pulled the trigger.

For Yeats the long struggle is over — now it's civvie jail

Finance Reporter

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Charles Yeats this week won his seven-month struggle to stay out of army uniform.

But it was no easy victory for the ex-Natal schools' rugby captain sentenced to a year's military detention in April for failing to report for call-up. Instead of looking forward to release early in 1982, he now faces a year in a civilian jail.

Ironically, Mr Yeats' "discharge with ignominy" and extra months behind bars, ordered by a military court martial this week, may offer new hope — of a kind — to religious conscientious objectors called up for service in the defence force.

Mr Yeats — like conscientious objectors Peter Mohl and Richard Steele before him — served his time in military detention, in

preference to service in the SADF.

But all three drew extra punishment for refusing to wear the standard military overalls, which they said would go against their beliefs.

Only members of the five peace churches, such as the Jehovah's Witnesses, are excused from donning the brown overalls.

In 1979, both Mr Mohl and Mr Steele — after spending weeks in solitary confinement for refusing the brown uniforms — were both allowed to serve out their sentences in their blue conscientious objectors' overalls.

But military authorities have demanded that Mr Yeats wear browns since his year-long detention barracks sentence was confirmed in May. As a result, the court martial decision to send him to a civilian jail is a solution to Mr Yeats' repeated punishments over his clothing.

self from the aircraft.

This one

By Jim Freeman

Six minutes and a red light — the side doors of the Hercules slide upwards, and the sudden roar sends a ripple of anticipation along the twin lines of tense paratroops.

The order comes to stand in the door, poised and waiting for green, GO!!

As the last soldier tumbles from the plane, to be whipped instantly away in the "wash" from the four giant engines, the first olive-green canopies open.

The men are from the 2 Parachute Battalion — still a young unit, but already a legend within the South African Defence Force.

As they touch down, they are met not by gunfire but by jokes and laughter from their comrades, one of whom has got his chute hopelessly entangled in one of the thorn trees which dot the Highveld.

Next time the reception awaiting this Citizen Force unit may be somewhat different.

Most of them have at one time or the

● Continued on Page 17

unit is of the best

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Star 22/12/81

● Continued from Page 16

other, volunteered for active service over the festive season enabling some of the permanent members of the parachute brigade to spend Christmas with their families.

Most of these men are themselves married, with children of their own.

As soldiers they are renowned as the finest Citizen Force unit in the country, possessing an operational record many full-time units might envy.

Conceived in May 1972, the battalion has fought its way into the annals of military history by carrying out the most successful airborne raid yet conducted — at Cassinga, where they counted the bodies of more than 1 000 Swapo terrorists.

Though more accustomed to swinging beneath a parachute they are equally at home inside a Puma helicopter, taking part in "Fire Force" assault operations.

While the men come from widely differing backgrounds among them are farmers and businessmen they have one uniting bond — a passion for action.

Each volunteer is continually assessed

for fitness, aggression and ability to cope with physical and emotional strain.

There is an inordinate amount of pride among those who are entitled to wear the flash of the parachute battalion.

Perhaps the proudest man in the unit is their commanding officer for the past five years, Commandant Monty Brett.

"I don't think I could have had a finer bunch of troops in the world to command," boasts this successful businessman, who readily admits that warfare is only his hobby.

The distinction of being regarded as an elite unit of the SADF did not come easily.

"We have done a lot of fighting. Some of us have bled, others have died," reflects Commandant Brett.

The men, though young in years, are all salted and dedicated veterans who accept the sacrifices they have to make without a murmur of protest. They are a team — officers, NCOs and troopers — and their lives would be empty without each other.

As the Hercules strains to take off all start clapping their hands in time.

LET'S GO!

Writer Paul L Moorcraft says that in his recent book "Africa's Superpower" he is not advocating a military dictatorship for South Africa. In this article he replies to an editorial in The Star.

The Star has had a field day with my comment about the possibility of a 'benevolent dictatorship' in South Africa. After the feature review of my new book, "Africa's Superpower" I was scolded in an editorial and then lampooned in a cartoon.

The editorial said 'No, there's no substitute even for third rate democracy. The only alternative is the instability associated with banana republics.'

Thankfully there are many opportunities for free speech here and I have been given the chance to reply — even though The Star was presumably referring to this country when it mentioned "third-rate democracy."

Of course South Africa is not a third rate democracy. It is not a democracy at all. Democracy means one man, one vote for all citizens and competing political parties.

You can't have say, one third (or fewer) of the citizens allowed the franchise. A country is democratic or not — it's like saying you're half-pregnant.

How do the military fit into the democratic pattern? I had advocated that the military could play a crucial role in governing this country. This is already happening.

What is at issue is whether this process should be accelerated.

The Star's leader writer was perhaps confusing military involvement in politics with militarism.

Take the Israelis, for example. Despite being the most militarised population in the world, Israelis instinctively reject the ethos of militarism.

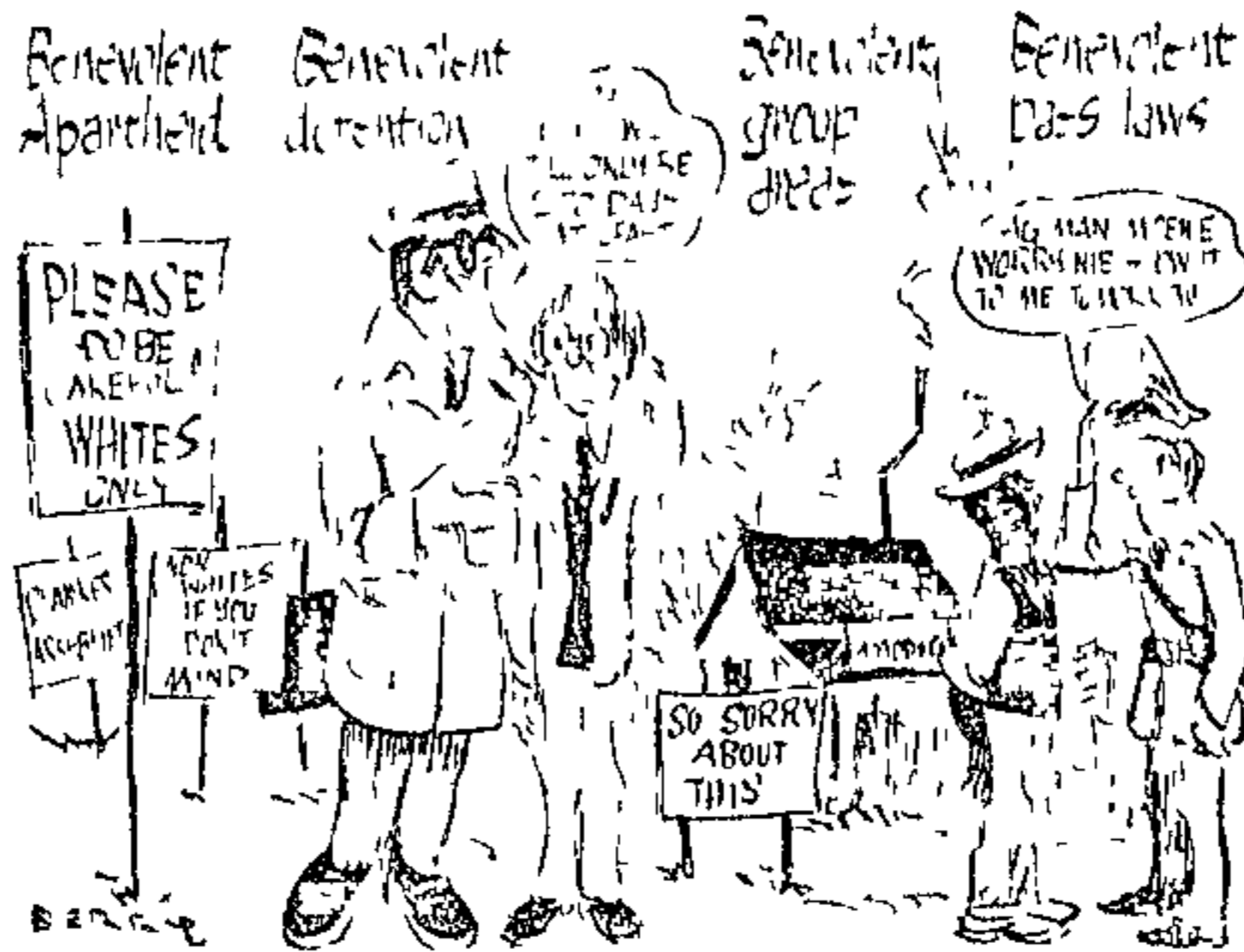
A militarist is someone who believes that war is a beneficial phenomenon in its own right and not a necessary, though evil, element of power politics.

The mad mullahs in

254 Staw 29/12/81

SA dead could be 250 000

Benevolent dictator suggested for SA in new book ...



The Abe Berry cartoon on Moorcraft's book.



PAUL MOORCRAFT
... SADF has twin task.

West Africa indefinitely. Deep in his heart he must know that this is implausible — just as Ian Smith must have known that his boast that black rule could be avoided "for a thousand years" was highly implausible.



GENERAL MALAN
... implausible SWA assessment

tlement" — it was too little, too late.

In the end the worst happened to the whites — a marxist came to power. A marxist clever enough to use white capitalism to fund — for a while — his attempts to build a black

(Next page)

Iran may extol the Jihad, or 'holy war' and encourage death in the pursuit of religious conquest and salvation

And Hitler, the arch-militarist, held that war was a purifying catalyst for Aryan regeneration

In Israel, however, the military has usually been a moderating influence. Elsewhere military intervention can be beneficial. History provides many examples of a strong "man on horseback" introducing radical and sorely needed change

France needed a staunch conservative such as Charles de Gaulle to give up Algeria

This distinguished soldier was perhaps the only man who could have placated the mutinous French army and the rebellious rightwing politicians

Portugal needed the recently elevated Marshal Spínola to end the savage colonial wars. He helped to bring democracy of sorts to Lisbon and independence of sorts to Angola and Mozambique

The point is only the military had sufficient strength and insight to stop the French and Portuguese wars in Africa. Change had to come but the politicians were often too shortsighted or pusillanimous to swallow the facts of life

But when soldiers are used to prevent necessary change then catastrophe can ensue — witness the military clampdown in Poland

As Warsaw's uniformed supremos will discover you cannot order grain to grow or command workers to toil enthusiastically and efficiently if they are denied basic rights

The same is true of South Africa. Without major change a National Party — or INP — Government could lead the Republic into a long war of attrition that it must surely eventually lose — even if it takes 10, 15 or 20 years

Recently General Magnus Malan said the SADF could hold out in South

The general must have been engaged in a set-piece of traditional morale boosting for his men on the border. Malan then added that a political, not a military, solution was being sought

The senior men in the SADF know what a total onslaught of 15 years will mean — roughly 30 000 people were killed in the Rhodesian war. Taking into account the relative populations, the more sophisticated weaponry, the likely duration and bitterness of fullscale war in South Africa, the total here could reach 250 000 lives lost

The generals understand the meaning of these figures. The party politician probably has never thought of making this kind of calculation

He is too concerned with looking over his shoulder at the growth of the INP, the moans of his constituents or what his colleagues are saying about him in the Cabinet

Without change the long war of attrition could force the whiteled state to blend into its surroundings, become Africanised and accept rule by one man or a military junta

To survive in a future war it is almost inevitable that the civil liberties of all groups will be drastically eroded. If war must come better this benevolent despot be a pragmatic, intelligent leader of the calibre of a Malan rather than a tub-thumping ideologue of the ilk of Jaap Marais

To avoid this kind of future the SADF has to fulfil a twin-task — to contain the burgeoning conflict while acting as the pace-setter for change. In some respects the SADF is already in the vanguard of social integration of races. War is a great leveller. There are no signs saying "blacks only" on the foxholes of battle

Constantly in Rhodesia the senior military officers had asked the white politicians for a political programme to fight for. When it came — the Muzorewa internal 'set-

attempts to build a socialist utopia.

The main lesson guerilla warfare in Africa is that the longer you fight the more radical you become. You must be your opponent or he will finally triumph

Two years ago blacks might have elected Buthelezi as the black premier in Pretoria. Today perhaps Marais and in 10 years' time some ANC guerilla commander who is unlikely to understand Mugabe's sense of motion

To make the SA containment strategy work — and remember this is only part of the programme for survival — then if the coloureds are conscious they must be given proportional representation in a unitary parliament alongside whites

It is a fact — deeply resented by some civil servants — that military influence is growing in Government (and the intelligence net that supports the Government). This is no novelty. Afrikaner society has traditionally been interested by military leadership from Blood River to Smuts

In 1902 moderate Afrikaner military leaders persuaded the hardliners, the bittereinders, that an anti-British war had ended

In short I am not advocating a military dictatorship. What I am saying is that a period of stable government is required probably with the option of the military if South Africa is to survive a long war and simultaneously work out a political strategy to ensure white survival from white domination

To quote De Gaulle: "A military man who saves France from herself is far too serious a business to be left to politicians"

Paul Moorcraft has been lecturing in international affairs at Wits University

PUBLIC SECTOR - GOVT. - DEFENCE

1 APRIL 1982 - 30 APRIL 1982

Sub-continent

ARGUS 1/4/82

'preparing for confrontation'

254

Political Staff

SOUTHERN Africa is preparing for a confrontation, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

He was speaking in Bloemfontein at the unveiling of a memorial to members of No 1 Parachute Battalion who have died in action.

According to a copy of his speech released in Cape Town, he said the states of Southern Africa were being forced to spend millions on the unproductive task of waging war and getting ready for it.

UNCONSCIOUS

Certain countries in Southern Africa were unconsciously being used to serve Russia and the spread of Marxist revolution.

Even though Southern Africa had rich mineral resources, the knowledge to develop these and the potential to lead the world in many terrains, these states were being forced to spend millions on war.

'Southern Africa is busy preparing itself for a confrontation, the consequences of which will defi-

nitely not be to the benefit of its inhabitants.'

It was no pleasure for the South African Government to spend vast amounts of money and manpower, ensuring its security, but there was no other choice.

'Here we have the knowledge and expertise to create a constellation of states which can serve as a model for the rest of the world.

'All we need is an understanding of our internal problems, which we wish to solve in an evolutionary way ourselves, and a halt to the Russian export of violence and revolution to our neighbouring states.'

This was why the South African Defence Force had approached Parliament to ask for greater claims on the country's manpower, should it become necessary.

General Malan said the parachute battalion had been founded 21 years ago, and seven members had made the supreme sacrifice during skirmishes.

They were being honoured by a Wall of Remembrance.

Women in war —statement devoid of truth, says Malan

ARGUS
1/4/82

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Political Correspondent

A STATEMENT about women who served in the Defence Force in World War 2 was devoid of truth, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan told the Assembly yesterday

Answering questions put to him by Mr H H Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), General Malan said that for this reason he did not intend taking action

Mr Schwarz's questions were references to a statement by Mrs Marie van Zyl, president of the Kappiekommando, who was reported last week as having said that only women from the lower classes joined the army and they were used for prostitution

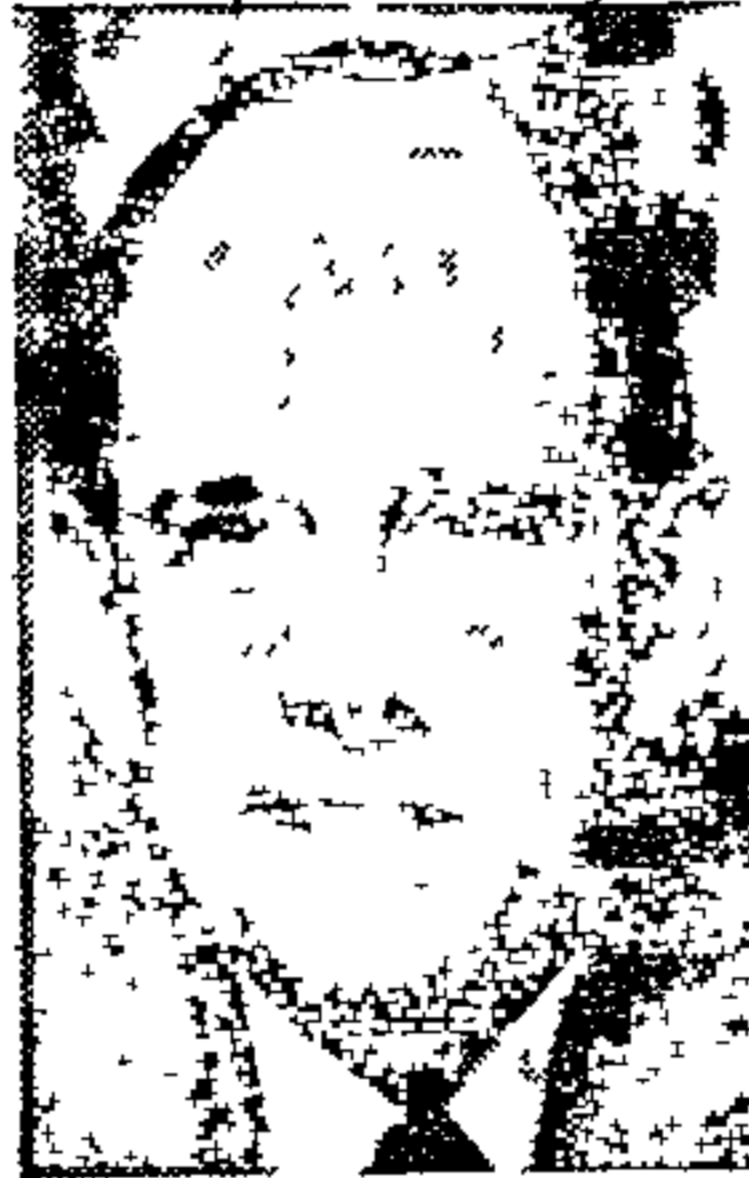
DENIAL

Mrs van Zyl, who subsequently denied having made the statement, is being threatened with legal action by the Ex-Service Women's League

General Malan said 'I consider the irreproachable character and the contribution of high standing by women in the armed forces through the years above the level where it has to be defended against abhorrent and deplorable allegations of this nature'

The Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee, also answered questions by Mr Schwarz

He said his Ministry had not received complaints or representations



General Magnus Malan

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254
RJM 1/4/87

Troopies can't book air tickets

Mail Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — National servicemen hoping to take advantage of the 30% discount on some SAA fares, which comes into effect today, must have their seat reservations made by a "military authority" in their base camps.

No one else may make a discount air booking on a serviceman's behalf. But once a firm booking has been made by the camp authority, anyone can pay for the ticket at any SAA office in South Africa.

"In other words, if a Durban serviceman based in Pretoria has his reservation made by a camp authority

but hasn't the money for the ticket, his parents or anyone else can pay in Durban before the flight," Mr J C van Rooyen, SAA public relations officer, said yesterday.

He said the decision was taken to avoid possible duplication of bookings by servicemen and their families.

Rules governing the 50% discount on rail fares for servicemen, which also comes into effect today, are different. Servicemen may make their own bookings on all trains, except the Blue Train and the Drakensberg Express.

Reservations may not be made more than two months in advance.

VN
OOK

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

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
2	29 +	
Examiners' Initials	JW	

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Surna
First

Date 28/10/74

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc) B. Bus.

Subject ECONOMICS
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No. 1
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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... working with the ... on the fifth ... concrete fell ... fell with it" ... were screaming ... was a loud noise ... concrete hit the ... had pains in his ... could not walk ... of the other vic ... not released last ... of silent workers ... yesterday as ... the dead ... over four ... the accident ... had to be ... from the top ... the rescue team ... searching for ... entombed be ... to 10 tons of ... and twisted ... had cor ... Sandton to ... to fetch ... and to keep ... of people who ... scene ... ing police ... on the scene ... Sandton Fire ... Balance Ser ... and Sandton ... away in ... Centre Court, ... en, obliv ... ly, played ... wickers and ... the centre's ... sion will ... several ... al stores ... and a ... l Part of ... due to be ... this year

By ADA STUIJT

A SOUTH African doctor believes he may have made a world breakthrough in the causes of clogged arteries — a major killer in Western societies

Dr Leib Krut has spent years researching in a small laboratory at the Baragwanath Hospital.

He has been studying a natural compound which, he believes, may be vital in breaking down excess cholesterol in the body.

Dr Krut says this natural compound — oxysterols — may be the essential ingredient now missing from the Western diet because of modern processing methods of meat and dairy products.

His research findings, first presented during two international medical conferences in Europe last year, have now been published in "Atherosclerosis", a specialised English-language medical journal.

The body makes natural cholesterol, but too much of it can cause hardening of the arteries — arteriosclerosis — which leads to heart attacks, the major killer in modern Western society.

Through his research, Dr Krut believes excess cholesterol may be caused by modern manufacturing methods of dairy and meat products.

He told the Rand Daily Mail that dairy products and meats could be subjected to ultra-violet rays. This method would produce the necessary anti-cholesterol compound.

See Page 11

as Nats blast the CP

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The cold war in the divided Nationalist camp hotted up yesterday with Dr Andries Treurnicht's rebels being branded as "deserters"

Nationalist speakers injected a new note of bitterness into the attack on the new Conservative Party — which contrasted starkly with the previous day's debate in Parliament which at times was downright polite.

The two other parliamentary opposition parties, the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party, became almost totally irrelevant as the Nationalist broedertwis escalated.

Government spokesman accused the Treurnichtites of deserting the party in a crisis and said they had got cold feet in the face of danger.

As one Government spokesman after the other rose to continue the relentless attack on their erstwhile colleagues, the third day of the Budget debate became more a confrontation over the survival of the "Afrikaner volk" than a political or financial debate.

It became absolutely clear that the "honeymoon" between the two since the split was over.

The Nationalists weighed in with two Ministers and a deputy during the afternoon's debate and once again entirely overshadowed the dissidents.

The main charge was that Dr Treurnicht and his 15 followers had not had the courage to stick with the party in a time of crisis and that they had chosen to split the party and Afrikanerdom over the meaning of a few words.

Both sides relied heavily on recalling the past and statements either by previous National Party leaders or serving members to show that the other was wrong.

First, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport, laid into the rebels.

He was followed later by Dr L A P A Munnik, Minister of Health, who described the CP as "tortoises" and then by Mr Sarel Hayward, Deputy Minister of Agriculture who showed a degree of intensity he has seldom shown in parliamentary debates.

Mr Hayward told the House he had been told as a young boy that it was up to his generation to see that the Afrikaner did not "split" again — after Mr Klassie Havenga and Dr D F Malan had come together.

in K-r racket

London Sun

LONDON — Brit. day placed an e 15% tax on K. and all other after customs smashed one of frauds in British history

Customs men were questioning 19 — ing two vetera — Great Train Robb — breaking a swi — has netted gold — about R200-m —

Treasury experts "that two rings of tional criminals in the plot swind" to R2-million a r — nearly two years. Because of the huge the swindle the C of the Exchequer el shut the loophole ing a 15% value (vat) on all gold

Investigators claim proceeds of bank and other criminal ties in several were used to bu quantities of Krug and other gold cc Britain

The coins were melt into gold ingots wha ry a 15% vat levy as bullion — givi criminals a 15% pr the original ill-g money

It is estimated that 500 000 Krugerr Canadian one ounce Leafs and other gold went into the melting. The fall in gold price little difference bea the money was criminal

Customs officers swooped on two tax London recovered r valued at about R3 800 In a series of raids on ho and workshops they recovered crucibles to melt coins. The veterans of "

Malan slams Army 'prostitutes' slur

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, yesterday condemned the allegation by the leader of the Kappie Kommando, Mrs Marie van Zyl, that women who served in the South African forces during the Second World War were "prostitutes"

Replying to a question in the House by Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party MP for Yeoville, Mr Malan said he had received complaints about the remarks.

But he did not intend taking any action on the matter "because the alleged statement is devoid of all truth"

Mr Malan added "I consider the irreproachable character and the contribution of high standing by South African women in the armed forces through the years, to be above the level where it has to be defended against abhorrent and deplorable allegations of this nature" — Sapa



es happy to 'ride' Hawaii

nd Rhodes says he can't selecting him to "ride" and Daily Mail Punter's very tough task for me to Hawaii and In Full Flight," day "In Full Flight won map, but Hawaii was a top-panel feels he just has the

- 4 Elevation..... M Schoeman
- 5 Foveros..... B Marcus
- 6 Furious..... R Sham
- 7 Gatecrasher..... F Coetzee
- 8 Hawaii..... R Rhodes
- 9 In Full Flight..... C Hyde
- 10 Java..... Tiger Wright
- 11 Java Head.....
- 12 Mazarin.....

RAND DAILY MAIL PUNTER'S FRIEND

ARLINGTON

MILLION

No total onslaught on SA, says Oppenheimer

AFRICA 1/4/82 254

Argas Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

There is no such thing as a 'total onslaught' against South Africa, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, told a meeting at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Only about 150 students and staff attended the subdued meeting, arranged by the student political forum, Raupols.

Mr Oppenheimer said 'The overwhelming majority of people feel we are now at the time when change is absolutely essential'.

However, hope of change was reduced by the use of 'that unfortunate phrase 'total onslaught'.

Unpopular

It was true that South Africa was internationally unpopular and that some South Africans did 'all sorts of foolish things' to achieve their will, worsening the country's reputation.

'But there is no such thing as total onslaught against South Africa'.

Even the Russians did not want to destroy the Republic. Their strategy



Mr Harry Oppenheimer

was part of the cold war against the United States. If it suited Russia, it would change its attitude to South Africa.

Mr Oppenheimer said Western countries which supported sanctions did so not because they hated the country.

'In their cold war with Russia and its allies, the internal policies of South Africa are an embarrassment to the West and this makes it easier for Russia to make trouble in Africa'.

He said the split in the National Party would lead to a new relationship

between the business community and the Government.

Previously the NP had expressed the will of Afrikaners but it now expressed a point of view that was not based on ethnic identity or language.

'It is clear that the NP can no longer call itself the sole expression of the political will of Afrikanerdom'.

Mr Oppenheimer was a member of the Buthelezi Commission, although, he said, he had played no significant part in it — he criticised the Government's attitude to the commission.

A mistake

'It was a mistake to treat its recommendations in quite so cavalier a fashion.'

Opinion polls conducted by the commission showed there was still great hope for fundamental, peaceful change.

The polls showed black support for the ANC, which was very worrying, but they also showed that blacks were prepared to accommodate and protect minority rights.

Mr Oppenheimer devoted much of his talk to a 'misunderstanding' between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the private sector during the Carlton and Good Hope summits.

Disappointed

This misunderstanding had led to disillusionment and disappointment in the private sector after the Carlton conference, he said.

Mr Botha thought he was including the private sector in his policy of separate development. But a great many private-sector people thought the conference was an effort to overcome the economic disadvantages of balkanising South Africa into a series of 'tribal states'.

Mr Oppenheimer said the Government showed a lack of understanding of what business was all about. It expected private enterprise to join in a sort of caucus to promote regional decentralisation.

Essence

However, the essence of private enterprise was not to be organised but to 'do their own thing'.

It was the job of private enterprise to see

industry situated where it was most successful — whether in Transkei, Kwazulu or near Johannesburg.

At the same time businessmen blamed Mr Botha 'for not having the courage of their convictions'.

Private enterprise believed Mr Botha was giving them greater freedom of action and greater incentive to build the country. This was only partly true.

Listening

The Government should listen carefully to private enterprise, although it need not always carry out what it said. 'But the Government cannot tell business people to support its policy'.

If the Government and private enterprise each did their own jobs, there would be no more misunderstanding — and disappointment, Mr Oppenheimer said.

However, he believed that the new approach of Mr Botha and the Government to the private sector was welcome and should be received with gratitude.

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PFP concern

ARGUS 1/4/82

over black

youth camps

Education Reporter

DR ALEX BORAINÉ, the Opposition spokesman on education, has expressed concern over youth camps for township pupils organised by the Western Cape Administration Board and the Defence Force's civic action wing.

'The most disturbing aspect of the report in The Argus yesterday is that apparently parents were not consulted concerning the nature of these camps,' he said

'It is not surprising that some parents are extremely worried at the use of army equipment and the direct involvement of the civic action wing'

Dr Boraine said blacks had been subjected to so much indoctrination over many years that it was not surprising there was deep-rooted suspicion about the camps

METHODS

'What is required is a full-scale inquiry involving the parents so as to establish the motivation for the camps and the methods and content used by the organisers

'If it is established that the camps are no more and no less than an opportunity for young people to develop freely and without pressure, then it would surely gain the full support of the black community

'On the other hand, if it proves to be a subtle method of gaining young black support for the Government, then its exposure is to the benefit of these students and parents and they can decide whether they wish to continue them'

PURPOSE

Mr M Gardiner, president of the National Education Union of South Africa, a non-racial body of educationists, said the purpose of the camps should be carefully scrutinised.

Certain questions needed to be asked. These included whether the camps were intended to create a more favourable image of the SADF, community councils and administration boards and whether the instructors had the confidence of parents and pupils

What took place at the camps which could not occur at schools

'Parents, students and community leaders should not only be kept informed of what takes place in these camps, they should also have trusted representatives present,' he said

General demands, private concern

"Generals," Hitler once remarked, "know nothing about economics" Although he was little noted for his own economic acumen, he had a point Traditionally, the military demands as many men and arms as possible to meet any conceivable threat — and then leaves others to worry about the consequences

This is not to say that Defence Minister Magnus Malan is wrong in wanting to place all whites between 17 and 60 in the ambit of the military call-up system Let us, for the sake of argument, accept that he is not exaggerating the security threat In addition, some international strategic studies show that a manpower shortage is high on the list of problems facing the SA Defence Force

But it can and should be asked is there not a great risk in a system in which soldiers may be imposing their demands — or at least wielding too great an influence on the body politic?

Cape Town economist Brian Kantor told the FM this week that there is great merit in a system whereby soldiers must justify their manpower and financial demands to civilian politicians, who then balance them against the country's other needs But Malan is a soldier, and his proposal comes at a time when the military is playing an increasingly prominent part in national policy-making

It is impossible to evaluate just how strong a voice the military actually has in this matter However, as early as 1979, John Seiler, writing in the *International Affairs Bulletin*, claimed that "SADF representatives now take part in all inter-departmental meetings regardless of their subjects or whether direct SADF interests are involved" And, according to the London International Institute for Strategic

Studies, "the role and influence of SA's military establishment seems likely to continue to grow"

So the question is whether the economic consequences of an extended call-up — which Assocom says will be severe, with marked effects on productivity and inflation — have been properly considered

The SADF says they have been Indeed, Malan has promised that the new system will be administered with "flexibility" Military spokesmen are at pains to emphasise that there is no intention of calling up all, or even most of, the estimated 800 000 white men under 60 who have never done military service

Nonetheless, the indications are that a fair number will be called up over the next few years In addition, there will be the extended periods of service for young men In future, the SADF will make heavy demands on the estimated 750 000 men aged between 18 and 35 — some 40% of the economically active white population

This will be disruptive and costly — and not only in terms of the Defence budget As Kantor points out, indirect costs in lost productivity and even lowered consumer expenditure because of reduced income and leisure time can be considerable He therefore argues that if the SADF needs more volunteers for the commandos, it should attract them through higher pay so that taxpayers can see the true cost Compulsory service at low rates of pay merely disguises the real cost to the country

It is certainly true, as senior military men privately agree, that the SADF was somewhat heavy-handed in its announcement of the proposed system And matters were not made easier by the politically inspired leak which told the country of the proposals in advance of official announcement and explanations

Not to put too fine a point on it, the military's marketing strategy was atrocious A plan calling for major sacrifices by individuals was sprung with little warning on a country which had been constantly assured by official propagandists that it was well protected by an efficient, well-armed and always victorious Defence Force

Military men, somewhat stunned at the strength of the reaction to their proposals, point out that they are closely modelled on the Swiss and Israeli systems, which are accepted without rancour by the citizens of those states However, the Swiss system is something that has grown naturally over the centuries and is something the Swiss know and accept from birth Military service is almost part of their culture The Israeli state, on the other hand, was born of war and faces constant threat of extinction

Neither condition as yet applies to SA which, until recently, lacked a military tradition



The Defence picture ... comrades in arms, join up here, seeing them off

Kantor does agree that the new system may be acceptable as "contingency planning" But he adds that the crunch will come if the army starts calling up men in substantial numbers Unfortunately, there is every indication that it intends to — to avoid depleting the ranks of the mobile (fulltime) "reaction forces," to make good the shortfall in commando recruits and to institute the proposed countrywide "area defence" system (as reported by the *FM* in January)

At this stage, the SADF is not revealing numbers But it is possible to estimate some requirements

The present commando force, for instance, is about 37% undermanned Filling its ranks is expected to be a priority. The authoritative annual review issued by the Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance*, estimates SA's commando establishment at 90 000 men This indicates an immediate need for more than 30 000 men just to bring the force up to establishment.

However, the requirement is not spread evenly around the country In some areas, commando recruiting is considerably better than in others. Thus people living in certain areas are more likely to be called up than others

This is not the whole story The proposed area defence system means a great expansion of the commandos The requirement is for every area in SA to have a local defence capability — which means a local commando or guard force made up of local residents

It is for these forces that the proposed call-up of older men is intended Military sources estimate the eventual requirement for area defence will be "several hundred thousand men" But, again, requirements will vary from area to area It is not clear whether this vague figure includes the present commandos or is in addition to them

Selective call-up

Army sources agree that many older men are not fit enough for strenuous military duties But they argue that they need not be fit to do local guard duties Even men with minor physical disabilities will be useful in quartermaster and clerical capacities, they say It is certainly to be hoped that the SADF will, as it says it will, avoid calling senior management personnel, people with key skills, owners of small businesses and others whose absence on military service could be disastrous to themselves or their companies

Are the SADF demands justified? The question has even been asked "Does Magnus Malan know something (about the security threat) that he is not telling the country?" This does not seem quite fair Military authorities have spelt out the threat, as they see it, in as much detail as can be expected But they obviously failed to get their message across



SADF's Viljoen ... manpower under strain

Thus, in January, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, told the *FM* that the African National Congress (ANC) was planning an "area war" that would strain available security manpower This sort of war, with strikes deliberately spread around the country, could be dealt with only by an area defence strategy, Viljoen said

Malan himself, in a major speech at Clocolan in February, warned "The Permanent Force and the present number of national servicemen are no longer capable of guaranteeing your safety"

A major factor in the proposed new call-up system is the need to keep a large full-time strike force in operational condition — not to dissipate it in guard duties around the country This applies whether or not there is a settlement in SWA/Namibia

In a study for the International Institute for Strategic Studies (*SA's Narrowing Security Options*), British political economist Robert Jaster noted "As SA has

moved towards a war footing, the problem of manpower has continued to be the greatest constraint on government actions.

"As a result, the Defence Minister has been unable to form a Permanent Force (PF) brigade to serve as the SADF's basic force-in-being, nor is the PF able to provide all the training cadres needed for the expansion of the SADF" To ameliorate this, Jaster said, the SADF used national servicemen as instructors and in regular line units during their second year of service

If there is no settlement in SWA/Namibia, the SADF will continue to be saddled with its commitment on the Angolan border If there is a settlement, the SADF will still want to keep its major forces in being to watch the Namibian, Mozambican and Zimbabwean borders There would also be a possible need to move back into Namibia if things went wrong there — as Foreign Minister Pik Botha has warned the Americans, according to documents leaked in Washington

Compelling case

Either way, the SADF would not want to fritter away its manpower on internal security guard duties. Short of a political solution to SA's problems, the SADF's case for an extended call-up system is compelling. The need exists to balance the country's economic and military needs and, as Kantor has remarked "We can have guns and butter — providing we don't want too much of either."

It is also necessary to balance military means and objectives against political intentions One of the greatest of theoretical military strategists, Karl von Clausewitz, wrote "War is not an independent phenomenon but the continuation of politics by different means Consequently, the main lines of every major strategic plan are largely political in nature and their political nature increases the more the plan applies to the entire campaign and to the whole state"

He added "According to this point of view, there can be no question of a purely military evaluation of a great strategic issue, nor of a purely military scheme to solve it"

In terms of Clausewitz's dictum, vastly increasing military manpower is valueless unless it is part of a coherent political strategy — even if only by holding the ring while the politicians put their plans into effect

It should never be forgotten that the security threat is largely a result of the policies followed in SA during the past 33 years and can be removed only by more civilised and just policies Whatever SA's potential military strength, a future as a permanent garrison state under siege has little attraction for anyone

Without a realistic political plan, SA could become, as Jaster has predicted, "a cornered wildcat — small but potentially lethal, unpredictable, dangerous to approach and difficult to control"

NATIONAL SERVICEMEN

Growth in number of trainees since 1960

1960	2 000
1965	13 500
1970	26 400
1971	30 000 (estimated)

(Source: SA's Narrowing Security Options — International Institute for Strategic Studies)

Defence Budget growth:

	Rm
1960/61	44
1965/66	219
1970/71	257
1975/76	948
1979/80	1 857
1982/83	2 668

Immigrants and SADF: a probe

254 (circled) 284 (circled) Star 2/4/82

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY —
 The Defence Amendment Bill should be referred to a parliamentary select committee after its second reading for scrutiny from a political viewpoint because it could be interpreted as a drastic innovation, the Minister of Defence, General Malan said today.

Introducing the second reading debate on the Bill General Malan said it appeared there was confusion in certain circles concerning the principles of several proposals in the Bill.

As he saw it, there were three main principles. These were:

- The extension of the period of service after completion of the initial two-year period
- The increase in the number of days' service rendered.
- The extension of national service to encompass a larger section of white male citizens.

The details of these proposals should be discussed by a select

committee instead of their being debated publicly during the second reading of the Bill.

After the select committee had reported on these matters there would be ample opportunity for Parliament to debate the recommendations.

General Malan said the proposals had been put forward as the best solution by an investigative team after all factors had been taken into account.

He said the Defence Force was also pursuing other investigations which would probably result in legislation.

WHITE PAPER

These investigations concerned the position of immigrants, foreign citizens who worked in South Africa for long periods, increasing productivity in the Defence Force to ensure that each member called up would be efficiently employed each day of service and the handling of conscientious objectors.

The Defence Force would become more dependent on white women and members of other population groups to meet its increasing manpower requirements, according to a White Paper tabled in Parliament today.

The White Paper, tabled to coincide with the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill, says, their utilisation is already being based on programmed manpower development plans extending to 1990.

The Paper says the SADF mainly depends on white men as a source of manpower for the full-time and the part-time forces.

It is envisaged that by 1987 the full-time force will have expanded by 17 percent.

It is also planned to supplement the Permanent Force by using white men from the ranks of national servicemen to be employed as leaders and training personnel for other population groups.

● See Page 6.

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	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
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Examiners' Initials		

Paper No
 (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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X
294 (3/27) Howard 2/4/82 Q Col 547-548
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

In what capacities has Brigadier D S.
Hamman been employed in the South

APRIL 1982

548

African Defence Force over the last 12
months?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

As a staff officer operations

SADF sets out plan for SA defence system

254

2 Post
2/4/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The SADF has tabled a White Paper laying out the groundwork for a massive "area defence" system for South Africa aimed at combating what the report describes as Soviet-inspired subversion.

The White Paper motivates the need for more manpower, calls for all race groups to be drawn into the ambit of the military and warns against the Soviet onslaught.

It claims the onslaught is supported by a world-wide propaganda campaign and the involvement of "front organisations".

"Subversive activity aimed at causing confrontation with the authorities is being furthered especially by certain churches, church leaders and organisations in the Republic supported by the World Council of Churches.

"In some cases churches, church organisations and leaders even openly lend moral support to terrorist organisations and also take part in undermining the SADF by, for instance supporting those who evade national service."

The White Paper said the Soviet Union was attempting to destabilise the situation in the oil-producing countries of the Middle East and South America as well as to maintain by means of its presence on land and sea a position of power in relation to the important sea routes of the West.

It claimed the Soviet's intention was to continue the war in SWA/Namibia to tie down South African resources while it continued with its attempts at subversion within South Africa.

Events of the last two years had shown beyond any doubt that a serious Soviet-Marxist objective existed throughout the world.

"The establishment of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique as Marxist satellites has completed

the link between the Atlantic and Indian Ocean and this leaves the Republic as the last stronghold of the West in Africa."

The state of affairs placed a great responsibility on every citizen — irrespective of race or colour — to contribute selflessly towards a motivated and prepared Defence Force which will defend the country and its people with determination and perseverance against any military onslaught.

The SADF has claimed they have killed more than 3 000 Swapo guerillas and repulsed three major infiltration attempts during the last two years of the SWA/Namibian border war.

The White Paper reports that 84% of the contacts with the guerillas were initiated by security forces, which are now 40% black. Swapo morale was at such a low that their forces had resorted to mine-laying, sabotage and intimidation of local population and activities that did not bring them into contact with the security forces.

The White Paper said the SWA operational area remained the prime focus of the SADF although the preparation of counter-insurgency forces in the Northern Transvaal and Natal was continuing.

It also reported valuable experience had been gained in SWA/Namibia with the internal counter-insurgency and across-border raids and these lessons were being analysed. Operations had been successful against Swapo — restricting their action mainly to Ovamboland.

Pre-emptive strikes against Swapo bases in southern Angola had destabilised the organisation's fighting formations.

It observed that the situation in the country was not the same as SWA/Namibia but said success against subversion would be accomplished by the use of area protection.

6
C. ...

(254) Hansard Q 61554
National service 2/4/82

*20 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked
the Minister of Transport Affairs

Whether any South African Transport
Services employees are doing their two-
year period of national service at present,
if so, (a) how many and (b) at what finan-
cial cost to the South African Transport
Services?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND FISHERIES (for the Minister of
Transport Affairs)

(1) Yes

(a) The number is not readily avail-
able. However, 6 499 employees
are at present doing national ser-
vice in excess of 30 days

(b) Not readily available

Retires in part, or possibly the latter
52%

from the gold mining sector shouldn't be too badly affected by
fluctuations in the gold price. The new industries are already
established all their revenues in that they should be a constant
demand for their products, which is a major reason why SA
cannot let the gold price drop to low. Let me clarify.
Fluctuation in the gold price will also have an effect on
the economy because they will effect investment and production; if
the price goes up they will not be able, which is as
you know they will demand more
The present disinflation amongst other factors (eg Russian gold movements and
a general ton of faith in gold) has caused the gold price to drop. The
demand therefore increased and this aided the balance of payments which
up till now has been in a critical condition. From the rate we
see that the gold mining sector will always play an important
role in the South African economy, and as has already been mentioned,
to keep maintain its role as a positive growth factor is essential.
That the gold price should not be allowed to fluctuate too widely.



**UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK**

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

SADF won't ban all ads

Prétoiria Bureau

THE SADF will continue to allow men in uniform to appear in TV and Press advertisements — as long as the image of the Defence Force is not tarnished, Brigadier Kobus Bosman, Director of Public Relations in the SADF, said from Cape Town last night.

Expanding on a statement, made in Parliament this week by the Minister of Defence, that a total prohibition had been placed on advertisements using Defence Force equipment, Brig Bosman said it was not intended to ban all advertisements which used a Defence Force theme.

Television viewers will, for example, continue to see the clean-looking National Servicemen in the razor advertisement or an

equally respectable soldier opening an account at a bank or building society.

But the one which shows a tank chasing across rugged terrain after a certain make of truck is out.

"A military uniform is an everyday sight in South Africa — a part of our social make up. But I do not think that a tank is representative of traffic on our roads — therefore that's out," Brig Bosman said.

It did not cost the Defence Force one cent to make the famous — now infamous — truck advert.

"The scene was shot during a military exercise," Brig Bosman said.

The PR officer for Datsun makers of the advert, could not be contacted yesterday.

	Internal	External
	(2)	(3)
	69	
	74	
	726	
Examiners' Initials	W. H. ...	

Date

19/11/73

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject ... ECONOMICS III
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No ... THIRD ...
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
- Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
- Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
- Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

WARNING

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

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

259 Skw
214/82
Joao Santa Rita

SHOOTING MURDERER EXHUMED

The mother of Corporal David Robert Crawford (21), who died in mysterious circumstances in Namibia four months ago, will ask for her son's body to be exhumed if by the end of the month she has had no satisfactory explanation for his death.

Mrs Dorothy Crawford, of Walkerville, near Johannesburg, said yesterday she had received phone calls from all

over the Transvaal since the story of her son's death appeared in The Star. Corporal Crawford was found dead near the town of Otavi after attending a beer festival. His parents were informed he had been the victim of a hit-and-run accident.

Mrs Crawford said a former soldier phoned her this week to say he had seen her son in a fight with three men. He told me my son walked up to three men who were with a girl. There was a fight and they then carried my son unconscious to a car," she said.

Mrs Crawford said she was now fully convinced Corporal Crawford was not killed in a hit-and-run accident. "I am determined to find out what happened if by the end of this month it is not absolutely clear how he died. I will ask for the body to be exhumed so another post-mortem can be carried out," she said.

A R2 000 reward has been offered to anyone giving information leading to the arrest of the alleged murderers.

A police spokesman in Namibia has said an inquest is to be held soon. Anybody with information on what happened to Corporal Crawford on the evening of December 15, 1981, is asked to phone the police on 21158. Crawford at 946-1660.

Confusion on Defence Bill

Says Malan

AR 645 2/14/82
254

Parliamentary Staff

THE Defence Amendment Bill should be referred to a parliamentary select committee after its second reading to be subjected to scrutiny from a political viewpoint before it could be introduced, as a drastic innovation, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the Assembly today.

As he saw it, there were three main principles these were

- The extension of the period of service after completion of the initial two-year period
- The increasing of the number of days service to be rendered
- The extension of national service to encompass a larger section of white male citizens

It was the details of these proposals that should be discussed by a select committee, instead of their being debated publicly during the second reading of the Bill.

General Magnus Malan



After the select committee had reported on these matters, there would be ample opportunity for Parliament to debate the recommendations

General Malan said the proposals had been put forward as the best solution by an investigative team, after all factors were taken into account. He said the Defence Force was also pursuing other investigations which

Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force will become more dependent on white women and members of other population groups to meet its increasing manpower requirements, according to a White Paper tabled in Parliament today.

The White Paper, tabled to coincide with the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill, says that their utilisation is already being based on programmed manpower development plans which extend to 1990.

The paper, on defence and armaments supply, says the SADF is mainly dependent on white men for the full-time as well as the part-time forces.

It is envisaged that by 1987, the full-time force will have expanded by 17 percent

TRAINING

It is also planned to supplement the PF by using white men from the ranks of national service to be employed as leaders and training personnel for other population groups.

As far as white women are concerned, says the paper, efforts will be directed mainly at expanding the PF to increase the number of women for voluntary national service. However, a large scale increase could not take place until the PF has been expanded to accommodate them.

The paper says that an increase in the number of coloured and Asians is also envisaged. As far as blacks were concerned many of the trainees would later form the nucleus of defence forces of independent homelands.

Although the creation of these facilities and the

SADF looks to white women, other groups

AR 645 2/14/82

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training would make increased manpower and financial demands on the SADF it would later be to the advantage of these homelands.

The establishments of black units in SWA had also been given priority. It was hoped that numerous blacks serving in civilian capacities within the SADF would be transferred into uniform as soon as possible.

The paper says that according to planned manpower requirements based on existing intelligence evaluation and forecasts of operations, the system whereby manpower is currently being supplied to the part-time forces is such that the required levels will not be met.

It would result in members who are liable for national service having to be employed more frequently and for longer periods than the present 90 days.

CONCESSIONS

In order to cause the least possible disruption the SADF had decided on concessions

● Six months were to elapse after a normal annual training camp of 30 days before a member could be called up again and at least nine months after the initial period of training or a three-month period of duty.

● Members should preferably be employed for operational duty every alternate year.

The paper adds that a more equitable distribution of defence responsibility was required as the whites who had to bear the responsibility of military service included the group who were most economically active, farmers and one-man concerns.

DISCHARGE

The paper also says that the present system of service credit was unsatisfactory as it led to a level of discharge with which the replacement process could not keep pace.

The volunteer element could also not be relied on because of fluctuation in strength. Many, who remained were also not available for operational service. The availability of manpower had to be guaranteed.

In addition, says the paper, the eight-year period of initial service was not sufficient to ensure, senior levels of leadership

To meet the manpower requirement and ensure an equitable distribution it would be required to:

- Guarantee force levels,
- Distribute responsibility over a wider spectrum,
- Establish an acceptable credit system, and,
- Ensure the compulsory service period produced sufficient senior leaders for the part-time force

Defence

254 20 M
COST 'IS
2/4/82
a must'

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Government had no choice in using large amounts of money and manpower to ensure security and prosperity, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Speaking in Bloemfontein at the unveiling of a memorial at One Parachute Battalion, he said sacrifices had to be made to ensure the existence of Western democracy.

"We have at our disposal the ability and knowledge to establish a constellation of states which could serve as a model for the rest of the world," he said.

What was needed was "understanding of our internal problems which we will solve ourselves in an evolutionary manner" and an end to Soviet-inspired violence and revolution in other Southern African countries. — Sapa.

Women may still be liable for call-up

274
E. Post
2/4/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The conscription of white women for the Defence Force is still a real possibility in terms of a Government White Paper on the SADF tabled in Parliament today.

The paper says that the SADF will become more and more dependent in the future on other sources of manpower such as white females and members of the other population groups.

The statement has again raised the possibility of female conscription — an issue hotly debated recently when it appeared the new Defence Amendment Bill — would contain proposals for the conscription of women.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in his second reading speech of the Bill, confirmed that it was the intention of the Defence Force to include a lottery system for coloured and Indian males but not at this time as no facilities existed.

Apart from national servicemen on whom compulsory service was imposed, the SADF had to compete for manpower on the open market, the Minister said.

At present the Permanent Force made up 28% of the full-time component of the SADF.

It is planned to supplement the Permanent Force by utilising white males from the ranks of national servicemen to be employed mainly as leaders and training personnel for other population groups.

In its White Paper yesterday the SADF said in the past the burden of national service had been carried by the white population, but this was no longer possible.

The White Paper said the present full-time strength of the Permanent Force will be expanded by 17% by 1987 and greater use was to be made of national service leadership elements for training purposes.

The report said efforts in the short term in regard to white females would be towards expanding the Permanent Force. In the medium term there would be voluntary national service in greater numbers.

A large-scale increase in the number of female recruits for national service could not, however, take place until the Permanent Force had been expanded so that it could accommodate the additional numbers.

The White Paper said there had been a 21% increase during the last two years in the recruitment of black soldiers, largely due to the creation of the Ciskeian armed forces.

It said the combat elements of the black troops in the SADF would form the nucleus of the armed forces of their own homeland states.

The report also gives the manpower background motivating the recent drastic amendments to the Defence Amendment Bill and claims that the existing commando system means rural commandos are under strength ends.

● See Page 4

CAP. TIMES
3/4/82
254 129

Defence: Row over churches

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— A row erupted yesterday over a Department of Defence claim that certain churches and church leaders were supporting "subversive activity"

The former president of the Methodist Church and MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, described the claim as a "scandalous smear"

In a White Paper tabled in Parliament yesterday, the government said "Subversive activity aimed at causing confrontation with the authorities is being furthered especially by certain churches, church leaders and organizations in the Republic of South Africa, supported by the World Council of Churches"

Terrorist organizations were being supported "openly" in some cases and the Defence Force was being undermined by support given to national service evaders

Dr Boraine said in a statement that the White Paper's charges were "extremely serious"

"It is scandalous to smear church leaders and churches and accuse them of 'subversive activity' without substantiating these charges"

He warned of an impending crackdown on certain churches, leaders and the South African Council of Churches

● More reports on the White Paper, page 4

Yesterday in Parliament

Natal industry slams call-up

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Natal Chamber of Industries, which represents 1 500 firms employing 200 000 workers of all races, has come out strongly against the proposed new defence call-up regulations

A telex message to the official Opposition was read to Parliament yesterday by Mr Ray Swart, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in Natal, during the debate on the Bill.

The chamber says that the country cannot 'afford' the Bill in its present form, because it will have serious consequences for industry and investment confidence in South Africa

It says that military service should not be limited to whites and that other race groups should also be drawn in

'If the objections to this are essentially political then the political obstacles ought to be examined and overcome before the Bill is proceeded with,' says the message

It says that the chamber has examined the provisions of the Bill and having 'considered its implications for industry, 'must immediately make a request that Parliament should not proceed with it in its present form'

Risk

'The proposed extension and broadening of the call-up will have adverse consequences for industry by seriously interfering with and dislocating administrative and productive capability,' it says

It would also have the effect of 'discouraging' new investment and thereby the creation of job opportunities

'Increased mobilisation and the potential for increased mobilisation will certainly be interpreted

Making women 'equal'

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A Bill passed by the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly providing for Zulu women to become 'majors' in law has been submitted to the State President for his assent.

This was revealed yesterday

Defence plan could 'sour' race relations

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The proposed new call-up regulations could seriously affect race relations in South Africa, Mr Ray Swart, PFP MP for Berea, said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the new measures, Mr Swart warned that race relations could be affected because the new Bill provided for a 'policing task within the country which is already riddled with discontent among the masses of the unrepresented and the underprivileged people'

'In the light of the experiences which we have already had in this country, it is not difficult to imagine that circumstances may well arise where much of the attention of

by foreign investors and prospective investors as indicative of higher investment risk and will conduce to withholding of future investment and withdrawal from existing ventures

'The Republic cannot afford this'

The chamber said that it did not contest the needs of the Defence Force to ensure the safety and security of the country but believed that these could be satisfied in other ways

Later in its message the chamber said 'The executive council holds the view that in order to avert the imposition of any further military service obligations on the white group, call-up on a broader racial basis must be instituted, that is to say, coloureds and Indians must be involved in the overall defence strategy'

terday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof in reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton

Dr Koornhof said the Government had received representations from KwaZulu on the matter.

those to be involved will have to be directed against not an outside enemy but our own South African population.

'This sort of situation will be bitterly resented by all those involved, including many of those in the white conscript army.'

Mr Swart said that Defence chiefs themselves had said that the country's problem 'is only 20 percent a military one and that 80 percent of the solution lies in the socio-economic political field'.

The PFP believed that the Defence Force should be a shield against aggression behind which the necessary reforms in the internal situation could be made. The hope was for peaceful change.

Defence is 'full-time' in some areas

Parliamentary Correspondent

THE Defence Force was deployed in certain border regions of the Northern Transvaal and Natal on a full-time basis, the Department of Defence said in a White Paper.

The White Paper, which was tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said that although the South African Army was not yet extensively involved in anti-terrorist operations in the Republic 'the preparation of the counter-insurgency force is continuing'

'It is realised that conditions in South Africa are not the same as those in South West Africa

'In South Africa success will be ensured by the application of area protection, with the commando force as blanket cover to provide intelligence, to protect hearth and home, to give early warning of terrorist presence and to lead initial operations until reaction forces are able to destroy the enemy.'

Row erupts after Churches attacked

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A row erupted yesterday over a Department of Defence claim that certain Churches and church leaders were supporting 'subversive activity'.

The former president of the Methodist Church and MP for Pinelands, Dr Alex Boraine, described the allegation as a 'scandalous smear'

In a White Paper on defence and armaments supply, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Government said. 'Subversive activity aimed at causing confrontation with the authorities is being furthered especially by certain Churches, church leaders and organisations in the Republic, supported by the World Council of Churches.

'In some cases Churches, church organisations and leaders even openly lend moral support to terrorist organisations and also take part in undermining the South African Defence Force by, for instance, supporting those who evade national service.'

Dr Boraine said in a statement that the charges made in the White Paper were 'extremely serious'.

He said. 'It is scandalous to smear church leaders and Churches and accuse them of "subversive activity" without substantiating these charges.

'It is clear from these statements and similar charges made by the Steyn Commission that the Government is considering a major crackdown on certain churches, church leaders and the South African Council of Churches in particular'

Civil strife ^{for} in Africa: SA 'not to blame' ^{2/4/80}

Own Correspondent

South Africa would gain very little, if any thing, if it were to help Joshua Nkomo replace Robert Mugabe as head of state in Zimbabwe

There were high hopes after Zimbabwe had become independent that it would contribute to peace and stability in southern Africa. But events over the last few months have proved the opposite, according to the latest bulletin from the Institute for Strategic

Studies at the University of Pretoria

Many leaders in the subcontinent had claimed instability in the region was a result of "South Africa's attempts to destabilise southern Africa." This was not only a gross oversimplification but an attempt by some leaders to pin the blame on South Africa when they could not handle a problem effectively

Zimbabwe had been unable to ensure the

internal stability — as with other countries in the region — which was important for development and modernisation.

The bulletin said instability in Zimbabwe was mainly the result of ethnic polarisation and personal differences. Mr Mugabe had succumbed "to the temptation of blaming South Africa of colluding with his rival," even though South Africa would gain very little from such an act.

The bulletin cites Angola as the best example of a state with serious internal problems, blaming South African "political, military and economic interference" as their cause.

But Angola had been plagued by instability since independence. The MPLA Government was apparently "still not able to rule without the aid of nearly 20 000 Cubans."

The Unita movement was still conducting a guerilla war against the Angolan and Cuban forces in the south of the country.

The situation was complicated by the open support the MPLA gave Swapo but Angola was indignant when cross-border operations were carried out against Swapo, the bulletin said.

PFP hits at plans for call-up

(254)

ROM
3/4/82

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent
THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday opposed the Government's plan for massive white mobilisation, warning it would diminish the prospect of reform and intensify the likelihood of confrontation in South Africa.

The party's chief defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, moved an amendment in Parliament that the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill be discharged and the Bill referred to a select committee for inquiry and report.

The Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, has proposed, however, that the Bill be referred to a select committee only after a second reading, meaning the detail rather than the principles would come under review.

The Government, the Conservative Party and the New Republic Party all opposed the PFP amendment.

In a short speech during yesterday's debate, Mr Ma-

lan said the Bill had three basic principles

These were the extension of the period of military service after the completion of the initial continuous period of service, the increase in the number of days of service, and the extension of military service to a larger section of white men

Mr Malan indicated that the select committee would be able to amend the proposed extension of post-training service from 240 to 720 days and the extension of military service to all white men between the ages of 17 and 60.

Mr Schwarz said the Bill had been badly handled and had created the wrong impression among the public, who did not accept the existence of a direct Soviet threat. However, they did accept a terrorist threat and the fact that Soviet and other communist powers were aiding terrorist movements.

Mr Schwarz said it was accepted that the proposed call-up system would seriously disrupt the national economy.

The PFP believed it necessary that a select committee should examine the manpower needs of the defence force in the context of the manpower needs of the economy.

JK

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

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
5	13.5	
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7	11	
1	11	
	48	
Examiners' Initials		

THIS ADVERT
NOTE CAREFULLY

WARNING

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WEEKEND ARGUS, APRIL 3 1982

329 254

Attention SA draft dodgers

Weekend Argus Bureau

NEW YORK. — At least four American cities may soon pass resolutions offering refuge to South African draft dodgers.

They may follow the lead given by San Francisco, which voted in February to welcome South Africans who "have been forced to flee to the United States because of their refusal to participate in the military forces of apartheid."

Santa Monica, Santa Cruz, Berkely and Des Moines will consider similar resolutions.

Copies of the San Francisco resolution have been sent to hundreds of cities in the United States.

Mr Steve Feedback, who runs the west coast operations of the South African Military Refugees Aid Fund (SAMRAF), said there were many telephone calls and letters from South Africans after reports of the resolution appeared in American and South African newspapers.

The SAMRAF offices in New York had had telephone inquiries from young men in South Africa.

About five letters a week had also arrived at the offices of San Francisco supervisor Harry Britt, who proposed the resolution.

San Francisco has no authority to grant asylum. However, Mr Britt has written a letter to the State Department supporting asylum applications from South African draft dodgers.

See the enclosed file

Conflict on black call-up

w/ ARGUS

3/4/82

(254)

By Philip van der Merwe

SOUTH AFRICA'S two largest bodies of organised commerce are squaring off over the controversial suggestion that blacks be conscripted to supplement the country's military manpower.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has called for the use of blacks to ease the country's military manpower position.

But the proposal has been rejected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

In an interview with Weekend Argus, the AHI vice-president, Mr Jan Horn, said: 'Given the country's manpower position blacks must be utilised both in the military and in the private sector to alleviate the burden.'

'We all live in South Africa, are part of the economy and must be prepared to protect the country.'

But this view was rejected by Assocom's manpower standing committee secretary, Mr Vincent Brett.

'Assocom believes that in view of

the fact that the blacks have no say in the running of the country, they cannot be expected to assist in its defence,' he said.

Assocom's views reflect those expressed by black community leaders when it was first intimated that the Defence Force wanted legislation to draft black men into military service.

The Defence Amendment Bill, tabled in Parliament recently, does not provide for a black draft, but extends the call-up commitment of white men up to the age of 60.

Mr Brett said Assocom welcomed the fact that the Bill is being referred to a select committee.

'We are busy considering the detailed implications of the proposed legislation and will consider making comments to the select committee,' Mr Brett said.

Mr J F Roos, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said the manpower implications of the Bill required close scrutiny.

Captain M J D WOOD, one of the sisters-in-charge of the modern medical block, takes the pulse of student RONELLE BEUKES, 17, of Kempton Park.



Women volunteers who serve South Africa in uniform

By NOREEN SUTCLIFFE
ENROLLMENT at the South African Army Women's College in George hit an all-time high this year, topping 200 with the first of the year's two intakes. Started in 1970 as a Civil Defence College, it changed in 1977 to a Permanent Force unit and was named the South African Women's Army College.

The students receive on-

going training for the South Africa Army, making provision for the greater role the women must play in national defence.

Ask any young girl what makes them join the unit. Most will tell that they enjoy discipline and army life, others that they are undecided about their future. They felt that by preparing themselves intellectually, spiritually and phys-

ically they could make a positive contribution in their community during times of disaster and national crisis.

The Officer Commanding the SAAW is Colonel L J Holtzhausen, a son of the city of George who was given the Freedom of the City in recognition of the contribution he has made to the city.

The dynamic colonel, with a handshake like a vice, went to school at George.

He was awarded the Honoris Crux Medal for bravery on active service and it is believed his medal is numbered 1. Since opening its doors in 1971 when Major-General M J du Plessis, S.D., was OC until August 1973, the other commanding officers have been Colonel Hilda Botha, SM, until February 1979, and Colonel M S Verster, until December 1980.



Come to the cookhouse door girls — Corporal CHRISTA DE LANGE gives the spuds a quick turn in the pot.

Putting them through their paces 254

These two young girls have their sights on the college next year. Matric pupils at York High School **LYNETTE JUDGE, 18**, (left) and **LAURI PETRIE, 16**, get first-hand information from Lt **ERNA SWARTS**, in charge of a platoon of 30 to 40 girls and an instructor at the college.



The only woman sergeant major serving at the college, Staff Sergeant **LOURISA HENNING**, puts Platoon 5, B Company through its paces. She has been at the college for seven years and is a signalman.

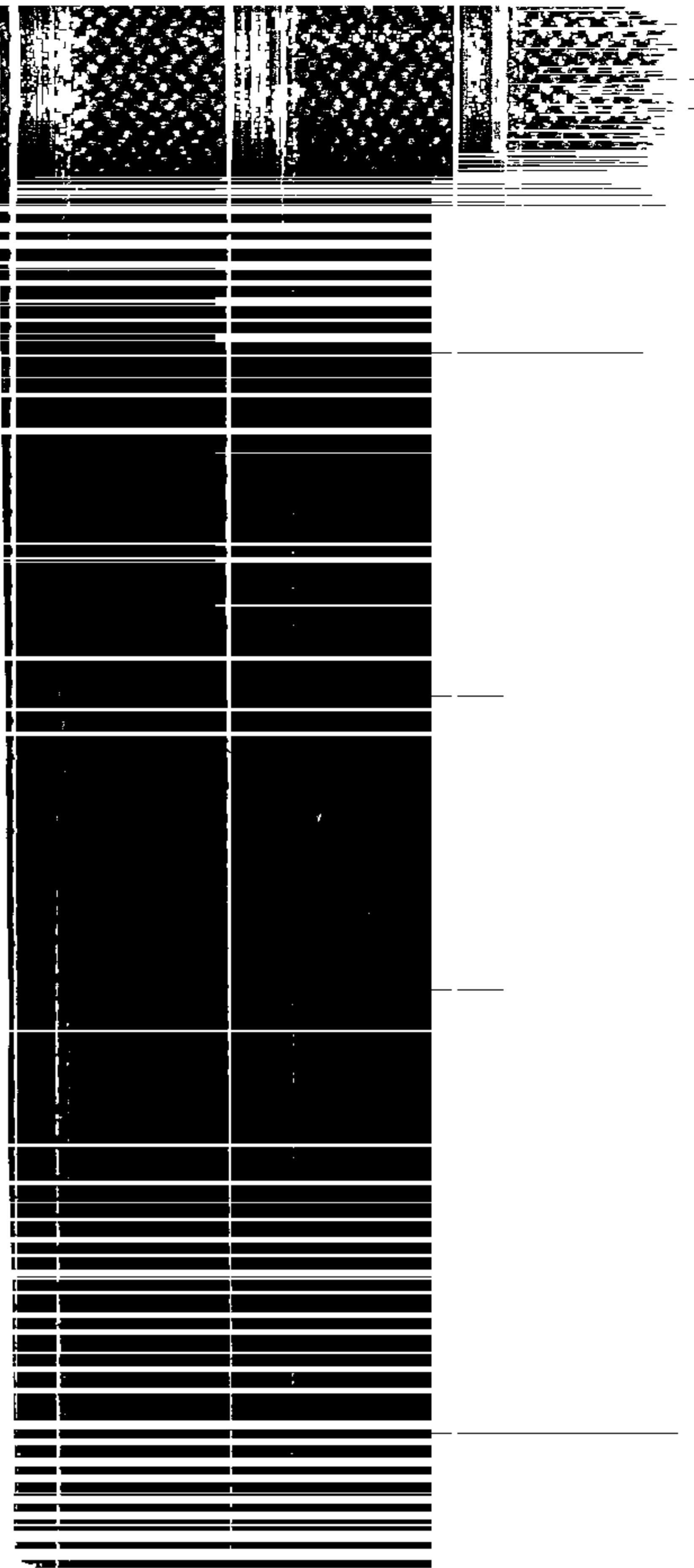
She's been playing in a band since she was eight

Lance Corporal **CARIN HITCHCOCK** has been "blowing" since the tender age of eight as a member of the junior band of the Salvation Army. Now she is responsible for introducing the "rookies" of the South African Army Women's College Band to the intricacies of blowing a trumpet before **WO II** (Retired) Dennis Hewartson takes over. Her success can be heard in the music produced by the band after only two months.

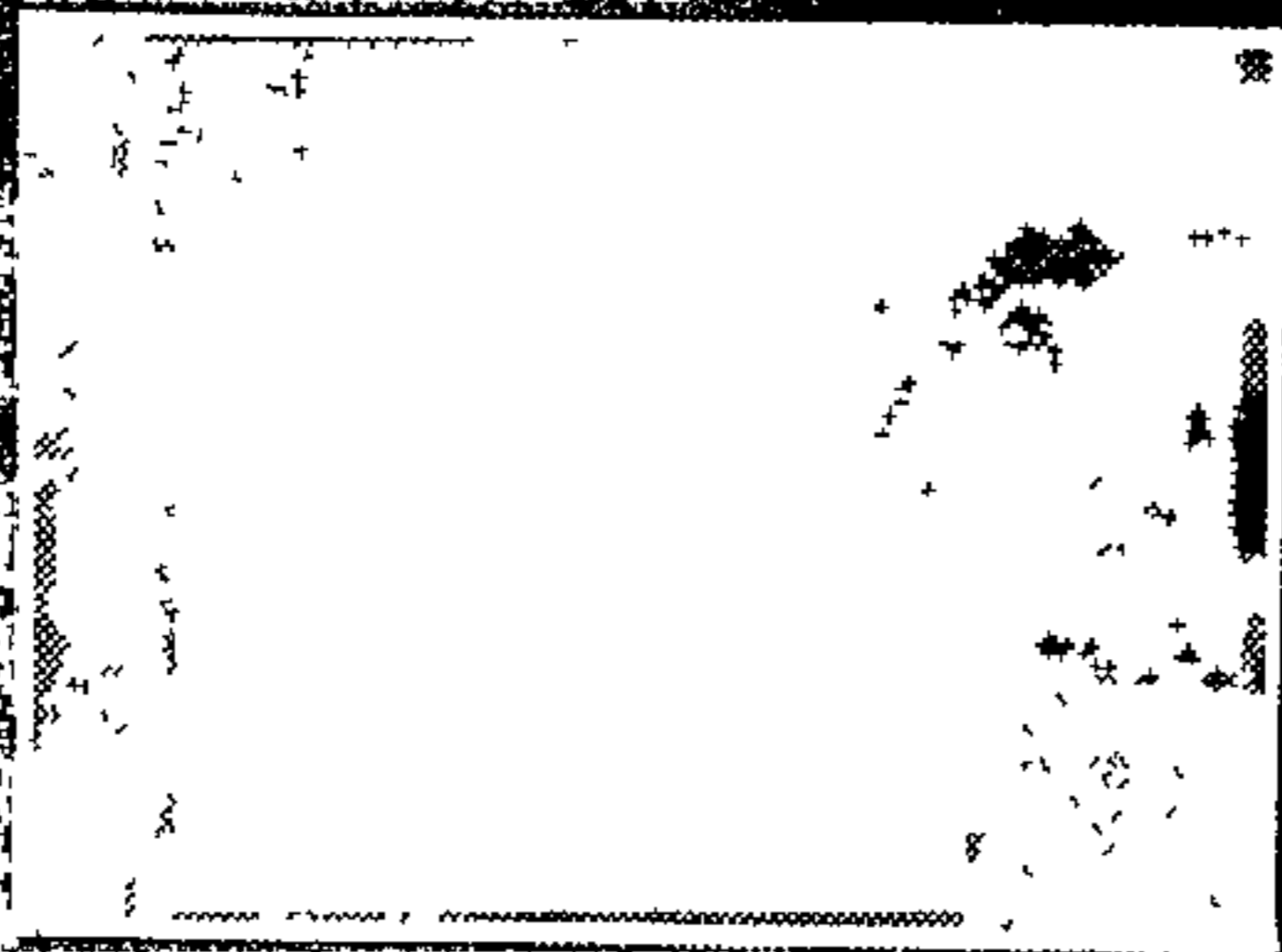
They catch the eye in their smart 'step out' suits



Time out and the young girls catch the eye in their smart step outs. They are (from the left) **STUDENTS DEBBIE LANGE, 18**, of Hermanus, **GEORGIE ZEEDERBERG, 18**, of Pretoria, **GAIL CATTERALL, 18**, of Benoni, **ESME NEL, 18**, of Bloemfontein, **18**.



Up in arms!



...for a fight

PINETOWN MAN READY TO DO BATTLE WITH ARMSCOR OVER R150 000

254
By Ron Golden

S. Tribune
4/4/82

A PINETOWN man who worked on weapons projects for the Defence Force is preparing to renew his battle with the State-owned arms corporation, Armscor, for R150 000, he claims he lost because of the need for secrecy and contracts that never materialised.

Rudolf Arnold Friedrich Hamann, who was shot up by the Russians when flying for the German Luftwaffe in World War 2, is also incensed because he says the tax man is about to shoot him down for R12 000 in back taxes he owes because of his misfired dealings with Armscor.

He said this week his first negotiations in defence work began in 1970 when he patented a breach-loading mortar "It was manufactured by me and paid for by Armscor"

He claimed he designed and supplied anti-aircraft weapon mountings for the Ratel military vehicle and auxiliary equipment, such as tool boxes and cleaning gear, for the G5, South Africa's 155 mm "super" artillery weapon.

The relationship began to turn sour about two years ago when he was dealing with the Armscor subsidiary, Lyttelton Engineering Works.

"The contracts I disputed were from May to October 1980. They were made verbally.

"We received weekly promises that work was coming but after May two years ago none came through.

"I suffered losses estimated by my auditors of about R100 000. There was also a loss over machinery and equipment of another R50 000.

"I was told by the Army to keep my factory closed and could not do other work for the public. A lot of the work was secret. In October that year the Government removed all equipment and documents from my factory."

Mr Hamann said that in 1978 and 1979 his turnover resulting from dealings with Armscor was R1 250 000.

An Armscor spokesman said: "Armscor had a contract with the company trading as Cabrad Technical Services during 1979. It also had similar contracts with various other companies on the same project during that period."

"After discussions with their legal representatives, Armscor is satisfied that its subsidiary, Lyttelton Engineering Works, were fair in their dealings."

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of an answer book is to be torn out
 ver books must be handed to the commis-
 or to an invigilator before leaving the
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 ks, notes, pieces of paper or other mate-

Army dodgers may soon be welcome in America

254
 4/4/82
 S. Tribune

NEW YORK: At least four American cities may soon pass resolutions offering a haven to South African military refugees.

SAMRAF MAN WAS GUEST OF SA GOVT.

THE man behind the resolution welcoming draft resisters to San Francisco is a young American who was invited by the South African Department of National Education to visit South Africa on a scholarship three years ago

"I went with an open mind," said Steve Feeback, 30, who runs the west coast operations of Samraf

"But what I saw appalled me. I felt more and more outrage" Mr Feeback hitch-hiked 7 000 km while in the country, and visited 10 campuses, all part of his three-month study tour.

Earlier he had made a five-month private trip to South Africa because the country always interested him. A master's graduate in history and international relations, he wrote one of his university papers on South Africa

He became involved with Samraf after meeting South African exiles in America. "I had been in the anti-war movement during Vietnam and lost very close friends in that war. I know what a war can do to a generation."

He was never called up, but if he had been he would have "skipped the country — gone into exile," he said

Now he runs Samraf in San Francisco with the help of three full-time workers "We raise all our funds through dinners, donations, and contributions."

His next project is to get more cities to pass resolutions welcoming military refugees from South Africa.

"It all adds pressure. Then I'm going to take it to the campuses as well."

They will be following the lead taken by San Francisco, which voted unanimously in February to welcome military refugees who "have been forced to flee to the United States because of their refusal to participate in the military forces of apartheid"

The cities of Santa Monica, Santa Cruz, Berkely, Oakland and Des Moines will be considering similar resolutions of "welcome" to South African draft resisters

Copies of the San Francisco resolution have been sent to hundreds of cities in the United States

Mr Steve Feeback, who runs the west coast operations of the South African Military Refugees Aid Fund (Samraf) said there were many telephone calls and letters from South Africans after reports of the resolution appeared in US and South African newspapers

Even the Samraf offices in New York had had telephone inquiries from young men in South Africa About five letters a week had also arrived at the offices of San Francisco supervisor Harry Britt, who proposed the resolution and guided it through the board

Most of the letters contained inquiries on how to get asylum in the United States. "A lot of guys seem to think it's fairly easy to get into the United States But it's not," Mr Feeback said

San Francisco has no jurisdiction to grant asylum. However, Mr Britt has written a letter to the State Department, supporting asylum applications from South African military refugees

Mr Britt said in his letter that South Africans fleeing military service faced "identical threats to their lives as refugees from El Salvador and Afghanistan, if they were deported back to their country"

Reports by Cheetah Haysom

He noted the deaths in detention in South Africa recently of Neil Aggett and Tshfhuwa Muofhe and that 10 military resisters had died while in military barracks in the past two years.

He also praised the South African Military Refugees Aid Fund (Samraf), the anti-apartheid group which was recently shaken when one of the "refugees" it had helped returned to South Africa armed with many of the group's files.

Samraf was largely responsible for the Military Refugees Resolution and others passed in San Francisco in the past two years, one condemning the Springbok rugby tour of the US, and another demanding the expulsion of the South African consulate from the city.

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EXCLUSIVE: THE

THE big gun stands peacefully on shaded green lawns and people at their unpteenth Rand Show gaze at it stolidly. Children lift their lolly-popped faces to gaze up, up at the long barrel

A few people come closer to read the label which bears serial numbers and the information that the gun was made on March 7, 1981. This is South Africa's sophisticated new wonder weapon — the G5 155m artillery system.

There's quite a story behind the G5, but if the young gunner who comes forward to talk to us knows it, he's not telling.

"This gun can fire a very long way," he says.
Well, how far?

This is classified information, but Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of Armscor, said last week its range was 40% better than cannon used in Europe which were accurate at up to 30km

Until recently South Africa's G5 was on the secret list. Then the US House of Representatives sub-committee on Africa said in Washington last week that the State Department, the US Army and the CIA must have bent the rules to allow South Africa to acquire it.

The system was capable of delivering nuclear weapons, it added. South Africa has denied this.

Commandant Marais said that the development of a nuclear weapon was not in accord with South Africa's declared policy of using nuclear power for peaceful purposes only.

But nobody disputes that the G5 outshoots any weapon that Nato or the Soviets can put into the field. It is more accurate, more powerful, more versatile and it has a longer reach.

And it can be stamped 'Made in RSA'.

Bits of the story have leaked out from trials, from overseas TV, from newspapers. Now the Sunday Express tells the full story of how South Africa acquired the best gun in the world

• The G5 howitzer on display at the Rand Show, Johannesburg — as seen from the camera point of view...



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Bhissaro has not mention
charging the migrant labour pos

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COME VIA A CARIBBEAN ISLAND



... and the awesome view that the gunners have from behind the enormous barrel of the G5. The prototype was allegedly developed by a Canadian 'Dr Strangelove'

one day there was an accident. The crane operator dropped a container in SA Tugelaland's hold and it burst open.

"We see a lot of ammunition shells and the same things we discharged for Space Research the same kind of gun we had unloaded for Space Research," said dockworkers Skinner Thomas and Martley White.

Later, in St John, New Brunswick, 55 containers were detained and inspected by Canadian police. They contained 35 000 shells valued at \$6-million.

Subsequent shipments went via Spain on a Dutch ship called Breezand.

Jack Frost estimated that Dr Bull and the SRC had sold the South Africans \$50-million worth of equipment in 1977 and 1978; the TV programme concluded.

Then time ran out for Dr Bull. Court reports published in the United States and Canada said that he and the president of SRC, Rodgers Gregory, were charged in both countries with selling arms to South Africa.

In June, 1980, a court in Rutland, Vermont, fined SRC \$45 000 for selling two 155mm gunbarrels, 30 000 projectile forgings and radar equipment to South Africa.

Dr Bull and Mr Gregory were each sentenced to 12 months jail, six months of

which were suspended, and the SRC went into bankruptcy.

And in Montreal Dr Bull was fined R38 000 for making false statements on arms export forms.

He was released from jail last April and told reporters bitterly that he was through with both the United States and Canada.

"Canadian civil servants are morons and communists who have sabotaged the defence industry for the last 25 years," he said.

"The United States is finished. It has obsolete conventional weapons and no morale in its armed forces — they're a gutless, confused bunch as they showed when they tried to put a few helicopters into Iran to rescue the hostages."

Dr Bull declared he was taking his wife and family and moving to Europe, where he would look for work.

But nobody knows where he is now. Or if they do, they aren't saying.

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the Canadians were soft on communism

He then became leader of a space programme at Montreal's McGill University where his team set a then world record for firing missiles from a gun to an altitude of almost 110km.

His connection with South Africa was traced by a television programme produced in the United States for the highly regarded Public Broadcasting System

The programme said that Dr Bull believed space probes could be launched from a giant cannon. It was not impossible, he said, to place satellites in orbit or hit the moon with this technique

The Canadian and United States governments worked together, said the TV programme, setting up a High Altitude Research Programme — HARP — headed by Dr Bull on Barbados, an island in the Caribbean

In the end, the Canadian Government became disillusioned

needed a United States passport, and this, it said, was arranged in quick time by Senator Barry Goldwater through a special Act of Congress

By the early 1970s, Dr Bull had set up his Space Research Corporation on the unique site straddling the United States-Canadian border in North Troy, Vermont

And at this stage Dr Bull claimed he could fire a shell from Montreal to Mexico City — a distance of 3 200km

The site as shown on the TV programme was remote and secluded. A gigantic 52.6m gun barrel — possibly a left-over from Dr Bull's efforts to put a projectile in space — was visible from the air and gave a clue to what happened there

Moreover the factory on the site had one entrance into the United States and a back door into Canada. It was one place on the 10 000km border where customs control was the merest formality and where it was possible to cross the border without supervision

ley barely 20km from Luanda on November 11, 1975

"Then the Cubans' 122m rockets began to land in the valley, not like single claps of thunder, but in salvos, 20 at a time. The first salvo went long, screaming over the heads of bewildered FNLA soldiers and shattering the valley with a horrendous, ear-splitting sound.

"The next salvo was short, and the little army was bracketed, exposed in an open valley without cover

"Soldiers hearts burst with a clutching terror as they dived to the ground or stood helplessly mesmerised, watching the next salvo land in their midst. And the next. And the next...

"CIA observers estimated that 2 000 rockets rained on the task force as it broke and fled in panic, scattering across the valley, abandoning weapons, vehicles and wounded comrades.

"Survivors would call it nshila wa lufu — 'Death Road'

The South Africans were determined never to be out-gunned again. According to Commdt P G Marais, chairman of Armscor, they developed particular theories about an artillery system that would have such an extended range that it could outgun anything else in the field (he denies that the G5 was developed from America's G4)

The problem was to test the theory. The man to do it was Dr Bull

The TV programme, tracing the South African connection with Dr Bull, claimed that the South Africans first went to a well-known international arms dealer in Belgium, Colonel Jack Frost — who is known to the CIA by the code name YQ, Gunman-1 — and he steered them to Dr Bull

A deputation, it said, including Mr Dennis Zeederberg, then director of quality control for Armscor, and others named as 'Malan' and 'David Bearman' had gone to the United States to talk to Dr Bull

Thus was how, four months later in March, 1976, a group of South Africans — including Col P M Lombard, who had com-

RAMMA OF HOW THE ARMY SMUGGLED THE WORLD'S FINEST GUN!

Canadian 'Dr Strangelove' helped SA build wonder gun

THE key to the story of the G5 is a remote factory site straddling the border of Canada and the United States where a brilliant scientist known as Canada's 'Dr Strangelove' spent a decade working on developing armaments for the United States.

The scientist is Dr Gerald Bull who has since served a six-month jail sentence in the United States because he sold munitions — allegedly the prototype G5 system — to South Africa in defiance of a United States law and a United Nations embargo.

His career was ruined and his company, the Space Research Corporation, went under. After leaving prison he vowed bitterly that he would go to Europe with his wife and seven children, and never set foot in North America again. Since then he has dropped out of sight entirely.

A senior South African source has said Dr Bull was offered a permanent home in this country but that he turned it down.

Dr Bull was, from all accounts, something of a scientific oddity. His two obsessions were space research and communism. He was committed to opposing the communists long before he became involved with South Africa.

In the late 1950s — having qualified at the University of Toronto as an aeronautical engineer — he started work for the Canadian Government on a guided missile project, but re-

Special investigation
By JEAN LEMAY



sioned with his work and pulled out of the programme, but by then Dr Bull probably knew as much as anybody on earth about the inner workings of any artillery piece.

He was credited with developing the best artillery system made until that time — the American G4 system.

More important, he had the computer resources and the know-how to test any new theory on cannons or projectiles. From that time on, the United States Army was Dr Bull's paymaster, the PBS TV programme went on but to work

The South Africans arrived on this scene sometime in early 1976, said the PBS programme, having realised in Angola that their artillery was outstranged by the weapons that could be put in the hands of its neighbours.

A former CIA operative in Angola, John Stockwell, later wrote a book about the Angolan war called 'In Search of Enemies'.

In it he described the Cuban attack as an FNLA column, supported by South African 5.5-inch artillery pieces, ad-

manded the South African artillery in the Angolan war — went to North Troy to hammer out the final details of a secret deal the Space Research Corporation had made with South Africa, said the TV programme.

What happened from that point is a shadowy sequence of events that led to Dr Bull's conviction and imprisonment.

The PBS programme claimed that the SRC placed an order for 50 000 'rough steel forgings' — semi-finished shells — with the United States Army ammunition plant at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and this was approved by the Pentagon.

The shells were driven to North Troy and taken into the SRC site from the American side, it said.

They were finished off there at the SRC plant, and then simply loaded on trucks and driven out of the Canadian gate — still marked on customs papers as 'rough steel forgings' — to be shipped ostensibly to Israel, but in fact to the island of Antigua.

With the now-finished shells went several cannon barrels

made by the Watervliet Arsenal in New York State.

At this stage, said the TV programme, a ship called SA Tugelaland came onto the scene. It was registered in West Germany, but — claimed PBS — it was owned through a complicated leasing-back system by a South African company.

And on board when it sailed from New York were two South African military officers, said PBS, and the ship headed for Antigua, the romantic Caribbean island which was then a semi-independent British possession and whose Prime Minister, the Hon C Vere Bird, was a friend of Dr Bull.

The deal struck with Dr Bull was an intriguing one. SRC offered to train and pay an Antiguan army — the island at that time only had a small police force — in exchange for a test site at a remote and desolate peninsula called Crab's Point, said the TV programme.

The entire area was sealed off by the new army, ostensibly run by Space Research Corporation but — according to in-

formation given the Sun Express — actually at point under the control of South African military officers.

The TV programme described how SA Tugelaland sailed more than once from Canadian ports or New York and made unscheduled stops at St John's, Antigua.

On most trips the ship left the deep water harbour at the deep water SRC contact site but in fact never the harbour.

Then, having announced intention of returning to Antigua, the ship sailed for Town.

But rumours spread quickly on the island, linking SRC on South Africa. As the test became a centre of bitter controversy, the Antiguan Government banned a calypso singer called 'Mighty Strong'. It went like this:

"Somebody joking have this new bomb people thousand miles a suppose they want to right here Some But nobody was joking

But nobody was joking

...impersonalism in the world.

'Medic' won't forget her birth

COM 5/4/82 254

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

A CAPRIVI baby girl, born on March 13, has been named "Medic" after a national serviceman who acted as midwife at her birth in a remote tribal outpost near the Cuando River in Caprivi.

The latest edition of the Defence Force magazine, Paratus, tells the story of how three national servicemen went to the aid of a woman in labour. They established radio contact with their headquarters and a medical doctor advised them — via the radio — on how to assist Mrs Nampua Mafwe during the birth of her daughter.

The doctor was at the Katima Mulilo headquarters, more than 100km away from the outpost where "Medic"

was born.

"It was a wonderful experience," Private Hendrik Jacobs, 19, a trained medic, said when he related the incident to Paratus.

"During our training we were shown films on child-birth. I felt I could handle the case with a little advice," he said.

There were no complications at the birth but Private Jacobs added that radio contact made him feel secure — "in case something went wrong".

The two men who assisted Private Jacobs were Signaller Carl Maree, 18, and Corporal Piet Dye, 29, himself a father of two, who according to Paratus, had attended the birth of his second child.

● Pictures — Page 6

Arms
clerk
5/4/80
fined

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Own Correspondent
COPENHAGEN — A former clerk who arranged illegal shipments of arms worth R30 million to South Africa has been fined R1 295 and sentenced to 60 days imprisonment suspended.

The Copenhagen court was told that between 1978 and 1980, when he was fined, the shipping clerk, Knud Heintzelmann (37), arranged for guns and ammunition to be sent to Durban.

The cargoes came from ports in Europe.

Heintzelmann pleaded guilty. His employer, Dan Transport, were paid R30 000 commission which was forfeited.

UK unlikely to ask for use of Simonstown

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MB

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E. Post 5/4/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The chances of the British Government asking South Africa for use of its Simonstown naval facilities for the Falkland-headed fleet are regarded as minimal by diplomatic and strategic observers.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, was today unavailable to respond to suggestions said to have emanated from Whitehall corridors that Britain might ask South Africa for Simonstown facilities

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today it was unlikely the Minister would respond to a hypothetical question.

Spokesmen for both the Department of Foreign Affairs and the British Embassy in Cape Town said there had definitely not been any contacts on the question up to this point

The possibility of a British approach arises from the

difficult logistical problem the fleet would face if it chose to engage in a drawn-out confrontation with the Argentine over the Falkland invasion.

Almost 25 years ago to the day the Royal Navy handed over the Simonstown base to the South African Navy but by agreement retained the right to use the facilities

In the early 1970s, however, the Simonstown agreement between the South African and British Governments was cancelled — a victim of the increasing arms isolation of South Africa.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town today regarded it as highly unlikely that Britain would take the politically dangerous step of requesting assistance. At the moment the intention is for the Falkland fleet to stage at Ascension Island.

Mr Michael Spicer, deputy director of South Africa's Institute of International Relations, said today he believed there was a minimal chance that the United Kingdom

would ask for the use of the facilities, as the military advantages would be far outweighed by the political disadvantages

In an already complex situation, the last thing Britain would do was to further complicate the position by using Simonstown facilities.

Ironically, if Britain did choose to use the facilities in its attempts to enforce a UN resolution against Argentina, it would in fact be guilty of breaking another resolution — that of the arms embargo against South Africa

Another aspect was that South Africa had reasonably good relations with the Argentine and any effort to support the British Government at this time could jeopardise South Africa's expanding South American diplomatic initiatives, which at the moment are considered important.

On the other hand South Africa has for some time sought access to joint defence operations with the Western powers, and an opportunity like this would help to that end.

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's military occupation authorities in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands have announced a series of strict regulations for the 1 800 inhabitants of the remote archipelago

Declaring that they were now in complete control of the entire 200 islands in the archipelago following Friday's invasion, the authorities said the residents would be confined to their homes for 24 hours a day

Anyone who stepped outside his house would be liable to 15 days' imprisonment

People who needed help during their confinement were told to hang a white cloth from a window and wait for an Argentinian military patrol

Jail terms of 60 days would be imposed on anyone who showed disrespect to the invaders

Other penalties included 30 days' jail for rude gestures against the military, 60 days' jail for irreverent behaviour before Argentinian national symbols, and 60 days for disrupting normal work of public services

The penalties would be doubled each time they were repeated, the authorities said

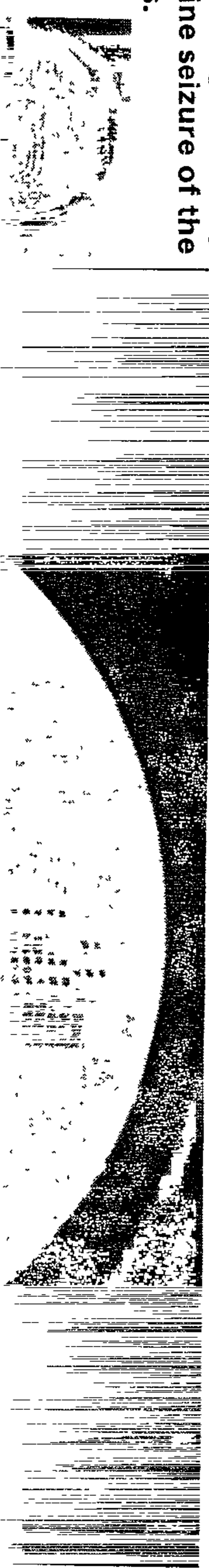
Carrington out over Falklands

LONDON — The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and his two senior Ministers at the Foreign Office resigned today over the Argentine seizure of the Falkland Islands.

The other Ministers are the Deputy Foreign Secretary, Mr Humphrey Atkins, and the Minister of State, Mr Richard Luce

Lord Carrington came under fire for his handling

5 000 scrap tyres to be put to use



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254 Industrial Week 6/4/82

Army ready to go into 'Action'

By Lynn Carlisle

MORE THAN 100 products manufactured by at least 30 companies have been linked to the "Action Aksie" scheme and are scheduled to appear on the market this year, says Colonel Frans Kotze, secretary of the South African Army Foundation

The scheme, jointly initiated by the Foundation and Action Products co-directors Dennis van Genderingen and Ig Ferreira, has attracted considerable interest from major and small companies willing to make a small donation, through

the sale of selected top quality products, to control a fund to be used to construct and equip rest recreation and recuperation camps for soldiers of all race groups

All industrial and commercial companies have in recent months been invited through the media to participate in a marketing concept which is non-inflationary and strictly insists on all products linked with the Ac

tion/Aksie scheme being priced in line with, or below, competing products

Exclusivity is guaranteed to one company for a particular type of product once a committee has authorised the use of the Action packaging to it

In return, the company guarantees to donate to the Foundation 1c per litre, kilo or in the rand of each item sold under the

scheme

"We have had excellent support to date and products ranging from motor oil, hardware medications, camping equipment, fertilizers foodstuffs, furniture and clothing will soon be seen in stores throughout the country," says Major General George Meiring, chairman of the Foundation

Land for R&R centres has now been pur

chased in Natal, the Transvaal and Western Cape where accommodation, catering services, indoor and outdoor recreational activities will be built

General Meiring stresses the camps are for soldiers and their families of all race groups. Not one cent of monies donated will be used to buy war material or finance any fighting effort

SADF pavilion packs a punch

Bigger ^{(252) Star}
'n better
6/4/82
than ever!

● An SAAF Puma helicopter is included in the impressive display of military hardware on display at the SADF's exhibition at the Rand show

Once again, the South African Defence Force is back at the Rand Show — but its presence this year is bigger than ever

Its theme in 1982 is "The Dynamic Defence Force" and visitors to the pavilion should find evidence aplenty that the men who guard our borders are better trained, better equipped and better prepared than ever, said a Defence Force spokesman

Civil defence will also feature at the SADF pavilion this year — in the form of the mobile hospital centre belonging to the Sandton Town Council

This highly advanced mobile unit will illustrate the new levels of assistance which civil defence units are able to offer in coping with emergencies and disasters

The Army and Air Force share the task this year of presenting the Defence Force at the show

As usual, the arena displays will offer the entertainment of precision drilling as well as martial music and mass bands

On April 5, 6 and 7 at 8 30 pm to 9 30 pm there will be parades of motorcyclists and mass bands

The highlight of the Defence Force's arena performances will be on April 10 at 4 30 pm when the State President's guard will put on a drill display

Then at 7 pm massed pipe and military bands will play in a festival of Scottish music This will be followed at 7 30 pm by a retreat ceremony, by the State President's Guard, backed by the orchestra

of Witwatersrand Command

The Air Force static display will include the Impala jet and two helicopters — the Puma and the Allouette The army will display a large array of weapons, including captured arms

Heading this impressive show of weaponry is the Defence Force's latest and most sophisticated gun, the G5, which makes a rare appearance before the public Visitors will be able to see the Cactus missile launcher and the 127 mm multi-purpose rocket launcher

The complete range of Samel series army trucks — the 20, 30 and 50 models will be on show, as will the Rat, 20 and 90 armoured vehicles, the Elephant tank, the Hippo, the Buffel and the Saracen, and the 80 and 81 mm mortars

Artillery will also feature, including the 140 mm and 88 mm guns

The display will include a mobile workshop of the type which proved itself so effective in Operation Protea last year A highlight will be the minefield laid by the SA Corps of Engineers Nearby will be the wreck of a car The car was blown up by demolition experts using an amount of TNT equivalent to the explosive power of a terrorist mine

The wreck was transported to the show and laid down in the exact pattern of the original wreck Its effect is devastating Its theme "Why kill innocent people?"

The Defence Force pavilion is a must for visitors to the show

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RN foiled last attack from Simonstown

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY
THE last time the Argentinians dared to hoist their national flag on one of the Falklands was 34 years ago — and it took a Royal Navy cruiser from Simonstown to reassert the imperial link.

Yesterday one of several retired RN commanders who has since settled in South Africa recalled how HMS Nigeria steamed from her Simonstown base in 1948 on the last occasion the possession of the Falklands was actively disputed.

The interlopers planted their flag on an island in this bleak, windswept group — but when the British arrived they prudently retreated.

The sailors then threw the Argentinian flag into the sea, planted the Union Jack to flutter in the fierce

South Atlantic gales, steamed around the islands a few times and then back to Simonstown, duty done

This happened a few times, one of the commanders said.

He added: "The Argentinians were good at retreating but whether they'll do it this time remained to be seen.

"It was possible they would go weak at the knees and retreat once faced by a fleet of 40 odd ships."

He and others interviewed were adamant that the RN was still the most

professional navy in the world.

They considered it "excellent" that the fleet of 40-odd ships had been fitted in three days for a wartime operation.

The former RN commanders, none of whom wished to be identified, said the politicians might have slipped up on the Falkland Islands but the Royal Navy was still very much on the ball

Their opinions were backed by the former chief of the South African Defence Force, Admiral H

H Biermann, who described the mobilisation as "a very great effort".

The Royal Navy commanders said the naval facilities at Simonstown would have been useful because there were no facilities at Ascension Island

If there was a drawn-out confrontation with Argentina, then the British would face a logistics problem

Admiral Biermann would not say what difference the Simonstown Agreement, which guar-

anteed the sharing of facilities between the South African and Royal navies, would have made were it still in force today.

It was concluded in 1957 and revoked in 1975.

Although the Falklands were only a week's steaming from Simonstown as opposed to the fortnight from Portsmouth, it was "supposition" that the port would have been useful in the present crisis because nobody could say what British ships would have been based at Simonstown were the agreement still in operation

● Argentina has always laid claim to the Falkland group of islands — as far back as 1836 when the British first occupied the island and colonised it with sheep farmers, all of British stock

Pik silent on UK use of Simonstown

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE South African Government is keeping a low profile on the Falkland Islands crisis.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said through a spokesman yesterday he had no comment on widespread speculation that the British Government might ask for the use of naval facilities at Simonstown, to maintain the large fleet it has sent to save the island chain in the South Atlantic.

Mr Botha also had no comment on the Government's general attitude to the crisis.

South Africa maintains strong diplomatic ties with Argentina

On the other hand, South Africa has considerable economic and cultural links with Britain, and observers believe the Government could be embarrassed if asked to take sides

Diplomatic sources suggested yesterday that while Britain might seriously be regretting her termination of the Simonstown Agreement in June 1975, it

would be too embarrassing to now have to request services at Simonstown, regarded as one of the most up-to-date naval yards in the Southern Hemisphere.

Britain could also be faced with requests from South Africa to supply her with certain arms and equipment in return for making the base available, writes a Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Cape Town.

Simonstown's facilities have improved four-fold since the termination of the agreement with Britain. The base can now accommodate even the largest of warships and is equipped with sophisticated repair yards.

When the agreement was terminated, Mr P W Botha, then Minister of Defence, said that the base would be available to friendly nations but on South Africa's terms. He said South Africa did not contemplate signing another similar agreement with any other nation. But he warned the West not to take the facilities for granted.

MARGARET SMITH reports from London that renewed attention is being paid to Simonstown in some quarters

Conservative MPs sympathetic to South Africa are taking the opportunity of urging that renewed consideration be given to using Simonstown as a base for use by the Royal Navy

One such MP, Major James Spicer, yesterday predicted that this was a view which would rapidly gain support in weeks to come

He said, "The facilities of Simonstown should be kept to the fore if the UK is to have a presence at all in the South Atlantic"

He added "If we live in a real world then the threat to peace we now have makes it essential we identify where our true friends are."

But leading authorities in London suggest that for Britain to make overtures to South Africa regarding Simonstown would be politically so unwise as to be dismissed out of hand

Professor William Gutteridge, of the Institute for Study of Conflict, says

"If Britain were in fact using Simonstown it might make a blockade of the Falkland Islands that little bit easier, but the political disadvantages would outweigh any of these"



SOMBRE GATHERING... as the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, meets the Governor of the Falkland Islands, Mr Rex Hunt (second from right), the Marines Major Gareth Noot (far left) and Major Mike Norman at No 10 Downing Street after the Argentine invasion of the islands

Marines come home to cheers

LONDON — The ousted British Governor of the Falkland Islands, Mr Rex Hunt, arrived home yesterday with the islands' 80-strong former garrison and some civilians, the Defence Ministry said

The party of about 100 Britons, including Mr Hunt's wife and members of the Falklands Wireless and Communications Company, were deported from the Islands to Uruguay after Argentina captured them on Friday

They arrived at Brize Norton military airbase west of London aboard a Royal Air Force VC10 airliner, a Ministry spokesman said

Mr Hunt and the two officers in charge of the marines garrison travelled to London to meet Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher

The marines emerged smiling from the VC-10 and some gave a thumbs-up sign as they were cheered and clapped by colleagues.

Reporters were not allowed near them. A Defence Ministry spokesman said, "They have just returned from a traumatic experience and they have to be debriefed before speaking publicly"

It is reported from Buenos Aires that the newly appointed Argentine Governor of the Falkland Islands arrived in the disputed archipelago on Sunday after promising to respect the way of life of the 1,500 British-descended islanders — Sapa-Reuter-AP

NZ cuts Argentine ties and kicks out envoy

WELLINGTON. — The New Zealand Government broke diplomatic ties with Argentina yesterday to protest against the Argentine military takeover of the Falkland Islands.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Muldoon, told newsmen after a 45-minute meeting with the Argentine ambassador, Mr Alberto Aben, that the diplomat had seven days in which to leave New Zealand — which has no embassy in Buenos Aires

Mr Muldoon also said there would be no further approvals for landings in New Zealand by Aerolinas Argentinas, which introduced a monthly non-stop passenger-freight link to Auckland late last year

Mr Muldoon said he had told the expelled diplomat the Argentine Government would have to accept responsibility for New Zealand citizens living in the Falkland Islands

He said his government's action did not result from a British request

The Falkland Islands was a British colony whose citizens were British subjects and who had the same queen as New Zealand. Argentina's invasion was an act of "naked aggression" which could not be tolerated, he said

The French Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Mauroy, condemned Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands as "a genuine act of

war" Speaking on the state-controlled television network, Mr Mauroy reaffirmed France's support for Britain in the crisis.

He said, "It must be clearly understood that we will not accept this act of war and we have fully endorsed the works of the Security Council chairman asking the two sides to find a solution. We also have joined the declaration of the '10' (European Community nations) asking Argentina to withdraw its troops. We cannot accept this act of war"

Germany's Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher who is visiting Brazil, would discuss the conflict with the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Mr Ramiro Elycio Saraiva Guerreiro, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday

A government spokesman, Mr Kurt Becker, told reporters the German Government was following the Falkland Islands dispute with great concern and shared the British view of the annexation. Argentina had violated internationally accepted standards of behaviour by resorting to force

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Zenko Suzuki, said yesterday, Japan would support Britain in its dispute with Argentina provided it did not resort to force, government officials said — Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

particular the year... gerbille
But there have been further outbreaks in 1914 and in 1939, as well as the current one in Port Elizabeth. These all serve as a reminder that there is no room for complacency in our attitudes to this age-old killer.
As frequently as the immune system and the bacilli multiply in the nearest lymph glands, usually in the groin or the armpit, causing a high fever.
After a few days a painful lump known as a bubo develops. This is usually livid red or purplish and may swell to the size of an orange, causing intense pain before bursting and suppurating.

of medieval times, but its history goes back much further than that. One of the earliest references to the disease is in the Bible, which chronicles, in Samuel and Kings, how plague smote the Philistines in 1320 BC, for stealing the Ark of the Covenant.
It was not until 540 AD that the first detailed information about it emerged, in the plague of Justinian which was causing 10 000

The people however blamed the comet of the previous year and with no rational explanation for the terror that haunted them, snatched at anything which offered a promise of protection.
Sapphire and amber became popular as talismans against infection and there was a great demand for

... the nearest... filled in and re-

... the first detailed infor- mation about it emerged, in the plague of Justinian which was causing 10 000

Dane sentenced for part in arms shipments to South Africa

COPENHAGEN — A former chartering agent received a two-months suspended jail sentence and his former employer had 221 000 kroner (R27 000) in commissions confiscated in the first of a series of trials of Danes allegedly involved in smuggling arms to South Africa

Knud Heintzelmann, 37, confessed in a Copenhagen court that he arranged for four Danish freighters to make six trips to South Africa with arms cargoes worth 250 million kroner (R31 million) from Belgian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese and Yugoslav ports

The shipments, requested by a Belgian broker not named in court, were said to have violated the United Nations embargo on arms exports to South Africa

Heintzelmann pleaded guilty to violating the embargo by sending shipments in 1978, 1979 and 1980 that included explosives, guns, grenades and launchers, machineguns, ammunition, military aircraft and spare parts

The court suspended the chartering agent's sentence on the grounds that he made no personal gain from the gun-running. It found that his firm, which fired him for his illegal activities, had no knowledge of the nature of the shipments at the time

Heintzelmann was the first of 11 Danes, including shipowners and captains, to be tried. The other cases are due for trial soon in Copenhagen and two provincial towns

The disclosures of Danish involvement in arms smuggling to South Africa caused a political stir in Copenhagen. The embarrassed Government recently tried to prevent a repetition by imposing on all Danish ship's captains the duty to inform owners if their vessels were chartered by foreigners for arms shipments to South Africa

In court yesterday, Heintzelmann said that in the first contacts the Belgian broker indicated that the arms shipments were for Pakistan

The real destination soon became clear, he said, and the Danish shipowners were fully aware of the cargoes — Sapa-AP

(254) RDM

4 Army men hurt in crash

Mail Reporter

FOUR national servicemen were injured yesterday when their car landed upside down in a sewerage canal after hurtling down a steep embankment in Barry Hertzog Avenue, Johannesburg.

The men were named as Mr P Fourie, of Sunnyhills, Johannesburg, Mr L Wernars, of Kriel, who was driving, Mr B McCall-Peat and Mr W Lombard, both of Cyrildene.

All four were taken to the Johannesburg Hospital, where their condition was described as "not serious". Mr Fourie was later transferred to the No 1 Military Hospital, Pretoria.

The men are all in their twenties

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$$3(x^2+y)$$

Pleasure seekers packed the Rand Showgrounds yesterday They had no need to ride the "dodgem" cars after t

Holiday crowds at Show

By MARJA TUIT

THE Rand Showgrounds were filled almost to overflowing yesterday as tens of thousands of people took advantage of the first public holiday during the show

Hundreds of people were queuing outside the four main entrances by 10 am

At times it was almost impossible to move inside the arena, and exhibitors and caterers all reported they were doing a roaring trade.

The amusement park was as usual the centre of attraction and people were lining up by the hundred for a ride on the looping star roller coaster

Parking near the showgrounds was almost impossible and even Helpmekeer Hoerskool rugby field was packed solid with cars.

The city's traffic police were out in full force to control the traffic and streets in Braamfontein, as far as the Civic Centre, were jammed with cars

See Page 3

Moore camp gets a taste of SAP scrutiny

By GEOFF VAN HEERDEN

The Davey Moore camp has twice run foul of the South African Police, a factor that has marred an otherwise enjoyable campaign in Southern Africa

Manager/trainer Leon Washington, the man preparing World Boxing Association junior-middleweight champion Moore for his April 24 Ellis Park rugby stadium clash with Pretoria assassin Charlie Weir, yesterday slipped word of the "embarrassing" incidents

"There we were driving out of Soweto with promoter Joe Gumede and were stopped at this roadblock Joe explained who we were, but clearly the police did not believe us We were told to get out and they searched both ourselves and the car

"The other time we were again in Soweto visiting with Cocky Two Bull, the Channel 702 disc jockey and the police burst into the house They didn't even have a search warrant Again we

explained who we were and they apologised and left," said the trainer

Moore himself was not involved in either incident and both he and Washington kept their feelings to themselves

Washington said "We knew what to expect when we came out here and I guess further situations of this kind will occur before we leave We've not come here to make changes We're sportsmen not politicians

"But we do wonder if the city of Johannesburg couldn't give us some kind of identification sticker to prevent further embarrassment all round.

"I mean we have hassles at the movies where we have to produce our passports and so forth We would just like to be able to move around freely"

The trainer is quick to add that he is grateful for the royal treatment he has received from the boxing fraternity

● A police spokesman in Pretoria declined to comment last night

Angola blames SA for attacks

LISBON — Angola has accused South Africa of launching new ground and air attacks deep inside its territory at the weekend as a prelude to a "major" cross-border thrust, the Angolan news agency reported

The claim is that 50 South African helicopter-borne commandos "disembarked" near the southern village of Capelongo, 160km north of the South West African-Angolan border on Saturday and nine jetfighters pounded Chibemba, 40km further north on Sunday

Citing an Angolan Defence Ministry statement issued in Luanda, Angola's capital, the Angop agency said in a monitored dispatch the attacks heralded "a major (South African) offensive" — like Operation Protea in August, 1981

Angop gave neither casualty figures nor details of the alleged raids

Last night, a SADF spokesman rejected the claims as being "groundless propaganda"

The spokesman said "It has been stated ad nauseum that the South African Defence Force's cross-border operations are aimed solely at Swapo terrorists who use Angola as a safe base from where to murder, maim, rob and rape the citizens of SWA

"It is stated by SADF that these thugs will be pursued and destroyed wherever they might be hiding

"Any country harbouring them must face the consequences," the spokesman said

Mickey's taken off the shelf

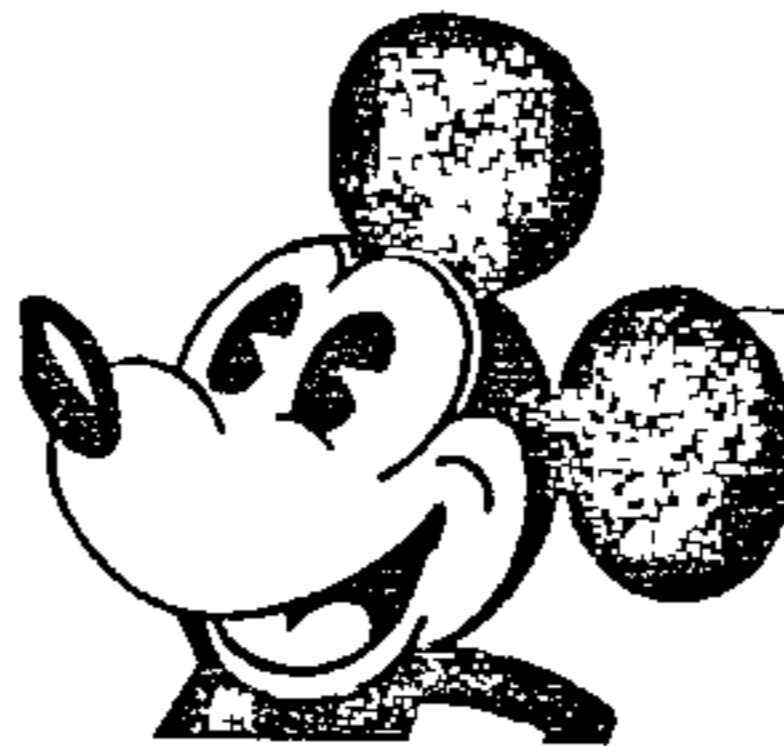
By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Mickey Mouse is to dust off 30 years of cobwebs and make a comeback

Mickey, whose creation more than 53 years ago was the foundation of Walt Disney's success, is to star with some of his old cartoon cronies in "Mickey's Christmas Carol", a 25-minute cartoon to be released at the end of the year

The Disney sound effects chief, Mr Wayne Allwine, has been trained to master the famous voice by 75-year-old Jimmy MacDonald, who took over from Walt himself in the 1940s.

The cartoon will cost R3-million The last Mickey adventure, filmed in 1952, cost less than R100 000



MICKEY MOUSE A new movie after 30 years

Surgeon 'desperate'

of Hermanus golf course on Saturday in a despairing attempt to revive him.

The boy, John Dall, collapsed and his heart stopped as he was caddying for his father, who was playing with three friends.

When external cardiac massage failed, Dr Dall tried to revive the heart directly by opening the boy's chest with a pocketknife.

Another doctor said: "External massage is the correct procedure. When it failed, the doctor had nothing to lose because the boy was already dead

"He tried to grab the heart directly in a desperate attempt to save the boy."

It was a desperate situation that needed desperate action, the doctor said.

Breakfast Quip



"Gracious, me! Is it that time of year again?"

Easter races are all in Punter's Friend

Mail Reporter

TODAY'S Punter's Friend brings racing fans up to date for Saturday's meeting at Turffontein

The Punter's Friend for racing at the same venue on Easter Monday, April 12, will be in tomorrow's edition

The Mail will not publish on Good Friday, April 9, and Easter Saturday, April 10, but it will be on sale as usual on Easter Monday

Detailed radio and television programmes for the weekend will be published in tomorrow's edition

Bread will not be delivered on Good Friday and Easter Monday, but there will be deliveries on Easter Saturday.

254
Military says SWA
invasion is unlikely

8/4/62
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — It was unlikely that a multinational force consisting of Cuban, Soviets, Russians, Chilians and El Salvadorans was massing on the border of Angola to attack South West Africa, military sources said in Windhoek yesterday

They were commenting on an interview in a Johannesburg Afrikaans afternoon newspaper with Mrs Nokonono Kave — a former member of the African National Congress — who gave evidence at last month's United States Senate sub-committee hearing on security and terrorism

In the newspaper interview Mrs Kave said a special task force had assembled in

Angola, organised at the highest level of co-operation between Swapo and the ANC

She claimed the force consisted of Cuban, Soviets, East Germans, Chilians, El Salvadorans, black Americans and members of Western communist parties

Military sources said it was unlikely a force similar to the one described in Mrs Kave's interview was assembling on the border to strike into SWA

Despite the strong Soviet bloc presence in Angola, sources believe it is unlikely that so diverse a multinational force is gathering in Angola

They also doubt if such a force would have the striking capability of a semi-conventional force

Schoolboys spend enjoyable "holiday" at Eastern Cape army camps



A soldier's rifle must be clean at all times Lt G F HERSELMAN inspects the rifle of cadet W ZEELIE, 15. Looking

600 (257)
boys
doing
cadet
course

Post Reporter
ABOUT 600 Eastern Cape schoolboys are spending their holidays doing a cadet instructor's training course at camps in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Queenstown
"The aim of the course is to qualify them as cadet instructors at their schools," said the Officer Commanding Algoa Training Base, Commandant A V Struwig
The course, which has been organised by the South African Defence Force, began on April 1 and ends on Monday. It



A fieldcraft lecture. The cadets take notes, one day they will give these lectures to fellow schoolboys.



2514
 8/14/62
 EVENING
 POST

Eyes ri hti A platoon of cadets marches cast.

cadets basic s r s suc 1
 as map reading, drilling
 and fieldcraft

"It is not to prepare
 them in any way for na-
 tional service," said the
 Commandant, "all-
 though it will show them
 what to expect"

The cadets are all vol-
 unteers and according
 to Commandant
 Struwig, who was obvi-
 ously very proud of
 them, they are very
 good

A platoon of cadets,
 drilled by one of their
 peers, aged 15, showed
 great precision as they
 went through drill
 movement after drill
 movement

Many of the cadets
 have spent the last few
 days in the "bush" living
 in temporary bases, but
 not even the rain seems
 to have dampened their
 spirit

According, to one of
 the instructors, the boys
 are big drinkers in true
 army fashion and have
 been through about 90
 cases of coldrink in
 five days

The cadets, who ran
 off before they could be
 interviewed, seemed to
 be enjoying themselves
 But it's *min dae* for
 them now as the end of
 their holidays nears

Pictures by
 Mike Holmes

o Hans and Brunyee a
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ordford

Reggie peacefully in
sister
Goldberg

Thomas sed away
April 7,
he suf-
he called him
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and sadly
Marie Rob-

Thomas ed away
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Post Focus

2541 E. post

Wider call-up and out for ol

MICHAEL VIVEIROS, 24, was last month jailed for 18 months because he is a pacifist

Mr Viveiros refused to report for military service, saying his faith in Christ made it impossible for him to take up arms against anyone

The South African Defence Force makes a limited concession to conscientious objectors by permitting a form of non-combatant service

But serving in a non-combatant capacity also amounted to support of a war effort, Mr Viveiros said

Mr Viveiros, a Baptist, will serve his sentence — in a civilian jail — and then again be faced with the choice of obeying call-up or serving another prison sentence

But for 23-year-old Martin Sherrard, of Durban, it was different

He could not come to terms with South Africa's political system and was not prepared to defend it

So he sought political asylum in Lesotho after telling his mother "Don't think I'm a communist I'm not"

Most young white South Africans accept national service as a necessary, if unpleasant, duty

But many have suffered a dilemma of conscience and refused to serve in the Defence Force, for either religious or political reasons

Many are in detention barracks, while others have sought refuge in overseas countries

But it is the Viveiros case that has again thrust the issue of conscientious objection into the public spotlight

Leaders of English churches have con-

demned his sentence and vowed to continue their fight with the South African Defence Force for an alternative form of non-military national service

A South African Defence Force spokesman said this week the question of conscientious objection was the subject of a "thorough and ongoing" investigation

"Any changes to the present policy will ultimately rest with the legislature and, therefore, we consider that any comment at this stage would be a breach of the parliamentary process"

There is a wide difference of opinion about the issue — although South African society at large remains disapproving but silent

Society condemns objectors as cowardly and unpatriotic, but objector Charles Yeats said in his testimony "Young men are unlikely to be in possession of the necessary facts about South Africa's conflict, because of the potency of State propaganda"

The Broad Moderature of the powerful Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk says alternative non-military national service on specified religious grounds is worthy of consideration

But it rejects "political arguments, for example a difference with the ruling party", as a justifiable reason for conscientious objection

And last month, delegates at the Gereformeerde Kerk synod in Potchefstroom said they would consider a harder line against "Marxist-inspired" conscientious objectors

The new Defence Amendment Bill, now before Parliament, widens conscription to make it possible to call up all men under the age of 60. But it makes no alteration to the tough provisions against conscientious objection to military service. ANGELA GILCHRIST looks at the issue of conscientious objection in the light of the recent jailing of pacifist Michael Viveiros and reveals a split in South African thinking on what the conflict is all about.

The synod said it believed all Government subjects were called to do military duty as the Government, in the present situation, had to use its "God-given power of the sword"

The Progressive Federal Party's national congress in November last year accepted the principle of an alternative to national service for conscientious objectors

And it rejected an amendment which sought to rule out political convictions as grounds for taking part in the alternative

The Government contends that citizens should be called to do their military service and should subject themselves to the laws of the State as long as the State does not contravene the Word of God

But whether the South African Government contravenes the Word of God has long been a bone of contention

And South African society

is such that sometimes various groups cannot decide what it is that South Africa is fighting for — and whether it is a just cause

The Government maintains it has no choice but to use force to fight communism and "other revolutionary forces"

Nationalists say military service is not a means of oppressing blacks, but an essential requirement for defending the country

If the country was weak, the enemy, emboldened by this weakness, would break through our gates and set up a Marxist state

Government supporters also point out that those clerics who side with conscientious objectors and risk open confrontation with the State, would then be without a pulpit, a mission or a church — "for the religion would be that of Marxism"

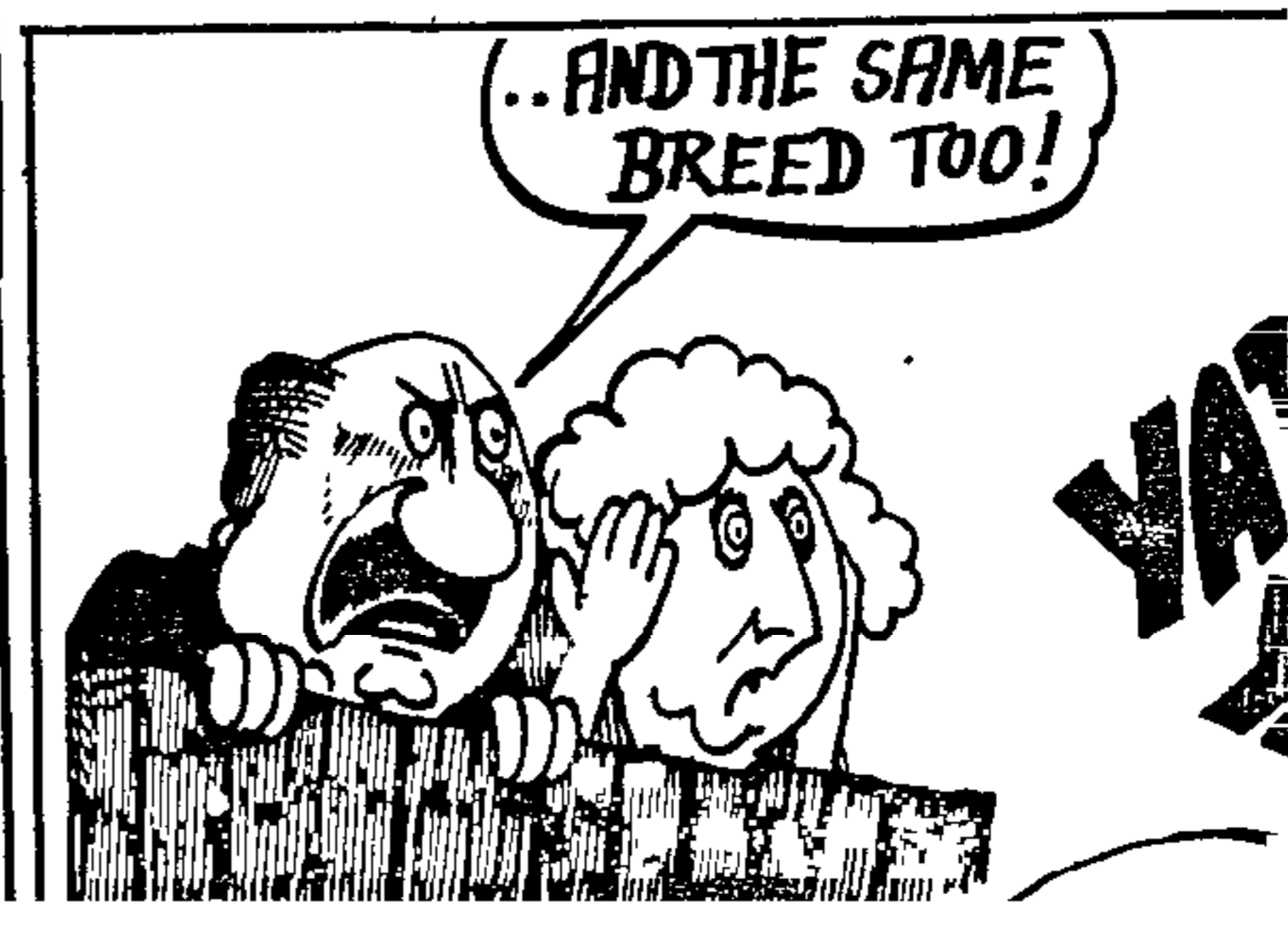
Some clerics feel differently

BAYVIEW ESTATES

SELECTED PROPERTIES FOR VIEWING BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

BLUEWATER BAY
Spanish 4-bedroomed home right on beach front

LOVEMORE HEIGHTS



Post Focus

2541 E. post 10/4/82
er call-up and no way out for objectors

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Some clerics feel differently

The Reverend Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches, says young people, especially those who have made initiatives of dialogue and friendship with other races, are being placed in an agonising situation

"They are realising that the person they may be called upon to fight is not some anonymous enemy but a fellow South African — possibly even one with whom they have shared a Christian fellowship A youngster does not have to be a pacifist to find this extremely painful"

Author Alan Paton has challenged the validity of young South Africans fighting against blacks in the operational area

"Can young white men go in good conscience to the border, against men who almost without exception are black and who believe they have a duty to liberate this country from its present rulers and, in particular, from the oppression of its racial laws?" he asked

"There is only one decent reason for going to the border and that is to fight for the chance to make this a more just society

"I would go there because I would want the chance for the white people of this country to liberate the country themselves"

The PFP's Mr David

Dalling believes border service is justified

He said he did not believe the terrorist war in SWA/Namibia was about apartheid

"It certainly has its origins in the statutorily enforced frustrations experienced by the black inhabitants, but I believe that is a battle that has already been won

"The war revolves around ideology, most important around the question of power

"Swapo's 'freedom' will bring to the peoples of SWA/Namibia neither more nor less than the repression experienced by the Cuban-dominated peoples of Angola, Mozambique and several other African countries"

Are objectors cowards, or would it be easier to swallow convictions and risk their lives on the border?

The Government naturally wants to dissuade young men from becoming conscientious objectors and thus the penalties are high

And, having served that penalty, some objectors find they will still be served with a call-up

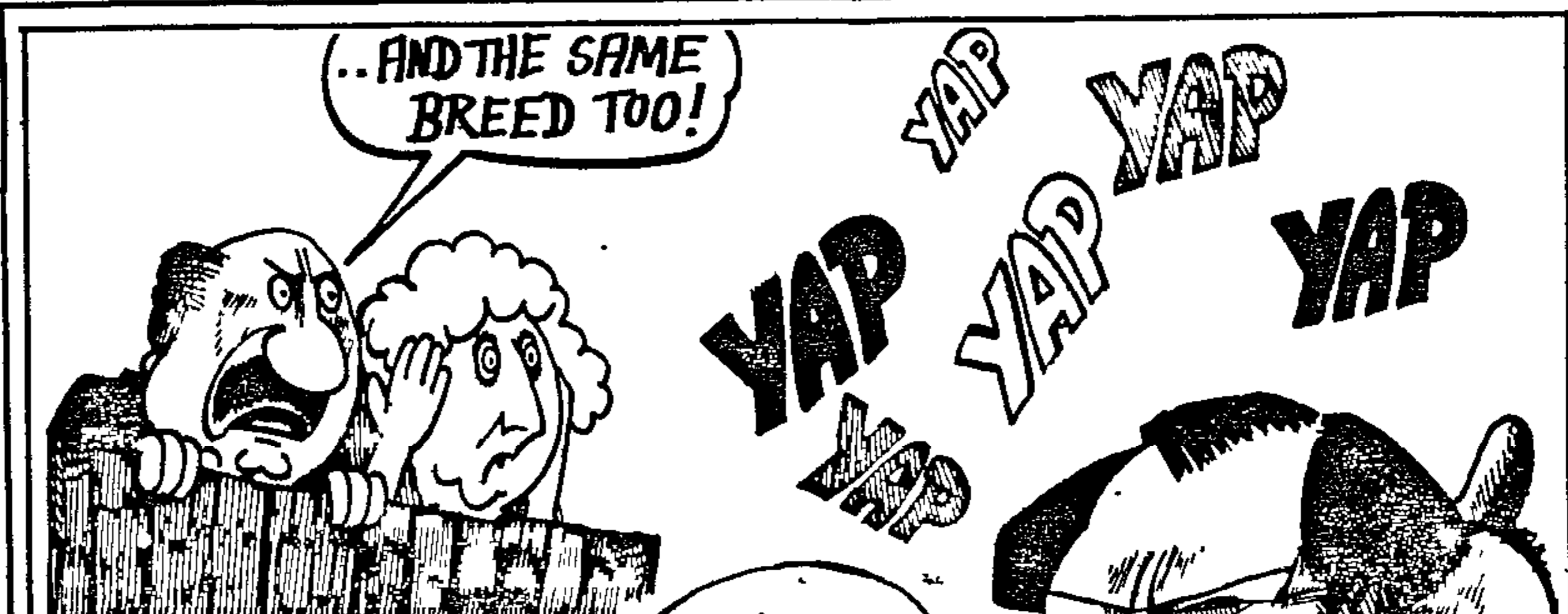
Little wonder then that perhaps the majority of those who feel South Africa's war is unjust, decide it is easier to take up their rifles with a heavy heart

WESTATES

VIEWING BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

AY home right on beach front

IGHTS



**AMMUNITION MONOPLOY IS ACCUSED
OF MAKING MASSIVE PROFITS FROM
POOR GOODS IN A CAPTIVE MARKET**

SA-made ²⁵⁴ bullets under fire from the arms dealers

By DREW TORCHIA

GUN owners and dealers in South Africa are angry about a system which, they said, allowed the local, Government-controlled commercial arms industry to corner lucrative ammunition sales.

Arms industry sources said the profits were enormous, but that records are a closely-kept secret in the Armscor Building in Pretoria, headquarters of the State Armaments Corporation.

It is claimed that invoices between the manufacturing and marketing sections of the industry showed profit margins of more than 200%.

Sole distribution rights for ammunition in South Africa are owned by Musgrave and Sons of Bloemfontein, a division of Armscor. Local ammunition is made entirely by corporate affiliates of Musgrave, including Somchem, Pretoria Metal Pressings and Swartklip Products.

It is charged that this "you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours" approach leads to poor quality, inflated prices and a profiteering attitude in a captive market.

In the case of the arms industry, restrictive trade practices may be condoned due to "strategic or political interests", according to the Trade and Industries Competition Board.

Many people refused to speak to or be quoted by the

Sunday Express because they feared retaliation. One dealer said his supplies would be cut off immediately if his name was given.

Another was afraid of personal intimidation. "I don't want the security boys knocking at my door one night," he said.

Mr Trevor Musgrave, general manager of Musgrave, said that the South African commercial arms market was not large enough to support competition.

He denied his company made profits anywhere near the figure given.

And he denied charges relayed to him by the Sunday Express including:

- A proportion of defective ammunition — as high as 20% in some cases. "I haven't fired a straight shot using local ammunition in eight years," said one Johannesburg policeman.

- A lack of adequate loading data on gunpowder, resulting in guns blowing up on firing.

- High prices for local ammunition. While imported Czechoslovakian 12 bore shotgun cartridges can cost R29 per 100, including high import duties and extensive shipping costs from behind the Iron Curtain, the local variety costs R34 per 100.

- Dealers are often blocked from importing ammunition and have to turn to

Musgrave

One dealer displayed a permit which nominally gave him permission to import ammunition but which specified most of the popular calibres.

Dr Lucas Potgieter, a former director of Musgrave and now a private gun dealer, said any move to restrict imports in favour of Musgrave would work directly against free enterprise.

"Protecting local industry is one thing, but cornering the market is another," he said.

Mr Musgrave admitted that local products were not tested by the Bureau of Standards, but pointed out that they were manufactured according to strict specifications.

He claimed that high prices were caused by small production runs, high materials costs and a flooded world ammunition market.

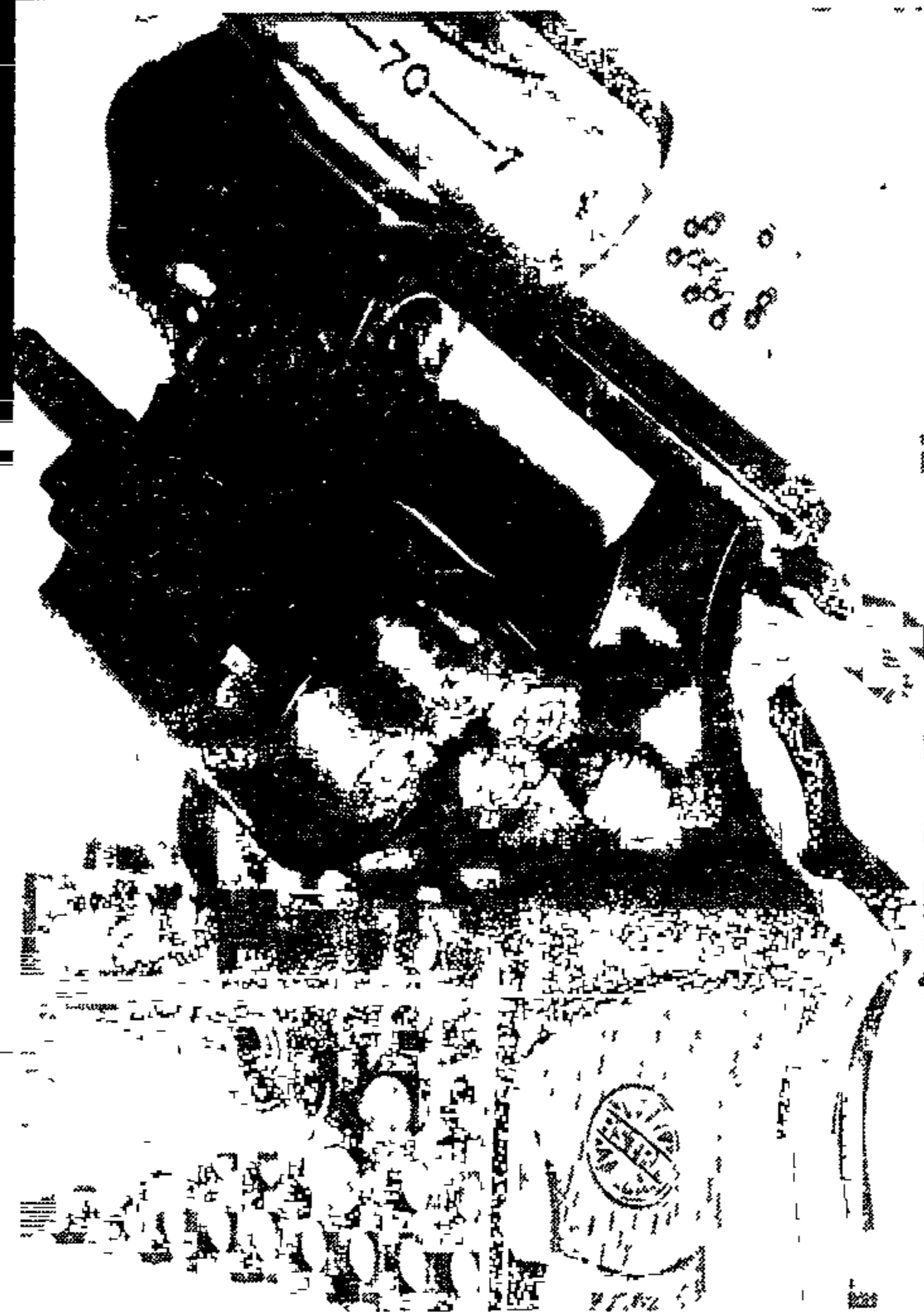
Armscor also replied to accusations of poor quality levelled in recent editions of the local gun magazine 'Magnum' by calling them "badly misinformed".

A Government official in Pretoria said imports of foreign ammunition were limited in the interests of public safety and not, as suggested by arms dealers, to protect local industry.

"Arms dealers should consider themselves lucky that the control of imports of

commercial ammunition has been retained by this department and has not transferred to Armscor in terms of recent legislation.

"I would suggest that arms dealers allow sleeping dogs to lie," he said.



● A catalogue of woes from local products — blanks which won't fit in their chambers, dud cartridges, shotgun shells with leaks or without primers.

254 (7) (166A) (14)

SA made secret pact in the '60s with Argentine

S. Times 11/4/82

(7) (166A) (14)

By NEIL HOOPER and GEOFFREY ALLEN

THE Falkland Islands debacle has revealed the existence of a secret, 13-year-old South Atlantic treaty involving South Africa and the Argentine.

The treaty — details of which are still top secret — is believed to be a South Atlantic equivalent of the Nato pact.

Its existence was confirmed this week by South African and Argentine government sources.

Signatories of the treaty include South Africa, the Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Taiwan and Israel (the latter two the only non-South Atlantic participants).

In the past 12 months, 38 generals from the treaty countries have visited South Africa.

One was Gen Mario Benjamin Menéndez, then chief of Army Staff Operations of the Argentine and now newly appointed governor of the Falkland Islands.

His visit to South Africa was revealed this week by the Argentine Charge d'Affaires, Mr Alfredo Oliva Day.

Mr Day said Gen Menéndez — "who, like his companions in arms, is an admirer and friend of South Africa and its peoples" — had visited South Africa a year ago.

Asked about the treaty, Mr Day said: "That is a very delicate matter."

"You will have to speak to the South Africans."

In the late Sixties former South African Prime Minister Mr John Vorster and the present Premier (then Minister of Defence) Mr P. W. Botha, mooted the idea of a South Atlantic pact when Sir Harold Wilson — then British Prime Minister — allowed the Simonstown agreement to lapse.

Confidential

Both stressed that South Africa would turn to the South Atlantic/Indian Ocean countries if European nations created a power vacuum in the region.

In May 1969 Dr Hilgard Muller, then South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid an official visit to the Argentine.

Dr Muller said afterwards that South Africa and the Atlantic coast nations of South America could work together to combat communism.

This week Dr Muller said: "Most of what was done was confidential."

Meanwhile, as the threat of war between Britain and the Argentine increased this week, the South African Government was keeping a low profile.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said through a spokesman that he had no comment on speculation that the UK might ask to use naval facilities at Simonstown.

UNITA'S WAR LINK WITH SA

Tribune Africa
News Service

SA plans invasion, says East Germany

EAST BERLIN. East Germany has accused South Africa of planning to permanently occupy southern Angola and set up a puppet government of the rebel Unita movement in the area within a month.

The official communist party newspaper paper Neues Deutschland said South African raids on Angola in the past week indicated that a major invasion was being prepared.

Earlier this week the Angolan Defence Ministry said in a communique that South Africa was preparing a major attack. It said recent raids on Angola included a bombing raid last weekend.

South Africa has repeatedly said that it operates in Angola are aimed solely at destroying Swapo bases — Sapa-Reuter.

WHETHER by accident or design, the rebel Unita movement's war against MPLA forces in southern Angola has become inextricably linked with the South African security forces' campaign against Swapo. Through persistent sabotage of the MOCARMEDES - Mengue rail link in the south, Unita is not only disrupting the passage of supplies to MPLA/Cuban units fighting the guerrilla army, but it is also throttling the stream of rations and equipment to Swapo bases in southern Angola. This news, from reliable sources, follows the announcement by Unita president Jonas Savimbi that Swapo raids on Unita settlements had provoked a retaliatory attack by Unita. Dr Savimbi made it clear that his movement was not joining South Africa in its fight against Swapo. "But if anyone attacks us, we will

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retaliate" The Unita leader said Swapo's incursions into "Unita territory" had begun after the security forces' Operation Protea in August last year, as Swapo needed food and supplies in regrouping north of the South African attack.

The sources rejected a suggestion of an impending ideological clash between Swapo and Unita, pointing out that the Kwanama people were significant tribal supporters of both movements. Further clashes between Unita and Swapo could, however, follow the insistence of the MPLA which wanted Swapo to pay its keep in southern Angola by fighting against Savimbi. For a few hours this week a handful of South African and Portuguese journalists

SAVIMBI in the bush this week: 'We control large parts of Angola.'

glimpsed evidence of Angola's brutal civil war and spoke to the guerrilla leader who for six years has been the MPLA Government's most wanted man. There is no doubt this 47-year-old fighter-leader, with a political studies doctorate from Switzerland, is a charismatic figure. But is he, as he claims, a major force to contend with in this embattled, oil-rich land? Savimbi claims an army of more than 30,000 men. He also claims support, in this country of 6.6 million inhabitants, of 2.5 million. But these are claims which would be practically impossible to substantiate. But the claims are persistent, and many are confirmed by independent sources. A Unita officer told me his movement was currently engaged in operations around Ngunza on the Atlantic coast, about 350 km south of Luanda. He also claimed ambushes and sabotage north of Melange, east of Luanda. Much of Unita's activity is around the rail line between the port of Mocimedes and the southern town of Menongue. The line is heavily defended by MPLA and Cuban detachments. According to the officer, most of the Unita attacks on the rail line took place within the first 250 km from the coast. When it was pointed out that this also favoured the South African conflict against Swapo, he said that if this were so it had nothing to do with Unita's military intentions.

It's the uneasy calm before the Treurnicht storm

Northern Natal

Now Dr Strangelove sets his sights on communist China

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DR Gerald Bull — the brilliant ballistic artillery expert jailed in the United States for his part in developing South Africa's supergun, the G5 — intends setting up shop in communist China.

He says 15 top scientists from his Space Research Corporation have settled in South Africa

The Sunday Express this week traced Dr Bull to London. He is disillusioned with the West, embittered towards North America and is planning a move to China

His son and business manager, Mr Michael Bull, says the scientist is not happy with South Africa, "because we were wrongly morally and financially hurt

"And we haven't got any support from South Africa for that," said Mr Bull

Dr Bull, the 'Dr Strangelove' who has visited South Africa on two or three occasions, would only say that it was a beautiful country.

It is understood that one of the scientists from his Space Research Corporation who have settled in South Africa is Mr Guntran Hospes, a former SRC electronics engineer

His friend, Mr Mike Swindayle of Canada, told the Sunday Express Mr Hospes had been in South Africa for some time, but the Sunday Express was unable to confirm this

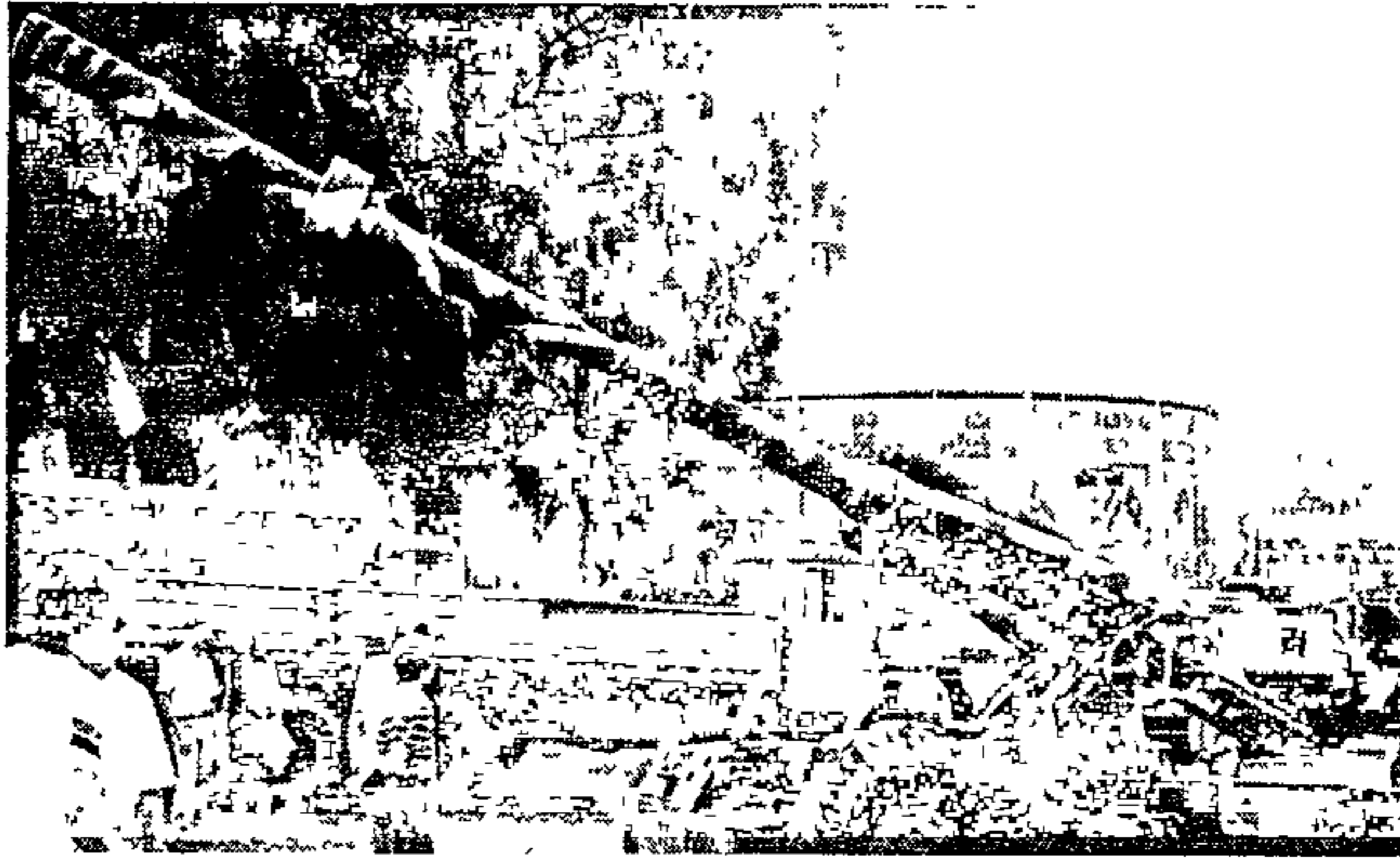
Ironically, Dr Bull is a well-known anti-communist, but says he does not consider China communist in the repressive Soviet sense

"China is very special. It is not aggressive and has suffered a lot. I have — and always have had — a tremendous affection for mainland China"

He denied this conflicted with his stand against communism.

"I am against Soviet communism. I have a basic thing against a nation which imposes itself by force on other people, as has happened in Eastern Europe"

The former McGill University professor, described by a colleague as absolutely



● South Africa's supergun, the G5. Dr Bull gained his knowledge of artillery systems while working on a US-Canadian project to launch space probes from a cannon

... AS 15 OF HIS TOP SCIENTISTS SETTLE FOR THE COUNTRY WHICH 'MORALLY' HURT HIM



● Dr Gerald Bull ... China-bound?

brilliant, designed a cannon named the GC45, on which he believes South Africa modelled its G5

His Space Research Cor-

poration collapsed while he was in jail. He allegedly sold the prototype of the G5 to South Africa — but SRC operations in Europe never ceased

The company has corporations registered in three European countries and has dealings with 15 nations

Dr Bull, speaking from London, would not say where SRC had registered in Europe, but informed sources believe Brussels, Vienna and Geneva are SRC bases

Dr Bull also shrugged off the fact that he is on the Red Brigades' death list

He would be the typical

trans-Atlantic man — if he did not dislike his fellow Canadians and Americans so deeply. It seems that when he is not on a plane between Europe and North America, he is in a meeting, or a hotel room

In the seven days ending today, Dr Bull has moved from Vienna, to Brussels, to London and finally on to the Bahamas for a holiday

He may also have visited other cities

When finally tracked down in London, Dr Bull, 64, was willing to talk and did so for nearly two hours

His speech is constantly peppered with anti-North American remarks. He referring to former President Jimmy Carter's Administration as that "jackass Carter and his Gang of Four. And as for that fool (Pierre) Trudeau (Prime Minister of Canada) ..."

Anyway, says Dr Bull, Canada was busy modifying and selling army tanks to South Africa and other countries, at the same time as his

SRC was hammered in terms of a United States law and a United Nations embargo for selling munitions to South Africa

He says the Canadian tanks were shipped to South Africa under hundreds of tons of wheat.

This could not be confirmed

The United States put Dr Bull in jail for six months for the alleged supply of materials and technology for the prototype G5 system to South Africa, and during this time Space Research Corporation, North America, went under

The president of SRC, Col L. Rodgers Gregory, also served six months in jail. Both were sentenced to a year's jail, six months of which were suspended.

In June 1980 a court in Vermont in the United States fined SRC the equivalent of R60 000 for allegedly selling two 155mm gunbarrels and 30 000 projectile forgings and radar equip-

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His son and business manager, Mr Michael Bull, says the scientist is not happy with South Africa, "because we were wrongly morally and financially hurt."

"And we haven't got any support from South Africa for that," said Mr Bull. Dr Bull, the 'Dr Strangelove' who has visited South Africa on two or three occasions, would only say that it was a beautiful country.

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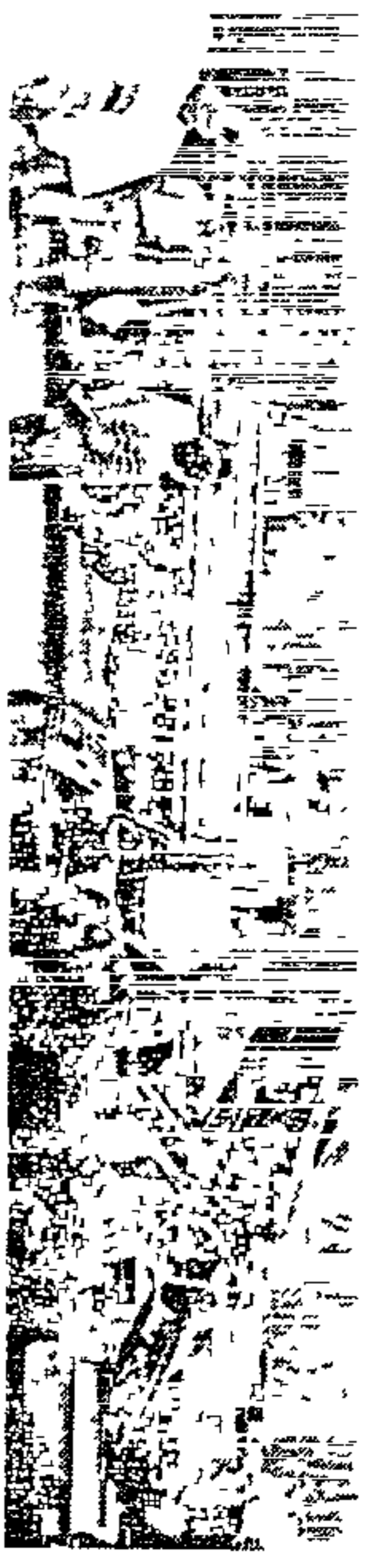
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... AS IS OF HIS TOP SCIENTISTS SETTLE FOR THE COUNTRY WHICH 'MORALLY' HURT HIM

Sunday Express Exclusive

BY GORDON EDDY



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A source close to the family believes Dr Bull told his son Michael he was unhappy with South Africa because he was not compensated for protecting them by pleading guilty.

In evidence many of South Africa's overseas arms-producing methods may have been blown.

Dr Bull was also fined about R50 000 in Montreal for making false statements on arms export forms.

Dr Bull denies a South African Army officer was in control of the test site on the Caribbean island of Antigua, where the G5 was test fired. He does not deny South Africans were present at the test

site, but he says there were also Israelis, Dutch and Americans.

Even Russians have attended SRC tests, he says.

"South Africans have watched test firings all over the world. They often visit military manufacturing installations in the United States," he says.

At the Canadian-backed High Altitude Research Program (HARP) on Barbados, South Africans ran the radar system, Dr Bull said.

Dr Bull maintains the equipment ordered by South Africa through a European company was non-controllable — and therefore he did not break American law.

SRC did not send completed projectiles to South Africa, he said, but rather machined shell housings

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Compare our pools... Compare our prices

Demos will hear Pope's message

VATICAN CITY — A crowd of million tourists in Rome for

"However, by the time the government to appropriate

showed be empowered by law to inspect the bank account of any jockey.

But this idea fizzled out after a general consensus that any corrupt jockey was unlikely to deposit illegal earnings in his bank account.

In the case of trainers, the Jockey Club is empowered to call for their books and accounts, if complainants are lodged against them.

Mr Ruffel said this was not a question of 'policing' accounts, but of public protection.

"Gambling," said Mr Ruffel, "is the foundation of our industry. Vast sums of public money are involved and it is our duty to control racing as rigidly as possible."

"With the exception of Japan, where racing is administered by the Government, the standard of control in South Africa is one of the world's highest. We are better than France and as good as Britain," Mr Ruffel said.

Mr Ruffel also disclosed that more stipendiary stewards would be posted at strategic points at race

tracks were shipped to South Africa under hundreds of tons of wheat.

This could not be confirmed.

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Schwarz wants SADF to react to Dolincheck claims

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C. Perf. 13/4/82

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition spokesman on defence, has called on the South African Defence Force to react to the allegations by captured spy Martin Dolincheck that South African authorities were deeply involved in the Seychelles coup attempt.

The National Intelligence Service agent, in prison on the Seychelles, is reported to have claimed General Charles Lloyd, now commander of the SWA Territorial Force, was aware of the planned coup and that it had been approved by the SADF.

The SADF today refused to respond to the allegations, saying the matter was *sub judice* by a ruling of the Speaker of Parliament.

Mr Schwarz said today the allegations required comment from General Lloyd and the SADF but emphasised he did not necessarily believe what Mr Dolincheck said.

A spokesman for the SADF said today it would be unacceptable to make any comments regarding the Seychelles coup or events connected with it in view of the Speaker's ruling that the matter was *sub judice* while the trial of the alleged mercenary hijackers continued in Maritzburg.

He was unable to say whether the SADF would respond to the various allegations once the trial was completed.

General Magnus Malan was unavailable for comment but an SADF official said it was assured that the Minister would not be commenting on the allegations.

Among the allegations apparently made by Mr Dolincheck under interrogation by Seychelles authorities is that South Africa wished to seize the islands for the long-term purpose of destabilising Tanzania.

It was claimed South Africa had supplied the mercenaries with weapons captured in southern Angola and that General Lloyd had intimate prior knowledge of the coup attempt.

General Lloyd was OC Natal Command at the time of the plotting of the coup and has good connections with the intelligence community having been one of the founder members of the Bureau for State Security.

● Editorial comment — Page 6

SA denies
defence
pact role

CAPE TOWN — A top Government official yesterday denied that South Africa was party to a six-nation South Atlantic pact involving the Argentine.

The denial came from the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Brand Fourie.

Bull in London Whitehall sources have acknowledged the existence of a treaty although they doubt how formal its structure is.

They said the eventual aim was to create something similar to a South Atlantic version of Nato.

It is reported from Brasilia that the Brazil Foreign Ministry has emphatically denied reports that Brazil had signed the treaty. — Sapa, The Star Bureau, Associated Press.

Readers ask: When will SA's 'foreigners' be called up too?

CAPE TIMES 13/4/87 (254)

PHASE 1 of the furor about the government's proposed amendments to the call-up system (namely furious argument about the necessity and causes) has subsided, but Phase 2 (irritated growls of "what about foreigners?") is now getting into full swing.

Indeed, this is a vexed question, to which there is no hard-and-fast answer at this moment. I gather the matter has yet to be thrashed out by the SADF, and it had better be — all my feedback indicates people are much exercised about it.

This is an old problem, of course, and it has been exacerbated in recent years by the lamentable habit of certain resident aliens (many of whom have lived here since early childhood) of going around sneering at the locals as suckers for being liable to the call-up (there are even more who do not, I am convinced, but bad deeds are always remembered better than good ones, I fear).

Numbers of my readers have opined that this situation is the major morale-breaker operating at present, and they would seem to have a point.

This having been said, let us try to clarify the situation.

It used to be that resident aliens could be called up for service, and were. Then, around 1978, if memory serves, new legislation was passed, in terms of which a resident alien of the right age-group (under 25) automatically becomes a South African citizen after two years' residence unless he opts to hang on to his old passport.

If he does this, however, he runs the risk of losing his permanent residence and work permits.

If he does not refuse citizenship he becomes liable to two years' national service and part-time service thereafter.

Right? Right. But it's not as simple as that. To my certain knowledge this sanction (of withdrawing the permits) has never been exercised —



ON PARADE by WILLEM STEENKAMP

whether because of lack of co-ordination between State departments or a deliberate let-sleeping-dogs-lie policy by Defence. I do not know.

A possible pointer is that according to my information the government began picking up problems with foreigners possessing locally unobtainable specialized skills who had been recruited on contract and found themselves in danger of being called up.

Be that as it may, Defence utterances in the past few weeks have made only one thing clear: Foreigners under contract will not be called up in whatever new dispensation becomes law.

That still leaves us with a large grey area, however, particularly when it comes to resident aliens of the Dad's Army or Salusa Scouts variety.

Ignoring for the moment calls for the Navy to reinstitute press-gangs and so on, a large number of my readers' suggestions come down to the following:

● Permanently resident aliens of the here-since-childhood variety should be called up for Citizen Force national service and whatever follows, just like citizens, or have their residence permits revoked if they refuse.

● Permanently resident

aliens who are the children of contract workers should be called up for commando service, which is to say maintenance of internal security in their home areas, or have their residence permits revoked if they refuse.

● Permanently resident aliens of the older and/or

public gullet with reasonable ease. Rather than me!

Short work

EVERY so often a reader tells me about the trouble his or her son has finding a few months' work while waiting for his call-up, particularly those scheduled to go in mid-year.

Well last month I was looking through the Cape Times Jobfinder supplement (of March 15, if memory serves) and I noticed a firm offering 20 jobs, lasting between two and six months, for men and women under 27 who were "temporarily discontinuing your education or going to the army and can work for a limited time only".

Afghans again

ALLEGATIONS that the Russians are using poison gas in Afghanistan just won't go away. The latest person to raise his voice in this connection is the United States Deputy Secretary of State, Mr Walter Stoessel, who said in Washington recently that more than 3 000 people had been reportedly killed in Afghanistan in Soviet chemical-weapons attacks.

Mr Stoessel also told a Senate foreign relations sub-committee that Russian troops had "engaged in wanton looting and killing" in Kandahar, the second-largest Afghan city, and that there were reports of torture by Soviet and Afghan troops.

"As a result of chemical attacks, 3 042 deaths attributed to 47 separate incidents between the summer of 1979 and the summer of 1981 have been reported," he said.

● I note from our news columns that the Russians have carried out an incursion into Iran to interdict insurgents on their way to and from Afghanistan, and might yet hit some "refugee camps" in Pakistan. Does all that sound familiar?

Gallipoli

THE Diggers have damned-well done it again. If you're still talking about "Breaker Morant", pay yer money and take yer chance with "Gallipoli".

I am a bit suspicious of war films and avoid them for the most part — mostly they are either dreadfully gung-ho or grotesquely distorted to put across a gratuitous "message" — but this is a good one.

For my money it's a couple of miles better than "Breaker Morant". By the time you walk out of the flick you'll have laughed — and quite possibly cried. I came out of it pretty close to tears.

It is a beautiful and heart-rending film, told through the eyes of six Diggers from the outback, about how two regiments of Australians were blown away in three ghastly bayonet-charges against the Turks at Gallipoli.

I wonder if one could call it a war film as such — there are no actual fighting scenes till the very end. Anyway, it's first-rate, and the final scenes — and the terrible waiting before going over the top — will strike a chord in every old soldier.

Thanks, Fred

JUST a word about Major Fred Oosthuizen of Ysterplaat air base, who has packed it in as press relations man for Southern Air Command because of pressure of other work.

At the risk of embarrassing Fred, who is a self-effacing man, I'd like to place it on record that without making any fuss about it he has done a great deal towards forging the excellent relationship Ysterplaat enjoys with the local press.

His PR duties are being taken over by Candidate-Officer Francois Baird, and strength to his arm too.

Star 14/4/82

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Soldiers jailed for murder

By Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Two young South African soldiers were jailed by a Windhoek judge today for 20 years and 16 years, respectively, for the murder of two construction workers in Ovambo

Corporal Charles Diedericks (22), of Twist Street, Johannesburg, was jailed for 20

years for murdering Mr Johannes Classen by beating him repeatedly with a rifle butt, and leaving him to die, gasping, beneath a pile of branches

Hendrik Cloete (19), of Cradock Avenue, Port Elizabeth, was jailed for 16 years for beating to death Mr Classen's companion, Mr Johannes Sampson, and hiding his body in a stormwater drain.

Prior to the murders

Diedericks and Cloete had arrived with three other soldiers at a road camp near Ruacana on the night of April 18 last year

The two men had entered the house of Mr Raul Evangelista and had asked to have sex with three teenage girls

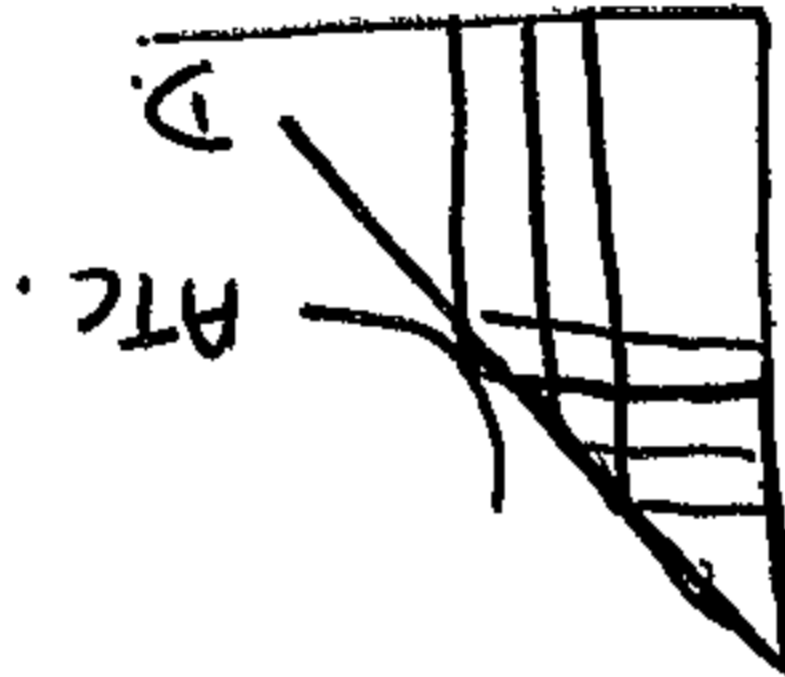
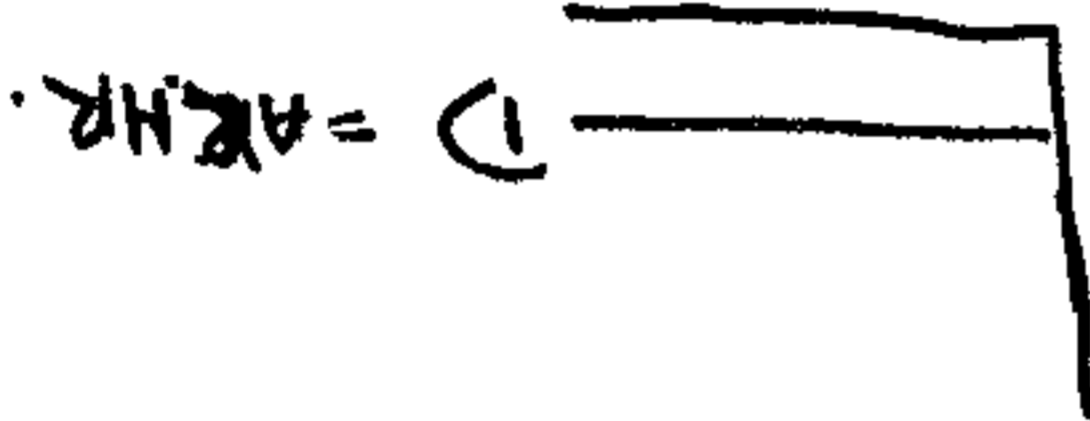
The mother of one of the girls had refused to allow the soldiers to interfere with the girls.

The two men had then begun slapping

Mr Cloudino Justino and had burnt his face and hands with a cigarette

They had called him a Swapo member and had demanded to be shown some black men whom they alleged were Swapo members

Mr Justino led the soldiers to another camp about 5 km away, but on the way they encountered the two coloured men whom the soldiers killed in the bush.



SADF denies hostile acts

14/4/82
D. Dispatch
254

SALISBURY — The second-in-command of the Botswana Defence Force, Brigadier Ian Khama, has claimed that South Africa is violating Botswana's airspace.

He also alleged that South African agents had been responsible for border kidnappings.

He said in an interview with the Herald newspaper here at the weekend that South African actions were part of its move against independent states in the region.

"South Africa will always talk about the need to establish good relations with its neighbours, while on the other hand it continues to send its agents into these countries," he said in the interview.

Brigadier Khama, the eldest son of former President Seretse Khama, was in Salisbury for a soccer match as president of the BDF football team.

He said "acts of aggression" began in earnest in January and February, when Botswana forces were involved in a shootout with South Africans in the Caprivi Strip.

These acts had continued and the most recent incidents had been only last week, Brigadier Khama said.

Botswana, he added, could handle low-level incidents. But if a full-scale war broke out the country might not be able to contain the situation.

He said South Africa could be expected to continue acts of aggression until it had achieved its aims.

A South African Defence Force spokesman described the allegations yesterday as "puzzling." He said South Africa was unaware of the alleged incidents.

"If the brigadier has specific information about the incidents, it would be greatly appreciated if he could see his way clear to providing the SADF with it so the matter can be investigated," he said.

"Our relationship with Botswana has been and still is a friendly one. In the light of this, the brigadier's remarks are puzzling," he added.

SAPA

Claim by spy: General Lloyd silent

From PETER KENNY

CAPE TOWN 14/4/82
WINDHOEK — The Officer Commanding the South West Africa Territory Force Major-General Charles Lloyd — alleged by South African "spy" Mr Martin Dolinchek to have had intimate prior knowledge of the Seychelles coup bid — is remaining tight-lipped

In spite of repeated attempts to contact General Lloyd about allegations made about him by Mr Dolinchek he could not be contacted

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force repeated an earlier comment of the South African Defence Force saying General Lloyd could not comment because Parliament had ruled the matter to be sub judice

The spokesman repeated that the Defence Force would not respond to Mr Dolinchek's allegations until the trial of the alleged mercenaries had ended

The allegation about General Lloyd emerged from

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taped conversations between Mr Dolinchek and the Seychelles authorities and discussions between Mr Dolinchek and the special United Nations commission investigating the alleged coup bid

Mr Dolinchek had told investigating officials he had written a full report on the Seychelles invasion plan as presented in 1980

The report had been given to two top South African government departments — the South African Defence Force and his own department the National Intelligence Service

Mr Dolinchek had said that aAn SADF recipient of his report was General Lloyd, before he was appointed OC in SWA

Before General Lloyd took up his appointment in Windhoek he was Officer Commanding Natal Command, where Mr Dolinchek claims he himself represented the Bureau for State Security and the National Intelligence Service

STOP PRESS
The Natal Mercury
 NEWS OFFICES
 Durban 319331
 Pietermaritzburg 29131
 Empangeni 24211

Ladysmith soldier killed in grenade blast

Defence Correspondent
 ONE soldier was killed and three were injured in an Easter weekend shooting and a grenade blast

The dead soldier is Spr Brian Robert Gibbs, 19 of Kokerboom Street in Ladysmith

A South African Air Force helicopter from Durban made a mercy flight to bring Tpr F S Bothma, of Witbank, to Durban's Addington Hospital where he underwent emergency surgery for bullet wounds in his lower back

Col Cecil Harwood, officer commanding Natal Medical Service, said yesterday that Tpr Bothma had been wounded in a small arms shooting acci-

dent 'somewhere in Northern Natal'

Spr Gibbs was killed and two other servicemen were injured in a rifle grenade blast at the Lohatla Army Battle School in the Northern Cape on Sunday

They picked up a rifle grenade at the shooting range and while examining it, it exploded killing Spr Gibbs instantly

A young serviceman, J L Fourie, from Pretoria was killed outright when a motorcycle he and Pte C G Volschenk, of Durban, were riding was involved in an accident at Babanango on Monday

Pte Volschenk is in a serious condition in Addington Hospital

the site should be suitably landscaped and lit and advocates the establishment of sculpture gardens in the city

The proposal should have been considered by the Amenities Committee yesterday but because there was no quorum, it was held over until Tuesday

The Art Gallery Advisory committee meets this afternoon and the controversial Villa is on the agenda

The chairman, Mrs Ros Sarkin, could not predict whether a definite choice of either of the two works on reserve would be made or whether the committee would reconsider its original decision to invest in a Villa

Meanwhile, city councillor Patrick O'Connor has called on the Advisory Committee to explain to the public the relevance of any major artwork it acquires for the city

Mrs Sarkin said it was 'a valid point' and she would bring it up at today's meeting

Mr O'Connor is also pressing for the suitable siting of the outdoor sculpture which won first prize in the Arts 80 festival

In a letter to the Town Clerk, he says the work has been ignored and 'allowed to rust in ignominy' in the Botanic Gardens.

The city had paid R5 000 in prize money to Pretoria sculptor Ian Redelinghuys for the work, and it should be displayed in Church Street in front of the City Hall steps

Many held after killing

Crime Reporter
 PORT Shepstone police have arrested more than 10 black men in connection with the killing of a black man at a house near St Michaels-on-Sea at the weekend

Eight men appeared briefly before Mr C P Downing in the Port Shepstone Magistrate's Court yesterday, but were not asked to plead

They were remanded in custody until April 27

Three in court after Easter shooting death

Mercury Reporter
 THREE men yesterday made a brief appearance in the Durban Magistrate's Court in connection with the shooting

Rampersadh, 24, of Pvoir Hills, were not to plead and no ev was led

They were each all-

ISRAELI ELECTION
 Tel Aviv—Prime Minister Menachem Begin plans to call a general election for November 2, only 16 months after being re-elected to a second term, a senior cabinet minister was quoted yesterday as saying. In an interview Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simcha Ehrlich, was quoted as saying 'The date taking shape among us is November 2 1982' — (Sapa-AP)

PLANE CRASH
 Ankara—A US Air Force C-130 transport plane with 28 people aboard crashed yesterday in Eastern Turkey. The embassy spokesman said the crash occurred in mountains about 563 km east of Ankara and there was no immediate word on casualties — (Sapa-AP)

Maize farmers in N Natal could lose 80 pc of crop

Agricultural Correspondent
 ALTHOUGH large areas of Natal have experienced good rains over the past few weeks, maize farmers in Northern Natal expect to lose 80 percent of the crop, a spokesman for a large Dundee-based co-operative said yesterday

Mr D McArthur, a spokesman for the Natal

Agricultural Co-operative in Dundee, said that at the beginning of the year farmers in the Dundee, Vryheid, Newcastle, Klip River, Winterton and Pongola areas had expected a maize crop of between 4 000 000 and 5 000 000 tons

However the present estimate was about 1 000 000 tons 'We had rains about three weeks ago but this was too late to save the crop,' he said. Only about 20 percent of the crop now remained and many farmers had converted the maize into silage

Mr McArthur said farmers were anxiously awaiting the findings of the Jacobs Commission which was investigating, among other things, financing drought losses

'There are many farmers in this area who might go bankrupt if they do not receive financial assistance from the Government,' he warned

A spokesman for the Department of Water Affairs said although the picture appeared bleak in the north, farmers in the Natal Midlands probably would not experience water supply problems this winter

Kork takes honours in two British events

Mercury Reporter
 SOUTH AFRICA'S motorcycle racing champion, Kork Ballington finished first in two all-England 500 events in the Shell Sports Championships series in Britain, his father, John, said last night.

Kork won the 500 event at England's Mallory Park and Oulton Park and finished third at Brands Hatch

'The championship is an all-England one being held at various tracks in Britain. Each day over the Easter weekend there was a new venue,' Mr Ballington said

He explained that Kork had missed the first round of the championship because he was competing in the 500 division of the grand prix in Argentina during late March

'Kork finished eighth in Argentina and we feel that he might have done better if he had used the latest type of tyre. These wouldn't fit on his bike so Kork had to use old-style tyres

'Kork is now having his bike remodelled to take the new tyres and they should be ready for the second world grand prix in Austria on May 3'

Oh, wouldn't it be nice if you lived in Johannesburg? Or shapely Cein Mitchell, who holiday in Durban at present, is here? Or that you been on the bus to see her yesterday?

test ban

BIRMINGHAM — English county cricketers yesterday overwhelmingly supported a three-year test cricket ban on 15 rebel players who toured South Africa in March.

They voted by 190 to 35 with five abstentions in favour of the ban imposed by the English Test and County Cricket Board on players who took part in a series of eight matches in South Africa.

In addition, the English counties with players on that tour have agreed not to select them for matches against India and Pakistan.

Own Correspondent The Supreme Court is to decide if a statement made 14 hours before he died in detention, alleging torture, may be referred to in evidence at the inquest

JOHANNESBURG — A rural-development worker and ex-detainee, Mr Morris Smithers, 30, was banned yesterday for two years in terms of the Internal Security Act for a statement made 14 hours before he died in detention, alleging torture.

Before the hearing began, a member of the Detainees Parents' Support Committee held a placard demonstration outside the court.

The small courtroom in the Johannesburg Regional Court was packed by at least eight advocates and attorneys, several members of the local and international press and a number of other people.



2 The Cape Times, Wednesday, April 14, 1982

SA soldiers guilty of 'gruesome' killings

WINDHOEK — Two former national servicemen were convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on charges of murdering two South African men.

Sentence will be passed today on Charles Diedericks, 22, and Hendrik Cloete, 19.

Evidence before the court was that Diedericks of Johannesburg, and Cloete of Port Elizabeth, clubbed and kicked two construction workers, Mr Johannes Sampson and Mr Johannes Sampson, to death near Ruacana in northern SWA/Namibia on April 18 last year in what was described by the judge

as a "gruesome attack".

A Portuguese-speaking black man, Mr Clouduino Justino, said in evidence that five soldiers had arrived at the construction site last year and gone to the house of a construction worker.

Diedericks was the corporal in charge of the patrol. He entered the house with another soldier and demanded to have sex with three young girls who were in the house at the time, but this was refused, he said.

The soldiers ordered Mr Justino, whom they had burnt with cigarettes, to take them to the living quarters

of three coloured South African workers they had previously met.

On the way, the group encountered Mr Classen and Mr Sampson.

Burning cigarettes were pushed up Mr Classen's nose while three troopers covered him with their rifles, Mr Justino said.

The two men were taken into the bush from where he had heard "terrifying screams".

Mr Justino said he later went to show police where the assault had taken place and they discovered one body covered with branches

and another hidden by stones in a stormwater pipe.

Diedericks said in his evidence that he had believed the deceased were members of Swapo and would have attacked the patrol given the chance.

They had failed to produce identification and were being escorted back to the Defence Force base for interrogation.

Diedericks said he saw Mr Sampson trying to break loose from another serviceman. At the same time he felt Mr Classen trying to pull away. He butted Mr Classen with a rifle and kicked him

"I cannot remember what happened after that," Diedericks said. He had not intended to kill Mr Classen. He merely wanted to "put him out of action".

In his evidence Cloete said Mr Sampson had tried to escape and he had acted in self-defence.

Mr Justice Chris Mouton said in his judgment there could have been no talk of Mr Sampson and Mr Classen being members of Swapo.

As employee of the construction company they had every right to be in the construction camp and as resi-

dents they could not have contemplated a curfew.

There was also no need for them to carry identification in the camp.

At no stage were the lives of Diedericks or Cloete threatened and the true nature of the attack on the two workers was unnecessary, he said.

State counsel Mr Hans Heyman said there could have been mitigating factors in favour of Cloete, who was 18 at the time of the murders and was under the control of Diedericks, but there were no circumstances which could make Diedericks' actions less abhorrent — Sapa

Govt protest to UN

part from its adopted course of favouring Swapo to the exclusion of the democratic parties of the territory.

ment of Mr B C

THE South African Government views the appointment of Mr B C

Produced by "Ufuyolwenciniba (Ostrich Farming). A documentary on ostrich farming in Oudtshoorn produced by Bill Price.

Produced by Special Diahann Carroll Diahann Carroll Special Diahann Carroll There's A New World Coming, sings hits like 'What I Am and Some Of The Help, I Am What I Am and Some Of The Days

ROSEMARY WILSON

to the writer, who also presented the programme with Esterhuizen.

A pity the academy awards were on too late to meet my deadline.

ROSEMARY WILSON

TV 2 pnr 3

to the writer, who also presented the programme with Esterhuizen.

A pity the academy awards were on too late to meet my deadline.

ROSEMARY WILSON

TV 2 pnr 3



From page 1

ations imposed by the 10 EEC countries

Herrera Vegas added new conditions for a settlement Britain should not only lift the blockade of the islands but also withdraw economic sanctions at the same time. He called for a cessation of hostilities and did not try to justify a "return to the previous colonial situation" — Own Correspondent-Sapa-Reuter

ROGER DE BRILLIANT OF THE BOARD... (partially obscured)

Fosatu vote for 'independence'

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — In a major policy speech to the Fosatu congress held at the weekend the federation's general secretary, Mr Joe Foster, has committed Fosatu to building a worker movement independent of all black political groups and criticized many of the attitudes of "community-based" emerging unions.

In the speech which was adopted as Fosatu policy by the 135 delegates with only one vote against, Mr Foster also questioned present attempts to create union unity, and committed Fosatu to industry-wide bargaining.

The question of whether this bargaining could take place within industrial councils was left open, both by Mr Foster and the congress.

Mr Foster emphasized Fosatu was committed to wide-ranging political change and to a society in which workers "control their own destiny".

But he added that black and non-racial unions in the 1950s and previously had become part of the "popular (political) struggle against oppression" without retaining their own identity.

While this had been

necessary at the time, it had ignored the fact that business was "the main beneficiary of apartheid".

The unions of today were operating "in a different environment" in which the possibility of creating an "independent working class movement" existed.

'Hijacked'

Building up unions in the factories was itself a "fundamental political task" and Fosatu welcomed this. Unionism was "part of the wider popular struggle" and would not compete with efforts to bring about political change.

But a worker movement should retain its independence from all other groups, to ensure that it was "not hijacked by elements who will in the end have no option but to turn against their worker supporters".

In obvious reference to newer "community unions, Mr Foster argued that many emerging unions were ignoring changed circumstances and were once again seeking a "role in the wider struggle" while ignoring the need to build an effective worker organization.

● Fosatu elects officers, page 11

8 Swapo killed in SWA farm area

Own Correspondent
WINDHOEK — Police in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead eight armed Swapo insurgents in this year's first reported infiltration into the former white farming area near Grootfontein.

In a fire-fight with about 90 guerillas about 75km north of Grootfontein a special constable was killed and eight Swapo fighters were shot dead, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The group had infiltrated north of the red line into the area known as the "Death Triangle" where in past years insurgents have tried regularly to cause havoc on white farms at the end of the rainy season.

Another group of guerillas is reported to have broken through the "red line" of Kaokoland and are near Kamanjab in the Outjo district.

Security forces and commandos are on full alert for the annual attempt at infiltration.

Fighters, saboteurs

The latest group of infiltrators are reported to be top-notch members of the military wing of Swapo, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, and are reported to be both fighters and saboteurs.

A family employed by the First National Development Corporation on a farm in the Mangetti block in the south of Kavango was warned about the presence of insurgents in the area and neighbouring farmers have been placed on a one-hour alert.

Although Swapo guerillas infiltrated both the Kamanjab and Tsumeb areas last year, they did not kill any white civilian farmers — who are believed to be a priority target.

Gardener hit by car

A GARDENER at a Bellville home was injured yesterday afternoon when a car involved in a multiple smash swerved and went through a security fence.

The accident occurred about 5pm as members of the Bellville Fire Brigade's rescue team were on their way to the area to treat a man who had apparently suffered heart failure.

The accident happened in Old Oak Road near the intersection with the national road.

The fire department was called out to treat the heart failure case and on their way to the scene received a further message about a three-car accident on the same road. Ambulances were sent to the scene.

According to Mr Mauro Fioravanti, owner of the home, Highlands, Mr Mdoudaan Mfoendis was working in his garden when the accident occurred. One of the cars involved apparently swerved through his security fence and struck the gardener.

He suffered fractured limbs and was taken with Mr M Collier of Park Avenue, Kraaifontein, to Tygerberg Hospital. Mr Collier, who was in one of the cars, received lacerations.

The man who suffered heart failure died. He has not yet been identified and police last night had no further details.

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- ★ See the interesting selection of New Viyellas
- ★ New choice of shades in Trevira and Wool Jersey Cloth **R12,95**
- ★ American Winceyette in dainty florals for cosy nightwear **R3,50**
- ★ Attractive Pure Silks, lovely designs for fashion blouses **R12,95**
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REMEMBER TO TRADE-IN



Learn how to run a business

NIGHT-TIME lectures on the profits and pitfalls of running your own business will be given by Stellenbosch University's Business School at its Bellville headquarters from May 3.

The seven-week course will be held by the Unit for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management and consists of lec-

Defence Bill

service under fire

ARGUS 14/4/82

254

Parliamentary Staff

OPPOSITION parties yesterday strongly criticised the Defence Amendment Bill, which extends periods of service in the armed forces for white South African men, contending that a more effective and larger Permanent Force would be a more acceptable and efficient alternative.

Government speakers during the second reading debate on the Bill — which the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has indicated will be referred to a select committee after its second reading — argued that the measures were necessary to counter the total onslaught against the country.

Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg) said there seemed to be a belief among those in the Government benches that South Africans were unlikely to join the Permanent Force in sufficient numbers.

However, the belief that it could not be done was a myth — it had never been Government policy to establish a substantial Permanent Force

“They have never really tried to,” he said.

The argument was also put forward that a permanent standing army was less cost effective than a conscript or citizen army

“That, too, is a myth because the calculations have never been done; and presented in an intelligent manner to those in this House who have to vote the required funds,” said Mr Myburgh

He said the Government was also reluctant

to admit that highly trained, highly motivated, well disciplined professional soldiers were on the whole superior to part-time soldiers.

Conscript armies had many problems:

- An extensive training staff was required for regular intakes of recruits.

- It took considerable time to train recruits to combat level, only to lose them after two years.

- Weapons were changing so rapidly that constant updating had to take place to keep the



MR Philip Myburgh

citizen force skilled in their operation.

- Citizen force soldiers had a prime responsibility to another job, and their first loyalty was unlikely to be with the army.

- Being usually busy in other than army activities a citizen force army was vulnerable to surprise attack, and when required to respond at short notice the country's economic machine in turn became very vulnerable.

“We in the PFP have supported a mixed system. This is one which finds the ideal balance between a volunteer professional army, making up the core of the fighting and training force, supplemented by young men who automatically

have a duty to serve and from whom the professionals are drawn,” said Mr Myburgh.

Mr Brian Goodall (PFP, Edenvale) said that in combating revolutionary warfare South Africa would have to build up a strong military force. However, to do so, resources would have to be taken from other areas.

“If we rely too heavily on armed might, we will be taking away resources that are needed to create the economic wealth that is essential to bring about social changes in South Africa,” he said.

Without economic growth there would be no time to bring about political reform, and without political reform the country would find itself in an escalating military conflict to which more and more resources would have to be committed.

Instead, the total problem required attention — military activity must go hand in hand with finding a solution to the political, social and economic problems facing the country — in particular the position of the urban black.

Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) said that when the Bill was referred to a select committee his party would serve on the committee and do its utmost to bring the periods of service down to ‘acceptable levels’

Young men embarking on careers had become embittered because of the Bill, facing having to spend 12 percent of their lives in the armed forces

Mr Page predicted that the implementation of the Bill would result in not only a ‘brain drain’ from South Africa, but a ‘brain flood’

The new measures would mean a Defence Force large in numbers, but lacking in morale because of resentment.

Wiley calls for boost in defence

PLEAS for the improvement of the Defence Force's ability to meet a conventional war threat were made in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr John Wiley (NP Simon's Town) asked for at least a full-time brigade-strength force on each of the SWA/Namibia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique borders while Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga) warned that Walvis Bay could become involved in a conflict similar to that surrounding the Falkland Islands.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Defence Amendment Bill, both emphasised the need for a Defence Force high in morale.

Mr Wiley said there was a conventional war threat that flowed from the arms build-up among the neighbouring states which had drawn encouragement from events in the subcontinent.

The conventional threat came mainly from the borders of neighbouring territories and the sea.

South Africa's position had been weakened immeasurably in the past three years, during which the former Rhodesia had become a Marxist state.

South Africa was now the main foe of the Marxist terrorist attempt to gain control—and the country would have to prepare itself for conventional warfare while stepping up retaliatory attacks such as Operation Protea.

The internal threat came from the African National Congress, whose aim was to isolate South Africa and become the only South African liberation movement and eventual government in exile, Mr Wiley said.

Malan told:

Repudiate MP

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, was yesterday asked to repudiate a National Party MP for suggesting that South African forces should cross the border to seek contact with Swapo.

Speaking on the Defence Amendment Bill, Mr P. A. Myburgh (PFP Wynberg) was referring to a speech made by Mr J. H. B. Ungerer (NP Sasolburg).

They were assisted in achieving their objectives by those in the opposition benches and the Press supporting them who contributed substantially to the breakdown of public morale.—Sapa.

The Minister should say since when it had been Defence Force policy and since when it had become acceptable to cross the border to seek contact.

I believe the Minister should repudiate him (Mr Ungerer) because if he does not, it will imply that South Africa wants to destabilise her neighbouring states, he said.—Sapa.

254 National service 14/4/82
Hansard Q 61596
*19 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked
the Minister of State Administration

Whether any State employees are doing their two-year period of national service at present if so, (a) how many and (b) at what financial cost in rand to the State over and above the normal national serviceman's salary?

†The MINISTER OF STATE ADMINISTRATION:

Yes

(a) 1 053

(b) R8 080 637.00

For written reply.

Port Elizabeth Supreme Court

198 Mr. T ARONSON asked the Minister of Community Development

Whether it is the intention to erect a new building to house the Supreme Court

KIHEU,
hurt
mine
raft
sinking

Argus Correspondent
JANNESBURG —
 Eight men were killed
 seven injured, three
 missing, in an accident
 at Amcoals New Den-
 k Colliery near Stan-
 on shortly after 1 pm
 yesterday
 The accident occurred
 on a shaft sinking
 operations on the central
 service shaft being
 carried out by Shaft Sin-
 s Ltd

The cause of the acci-
 dent is the subject of an
 enquiry by the Govern-
 ment mining engineers
 department. However, in-
 ternal reports are that steel
 lining and concrete
 lining collapsed on to the
 miners from a point
 about eight metres above
 shaft bottom which is
 10 metres deep

ed, killed
 A police hunt was
 launched and later in the
 day a 29-year-old man was
 arrested in Wellington in
 connection with Miss
 Hart's death
 She lived on Leeurivier
 Farm near the town

'We accept that South
 African citizenship should
 be available for all
 'We accept that adult
 universal suffrage or the
 vote cannot be ignored,
 whether exercised in a
 direct or indirect
 constitution
 'We also accept that
 minorities have to be pro-
 tected and domination
 prevented in such a new
 constitution'

red
 Standing former Selous
 scout Aubrey Brooks and

the operational areas red-
 line
 It is understood the
 insurgence is taking place
 in two areas the Mangetti
 block, north of Tsumeb
 district, and in south-west
 Ovambo near the Kaoko-
 land region

Full alert
 While security forces
 pursue the two groups to
 prevent the insurgents
 from reaching the white
 farming areas, farmers
 there have been placed on
 a full alert to the danger

The SWA police task
 force and the police
 counter-insurgency unit,
 known as Koeviet, have
 so far killed eight Swapo
 members in the Mangetti
 area
 A black policeman was
 killed in one of these
 clashes on Monday

Security force spokes-
 men again denied today
 that the insurgents, who
 had split from two large
 groups into smaller ones,
 had penetrated the white
 farming area

Phase three
 Tsumeb district farm-
 ers have apparently been
 instructed to gear them-
 selves for a phase-three
 alert — a one-hour stand-
 by warning for trouble

Infiltration attempts are
 expected at this time of
 year. They have taken
 place in March and April
 for the past three years
 because water is readily
 available to insurgents in
 the northern farming
 areas following the rainy
 season

Numerous waterpoints
 and dense undergrowth
 assist the infiltrators, who
 are not limited to speci-
 fic waterholes and are
 helped in counter-track-
 ing methods by the green
 foliage

Great deal
 While a security force
 spokesman refused to dis-
 close the estimated num-
 ber of insurgents involved
 in the present effort, it
 is believed to be a great
 deal more than any of
 the regular attempts in
 the past three years

This follows incidents
 at the weekend when a
 police counter-insurgency
 unit shot and killed eight
 Swapo insurgents in a
 clash 75 km north of
 Grootfontein

A police spokesman
 said a member of the
 Ovambo Home Guard died
 in the skirmish with
 about 90 Swapo insur-
 gents, including officers
 of its military wing, Plan
 (People's Liberation
 Army of Namibia)

Another member of the
 Ovambo Home Guard died
 this weekend in a separ-
 ate encounter with Swapo

ARGUS 14/4/82
Soldiers
jailed for
murders

Argus Africa News
 Service
WINDHOEK—Two young
 South African soldiers
 were sentenced in Wind-
 hoek Supreme Court to-
 day to 20 years' and 16
 years' jail for murdering
 two construction workers
 in Ovamboland

Corporal Charles Dieder-
 ricks, 22, of Twist Street,
 Johannesburg, was given
 20 years for murdering
 Mr Johannes Classen —
 beating him repeatedly
 with a rifle butt and
 leaving him to die, gasp-
 ing, beneath a pile of
 branches
 Hendrik Cloete, 19, of
 Cradock Avenue, Port
 Elizabeth, was jailed for
 16 years for beating to

death Mr Classen's com-
 panion, Mr Johannes
 Sampson, and hiding his
 body in a stormwater
 drain
 Before the murders
 Diedericks and Cloete
 arrived with three other
 soldiers at a road camp
 near Ruacana on the
 night of April 18 last
 year
 They entered the house
 of Mr Raul Evangelista
 and had asked to have
 sex with three teenage
 girls. One of the soldiers
 confronted the occupants
 of the house with the fly-
 on his pants agape
 The mother of one of
 the girls refused to allow
 (Contd on Page 3, col 6)

Man
shot dead

Crime Reporter
 A MAN was shot dead in
 Durbanville last night
 during what police were
 told was a 'playful
 exchange' between him-
 self and a man who had
 brought him home
 Mr Aubrey Gedult, 23,
 died immediately after
 being shot in the head
 outside his home in Pik-
 kawn Street, Morning
 Star, Durbanville

KNIFE
 He and several compa-
 nions had arrived at his
 home moments before
 Police were told a knife
 fell from his trousers as
 he climbed out of the car.
 The driver then pro-
 duced a firearm and
 moments later a shot
 went off
 Police are questioning
 a 35-year-old Durbanville
 man and have taken pos-
 session of a .38 special
 revolver

Mr BIG MAN
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 Up to 127 cm waist.
- **SHIRTS LOUNGE**
 Up to 50 cm.
- **SHIRTS SPORTS**
 Up to XXXXXL.
- **KNITWEAR**
 Up to XXXL.
- **LEISURE WEAR**
 Up to 127 cm waist.

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 ARE TOP
 BRANDED MAKES**
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 all suits and sportcoats



ALL LARGE SIZES

'As I studied the legislation and legal precedent it became clear that such dogs were not affected. Puppies born after January 1 are affected and owners of such dogs will now be prosecuted,' he said.

Only a small number of those summonsed paid the R5 admission of guilt fine, W/O Marais said.

'From about two weeks after the summonses were issued, and in view of the legal position as it emerged, I discouraged dog owners from paying the fine and told them to come to court today.'

Mrs Bet van Wyk, 75, was the first accused to enter the dock today. She listened attentively while W/O Marais addressed the court. Smiles broke out in the crammed public section when W/O Botha ruled that the case had been withdrawn against 'Ouma Bet'. Thereafter, each individual accused was asked to stand as the magistrate withdrew his case.

The dog owners had filed into the court at 9 am sharp as the chimes of the NGK church bells rang through the crisp Karoo air.

Afterwards they gathered outside round Ouma Bet as she raised her arms in victory.

'Justice has been done,' Ouma Bet said.

Warm

Today	0012	1253
Tomorrow	0059	1324
WATER TEMPERATURES		
Muizenberg		
Sea	16	deg C
Pool	17	deg C
Newlands	18	deg C
TEMPERATURES (0900)		
Johannesburg	13	deg C
Kimberley	13	deg C
East London	16	deg C
Port Elizabeth	15	deg C
Upington	19	deg C
Bloemfontein	11	deg C
Windhoek	18	deg C
Pretoria	14	deg C
Cape Town	20,5	deg C
(Yesterday Apr 13 1400)		
Cape Town	17,4	deg C
(Today 0900)		
D F Malan climatological data for yesterday April 13 (the figure in brackets show the average for the month)		
Maximum temperature	21,2	deg C
(22,8)		
Minimum temperature	10,0	deg C
(11,3)		
Mean temperature	14,4	deg C
(16,5)		
Maximum humidity	93	percent
(97)		

will do no good. Britain has had unexpected' encouraging support from its EEC and Commonwealth partners over the crisis.

But it has achieved as much as it can at the world organisation by getting through a Security Council resolution condemning the Argentinian invasion.

It is unlikely that the Security Council will vote for tougher action to prise Argentinians off the islands before the British fleet gets there in about 10 days.

BOMBER SALUTE

LONDON. — A World War 2 Lancaster bomber flew in salute yesterday over the Thames riverside home of Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Harris on his 90th birthday. As head of RAF Bomber Command, 'Bomber' Harris argued for the saturation bombing strategy and ordered the 1000 bomber raids on German cities. — Sapa-AP

pute.

ARGUS 14/4/82 Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

the soldier to interfere with the girls.

The two men had then begun slapping Mr Cloudino Justino and had burnt him with a cigarette.

SWAPO

They called him a Swapo member and demanded to be shown men who they alleged were Swapo members.

Mr Justino eventually led the soldiers towards another camp about five kilometres away, but on the way they saw two coloured men.

The soldiers released Mr Justino and arrested the men. They were Mr Classen and Mr Sampson.

Mr Classen was forced to stand still while one of the soldiers forced a burning cigarette up his nose.



where
so many so often find what they want

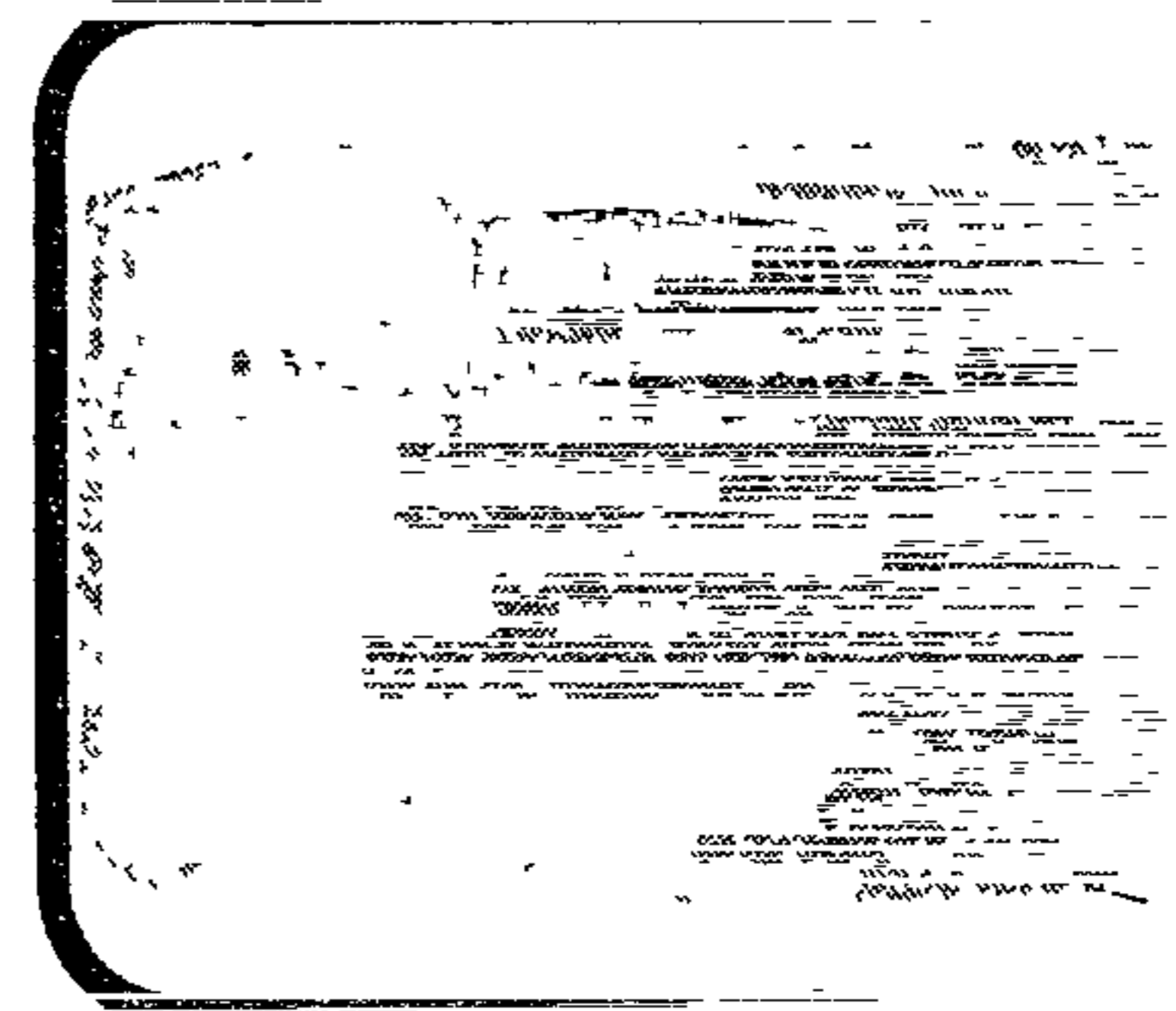
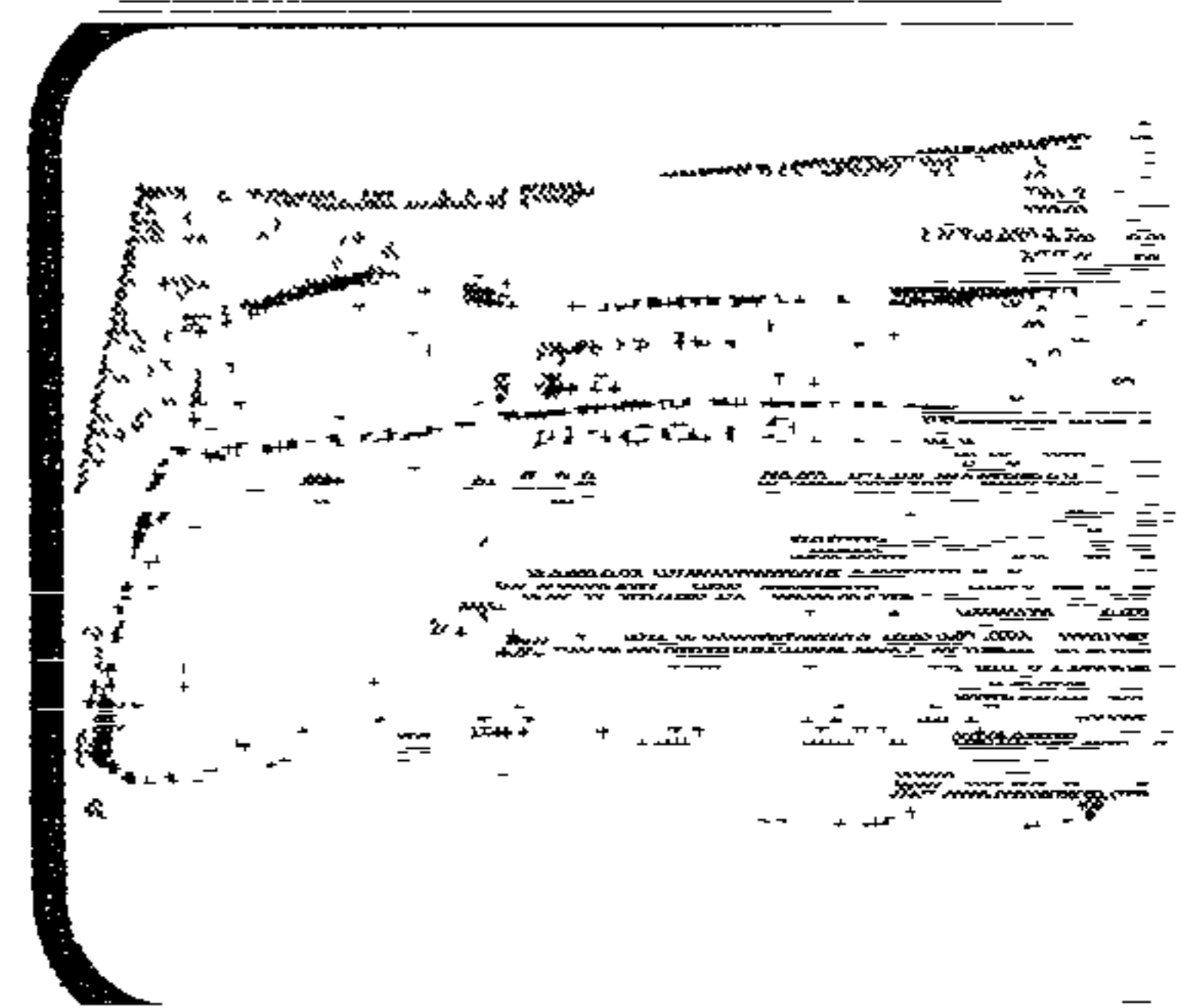
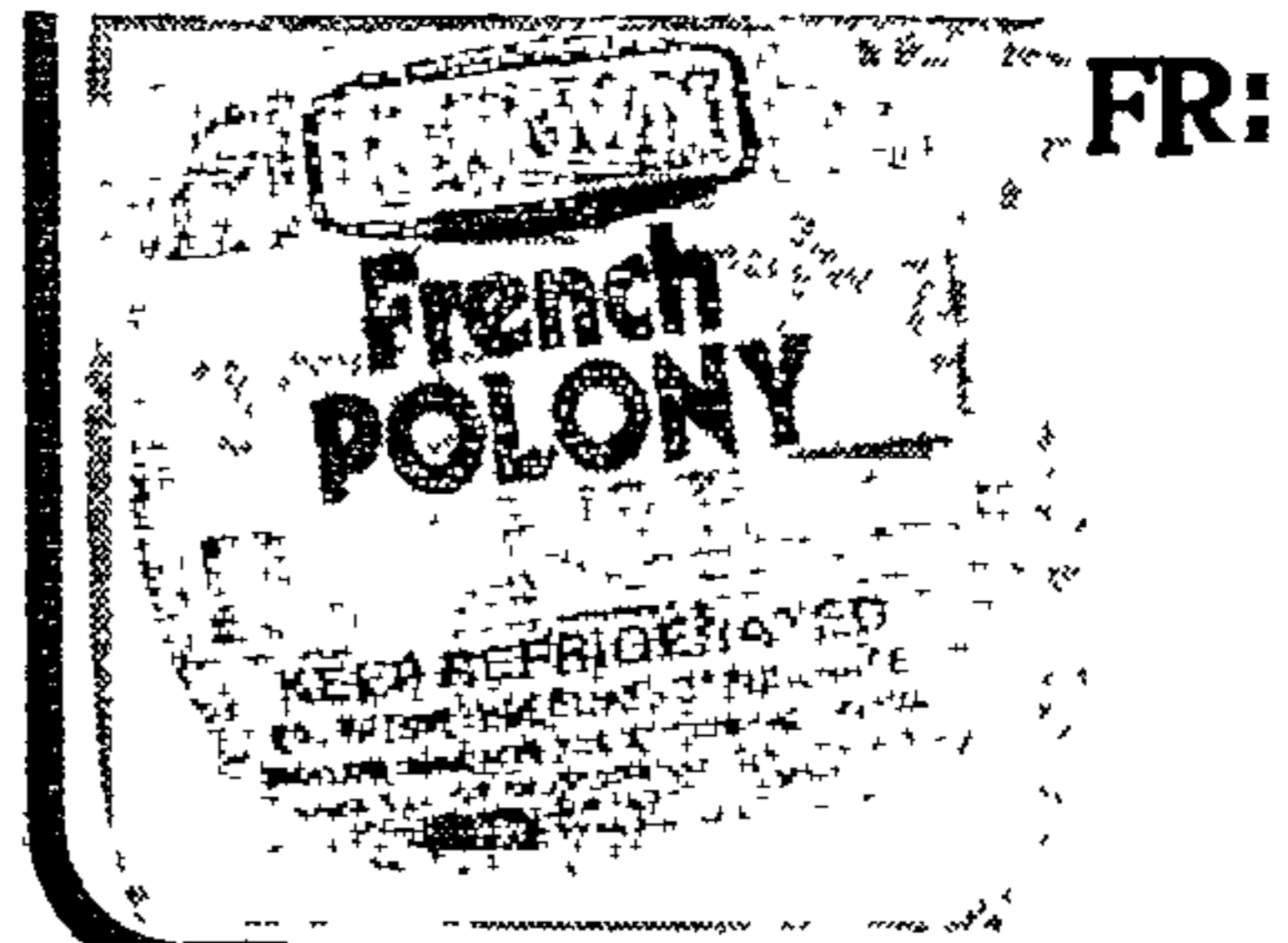
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Argus Correspondent

He has been assured by island would have been taken into account. Mr P W Botha that his appeal would be considered. They said it would be taken into account. Mr Botha explained that every death sentence was reviewed by the State President, acting on the advice of ministers. Botha, also by telegram, explained the South African procedure for constitutional Executive Council.

President Albert Rene's clemency plea. The Seychelles President has appealed, on humanitarian grounds, to the South African authorities not to carry out the sentence on three ANC members, Nemubiri Johnson Lujisi, Petrus Tsepo Mashigo and Naph-tali Manana, for their application brought by a British citizen for exemption from further Citizen Force training was refused by the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Argus Correspondent. — JOHANNESBURG. — The Rand Supreme Court

Argus Bureau
PORT ELIZABETH —
An application brought by a British citizen for exemption from further Citizen Force training was refused by the Supreme Court here yesterday.

appeal
refused



HOW — this passer-by, known only as Stuart, was kicked in the face while trying to get to St Theresa, which had to be sedated after hurting herself at the Rand Show. The horse, who was owned by Mrs Chris Olivier of Bryanston, died about 6.30pm.

SA soldiers murdered two workers

14/4/82 254 RPM

WINDHOEK — Two former national servicemen were found guilty in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday of murdering two men

Mr Smit said he had twice asked Diedericks to stop. In evidence, Diedericks said he believed the deceased were Swapo members.

Sentence will be passed today on Charles Diedericks, 22, of Johannesburg, and Hendrik Cloete, 19, of Port Elizabeth

The two men had failed to produce identification and were being escorted back to the Defence Force base

The court was told Diedericks and Cloete clubbed and kicked to death two construction workers, Mr Johannes Classen and Mr Johannes Sampson, near Ruacana in northern SWA on April 18, 1981

Diedericks said he saw Mr Sampson trying to break loose from Cloete. At the same time he felt Mr Classen pull away. He butted him with a rifle and booted him.

Mr Cloudino Justino said in evidence that five soldiers arrived at the construction site last year and went to a house Diedericks, the corporal in charge of the patrol, demanded sex with three girls in the house. This was refused.

"I cannot remember what happened after that," he said. "Somebody shouted 'leave him, leave him,' but the message did not penetrate."

The soldiers burnt Mr Justino with cigarettes and ordered him to take them to South African workers they had previously met.

In his evidence, Cloete said Mr Sampson had tried to escape, and he had acted in self-defence. He believed Mr Sampson was a member of Swapo.

On the way, the group met Mr Classen and Mr Sampson. Burning cigarettes were pushed up Mr Classen's nose while soldiers covered him with rifles, Mr Justino said.

Mr Justice Chris Mouton said in judgment both accused had made a poor impression and the court rejected their evidence. There could have been no talk of Mr Sampson and Mr Classen being Swapo members.

The two men were taken into the bush. Mr Justino heard terrifying screams.

As employees of the construction company, they had every right to be in the camp. As residents they could not have contravened a curfew.

He later led police to the spot. They discovered one body covered with branches and another in a stormwater pipe hidden by stones.

Defence counsel, Mr Robert Johnstone, argued in mitigation that the ages of the accused and circumstances in the war zone should serve as extenuating circumstances.

A member of the patrol, Mr Martin Smit of Durban, said in evidence the two men had contravened a curfew and had been arrested.

Counsel for the State, Mr Hans Heyman, said it could be argued that there had been mitigating factors in favour of Cloete, there were none that could make Diedericks' actions less abhorrent. — Sapa

The man held by Diedericks tried to pull away, but was struck with a length of wood and when he fell Diedericks began kicking him.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Benjamin Pogrand, Lin Menge and Peter Bunkell; newsbills by Mike Stent; headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd; cartoons by Dave Anderson and Dave Gaskill, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

'fringe' is to blame

is of an ox braai for use as pegs. Officials also noted that 53 people were injured on the premises and taken to Kruger's Paardekraal Hospital. However, previous statements that four people died during the running of the rally were incorrect. Captain Tieme Halgryn, public relations officer for the West Rand, said yesterday that the official death

dekraal Hospital undergoing treatment. At a Press conference yesterday, officials of the race-track said that bikers had caused about R1 250 damage. Mr Van Rensburg said he was disappointed with Press reports concerning the rally. It had got so bad, he said, that at one time he read that the area "should have been declared a disaster area" and that seven people had been

tamer than last year. Officials said there had been one "serious accident" at the rally. This was when a biker crashed through a set of gates on his cycle. Of the 53 injuries most were caused by motorcycles. One woman was stabbed in the head and two or three others also suffered stab wounds. Full beer cans used as weapons had also taken a

Bill on town councillors causes shock

By SEAN O'CONNOR and CHRIS FREIMOND. MUNICIPAL experts were stunned yesterday by news of a proposed Government move to bar town and city

charge of local government, Mr Hein Kruger, said he knew nothing about the Bill. Professor Willem Kleynhans, a Unisa political analyst, said he could see no rea-

(copy) 2574 ROOM 1574/82

Ex-soldiers jailed for SWA murders

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Two former National Servicemen were jailed for a total of 36 years yesterday by the Windhoek Supreme Court for killing two civilians near the Angolan border.

Mr Justice Mouton jailed Charles Diedericks, 22, of Twist Street, Johannesburg, for 20 years and Hendrik Cloete, 19, of Algoa Park, Port Elizabeth, for 16 years for the murder of two construction workers from SA on April 18 last year.

Sentencing Diedericks, Mr Justice Mouton said the community was outraged by the naked aggression shown when the two defenceless civilians were killed. And turning to Cloete, he said that although he was a young man he had committed an abhorrent crime which needed a stiff penalty.

"You were put under strict discipline to protect the local inhabitants and win their confidence. Now you have brought disgrace to the army in the eyes of the

local population."

Evidence was that a group of soldiers led by Corporal Diedericks cornered off a settlement of workers near Ruacana, raided a house nearby and demanded sex from the girls inside.

When the girls refused, the soldiers became aggressive and "searched for the enemy."

They burned Mr Justino with cigarettes and ordered him to take them to SA workers they had previously met.

On the way they met the two men who were later to be clubbed and kicked to death — Mr Johannes Classen and Mr Johannes Sampson.

Both were coloured and neither was carrying identity documents. The duo were taken into custody as suspects.

Mr Justino said burning cigarettes were pushed up Mr Classen's nose while soldiers covered him with rifles.

The two were then taken into the bush from where there were terrifying screams.

A member of the patrol, Mr Martin Smit, told the court the two construction workers had contravened the curfew

and had been arrested. The man held by Diedericks had tried to pull away, but was struck with a length of wood and when he fell Diedericks began kicking him. He twice asked Diedericks to stop.

The two bodies were concealed after the brutal assault. Mr Justino later led police to the murder spot.

Diedericks told the court while Mr Sampson was trying to break loose from Cloete, Mr Classen pulled away. He butted him with his rifle.

"I cannot remember what happened after that. Somebody shouted 'Leave him, leave him.' But the message did not penetrate," Diedericks said.

Cloete told the court Mr Sampson had tried to escape and he had acted in self-defence. He believed Mr Sampson was a member of Swapo.

Throughout the trial the two men kept smiling — even during judgment.

Diedericks had previous convictions for theft, crimen injuria, possession of dagga and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

Cloete, less demonstrative than his fellow accused, was a first offender.

CAPL Times 15/4/82 (231) (254)

Two jailed for SWA murders

From PETER KENNY WINDHOEK — Two former national servicemen who killed two civilians near the Angolan border were sentenced in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday to a total of 36 years in jail

Mr Justice Mouton sentenced Charles Diedericks, 22, of Twist Street, Johannesburg, to 20 years, and Hendrik Cloete, 19, of Algoa Park, Port Elizabeth, to 16 years for murdering two South African construction workers on April 18 last year near Ruacana

While sentencing Diedericks, the judge said the community was outraged by naked aggression shown when the two defenceless civilians were killed

Abhorrent crime

Turning to Cloete, Mr Justice Mouton said that although he was a young man he had committed an abhorrent crime which needed a stiff penalty

"You were put under strict discipline to protect the local inhabitants and win their confidence. Now you have brought disgrace to the army in the eyes of the local population"

Evidence was that a group of soldiers led by Corporal Diedericks raided a house near a settlement of workers and demanded sex from girls inside

When the girls refused they became aggressive and "searched for the enemy", and assaulted a witness, Mr Cloudino Justino

The soldiers burnt Mr Justino with cigarettes and ordered him to take them to South African

workers they had previously met

On the way the group met the two South African construction workers, Mr Johannes Classen and Mr Johannes Sampson, who were later clubbed and kicked to death

The court heard that Mr Sampson and Mr Classen had no identity documents on them and were taken into custody as suspects

Mr Justino said burning cigarettes were pushed up Mr Classen's nose while soldiers covered him with rifles

Screams

The two workers were taken into the bush where Mr Justino heard terrifying screams. A member of the patrol, Mr Martin Smit, said in evidence the two workers had contravened the curfew and had been arrested

The man held by Diedericks had tried to pull away, but was struck with a length of wood and when he fell Diedericks began kicking him

Mr Smit said he had twice asked Diedericks to stop. The two bodies were concealed after the assault

One was covered with branches while the other was placed in a sewerage pipe and covered with stones. The death gurgle of one of the men could be heard as the bodies were hidden

Kicked him

Diedericks told the court he saw Mr Sampson trying to break loose from Cloete. At the same time he felt Mr Classen pull away and butted him with the rifle and kicked him

"I cannot remember what happened after that. Somebody shouted 'leave

him, leave him'. But the message did not penetrate," Diedericks said.

Cloete said Mr Sampson had tried to escape and he had acted in self-defence. Mr Sampson was, he believed, a member of Swapo

Death sentence

The State prosecutor, Mr Hans Heyman, said the abhorrence of the crime justified the death sentence for Diedericks. The two dead men had given no reason for the accused to kill them

Diedericks had continuously assaulted his victim even to a point that some of his colleagues intervened

Mr Heyman said Diedericks had intended to kill his victim and had covered his body while the man was still gasping for breath

In his judgment Mr Justice Mouton had said both accused had made poor impressions and the court rejected their evidence. There could have been no talk of Mr Sampson and Mr Classen being Swapo members

Every right

They had, as employees of the construction company, every right to be in the camp. They could not have contravened a curfew as residents

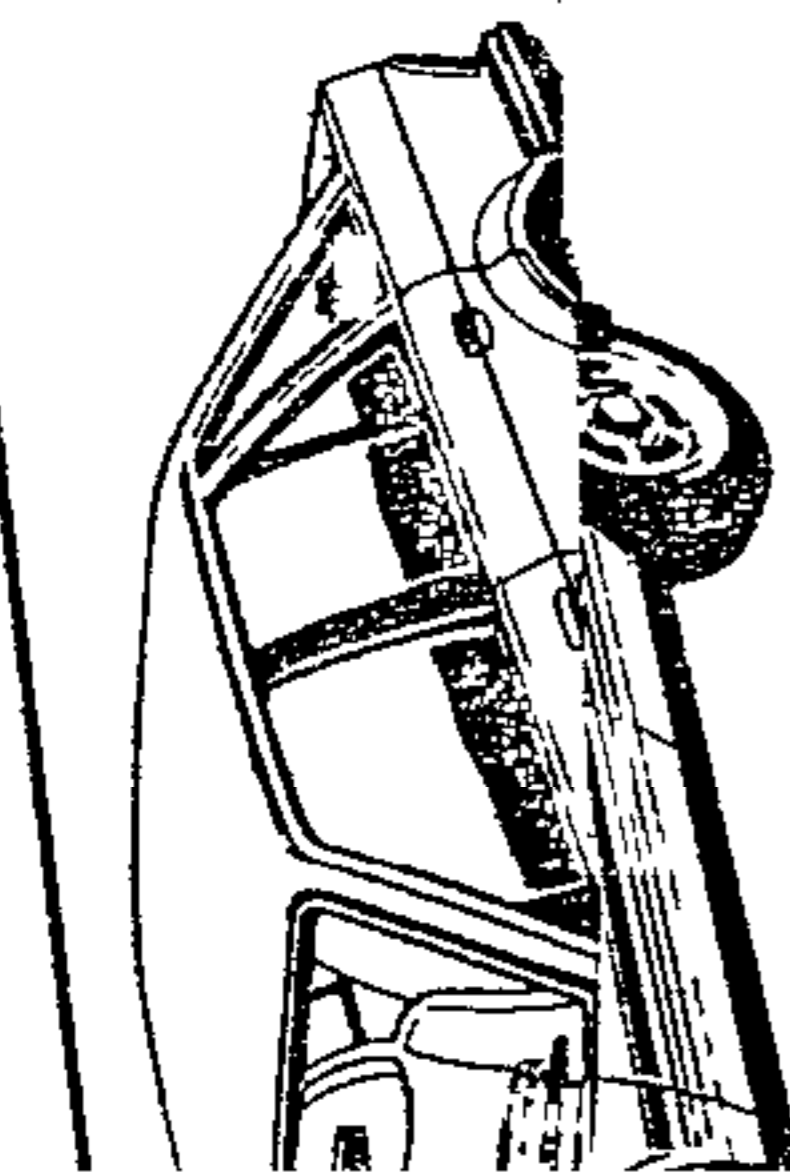
Throughout the trial the accused smiled, even during judgment. During sentence they smirked. Diedericks had previous convictions including theft of petrol and a battery, criminal injuria, possession of dagga and assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm

Cloete was a first offender

Soldiers for trial Over armed escape

254
Mercury
15/4/82

TEL: 720871



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Pinetown**

If anyone can make a plan we can!
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Court Reporter
TWO national servicemen, Mr Kenneth Vincent Moscos, 19, and Mr Peter Biddlecombe, 18, are due to appear in the Durban Regional Court today in connection with allegations that they assisted another national serviceman, now in detention at Natal Command, to escape after pointing pistols at the guard room commander.
It is alleged the two men entered the premises of

Natal Command and interfered with a member of the Defence Force in the course of his duties by pointing firearms at him and ordering him to open the doors of the detention barracks, enabling a prisoner to escape.
It is also alleged that they had stolen two pistols, the property of the South African Defence Force, that they had possession of the pistols unlawfully, and that they had ammunition for the

pistols illegally.
Both men, who are being held in custody, appeared before Mr X Odendaal yesterday in connection with the allegations.
A third national serviceman, Petrus Johannes Loubser, appeared with Mr Biddlecombe and Mr Moscos on seven allegations of stealing two pistols, possession of pistols illegally, possession of ammunition illegally, stealing a car, pointing a

firearm at a corporal in charge of the guardroom at Natal Command, inducing a prisoner to escape and interfering with a member of the Defence Force in the course of his duties.
A separation of trials was ordered by the Magistrate after Loubser, 19, pleaded guilty to stealing the pistol.
Loubser, a motor mechanic, was fined R300 (or six months) for illegally possessing a firearm and

ammunition which he had stolen from the SADF last month.
Mr Odendaal also sentenced him to six months' imprisonment — suspended for five years — for the theft of the firearm.
He took into account that he was a first offender and had pleaded guilty.

But, he said, he had to impose a sentence which would act as a deterrent to like-minded persons

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Changes made for over seas doctors

Mercury Reporter
COMPREHENSIVE changes to the basis of registration for overseas medical and dental practitioners were among the many issues which were resolved at the second session of the 129th ordinary meeting of the South African Medical and Dental Council which began on Tuesday.
Since one in five of South Africa's doctors qualified through overseas universities, the president of the Council, Prof F G Geldenhuys

'Tragic' if Kwazulu decides to quit committee

Political Reporter
MR MORRIS Fynn, the coloured representative on the Natal Consultative Committee, yesterday questioned the value of holding further meetings if Kwazulu withdrew from the multiracial body.
'It would be tragic if Kwazulu withdrew because problems affecting all races are discussed and solutions are put forward jointly at the meetings'.
Mr Yunus Moolla and Mr Les van Wyk, who serve on the committee in their capacities as president and vice presi-

Move on Villa sculpture

Municipal Reporter
DURBAN'S art gallery advisory committee has chosen Edouard Villa's *Standing Form* for the city — and the director of the art gallery, Dr P Clancey, is back in the hot seat.
He can either sign the order form or go back to the City Council for its opinion.
Last night Dr Clancey was not saying what he would do. He said 'I was writing a letter to'

Soldier to face fraud charge over call-up papers

ARGUS 15/4/82 (M) (254) (257)

Argus Africa News Service

VICTORIA (Seychelles). — A permanent member of the South African Defence Force is to be charged with issuing call-up papers to mercenaries involved in the Seychelles coup attempt.

This emerges in the report of the United Nations commission into the coup.

The report quotes an interview with General P van der Westhuizen, head

of military intelligence, in which he said that a non-commissioned officer of the SADF 'fraudulently issued a call-up in the reserve force'.

According to the report, the matter would be handed over to the civilian 'judiciary authorities, because the people concerned were not in service at the time'.

The UN commission's report of the meeting confirms allegations in The Argus that a number

of the mercenaries had signed call-up papers issued by the adjutant officer of an SADF unit without authorisation.

As a result of The Argus report the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, confirmed that an army board of inquiry had investigated such allegations, but refused to tell Parliament what the result of the investigation was on the grounds that it contravened the sub-judice ruling.

However, it now appears that General van der Westhuizen freely gave this information to the UN commission at a time when his Minister declined to give it to Parliament.

On the supply of arms, General van der Westhuizen said he could say nothing because 'it is the responsibility of the internal security police'.

However, there could have been a flow of arms in Southern Africa because of military activity

in the area in the past 10 to 15 years.

The Argus has established through three sources, two of them operating in South African intelligence that the 80 Rumanian AK-47 rifles used by the mercenaries in last November's abortive coup came from sources in South Africa — a Government source as indicated by professed national intelligence agent Martin Dolinchek in his original testimony to the commission.

Findings soon on sinking of Kruger

ARGUS
15/4/82
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Defence Reporter

THE results of the board of inquiry into the loss of the SA Navy frigate SAS President Kruger, which sank after a collision with the tanker SAS Tafelberg on February 18, are expected 'within days.'

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is likely to use next week's debate on the Defence vote in the Assembly to announce the findings of the board, which is headed by the Navy's Inspector-General, Rear-Admiral Jaap Weideman.

Or the Navy may make known its findings at a Press conference for military correspondents either in Simon's Town or Pretoria.

REVISION

The board's findings could have a profound effect on the careers of at least two senior naval officers and may well lead to a revision of training and operational procedures if negligence is found.

● The final moments of President Kruger were filmed by a crew member

of one of the other vessels taking part in the fatal manoeuvre.

The crew member, on secondment to the frigate SAS President Pretorius from the SA Medical Services, shot a roll of film in pitch darkness 78 miles south-west of Cape Point soon after the frigate and Tafelberg collided.

However, only one frame recorded the last moments of the frigate before it slid to its final resting place 3 000 m down in the Atlantic.

ON SIDE

It shows the 2 200 ton vessel in hazy outline lying on its side with the stern already starting to slip underwater.

Only four copies exist of the photograph, taken in the light available from spotlights on the search vessels.

A Navy spokesman confirmed today that the SAN at one stage considered releasing and publishing the photograph, but after consulting the families of the 16 men who died in the accident decided against this.

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254

US status will free Kriek from call-up

PRETORIA — If tennis ace Johan Kriek became an American citizen, he would no longer be liable for military service when he visited South Africa, a defence force spokesman indicated yesterday

"In terms of the Defence Act, only white South African males who are medically fit are liable for military service," he said

Tennis impresario, Mr Keith Brebnor, welcomed the statement by the defence force and said Kriek would be invited to take part in the Standard Bank Cup Tournament in August

Kriek is to become an American citizen this week

According to Mr Brebnor, Kriek was called up for military service "two or three years ago" but

did not report

Kriek last played in South Africa in 1978

Mr Brebnor said he was not sure whether Kriek would retain South African citizenship

A spokesman for the Department of Interior in Pretoria said any individual was entitled to relinquish his or her South African citizenship — DDC

16/1/82
2 The Cape Times, F

Lloyd maintains silence

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — Major-General Charles Lloyd, military chief in SWA/Namibia, yesterday refused to comment on a report quoting him as strongly denying having prior knowledge of an attempted coup in the Seychelles

But he confirmed that he had been interviewed by the Natal Witness

In the report he was quoted as saying he was approached by Mr Martin Dolinchek, who wanted him to listen to a story Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare wanted to tell him

Full report

According to reports from the Seychelles Mr Dolinchek is reported to have told officials investigating the attempted coup that he had written a full report on the Seychelles invasion plan and that General Lloyd had received a copy

Admitting he granted an interview to the Natal Witness, General Lloyd said it had taken place before Monday's report from the Seychelles

Wednesday

But the Natal Witness said it had interviewed General Lloyd telephonically on Wednesday — two days after the report from the Seychelles appeared

According to the Witness report General Lloyd said on Wednesday that Mr Dolinchek — who now faces a high treason trial in the Seychelles — had approached him when he was still OC Natal Command

"He wanted me to meet Colonel Mike Hoare to listen to a story he had to tell — I told him I didn't want to have anything to do with Mr Hoare's affairs"

According to the report he denied allegations that he had been given a full report on the Seychelles invasion plan

AS I have listened to Government speakers it has become clear that they have little understanding of how revolutionary warfare can be successfully overcome.

The threat we are facing in South Africa is not unique. It has been faced by others. Some were successful in combatting it and others failed

Indeed, the period after the Second World War has been characterised by a high incidence of military unrest, particularly in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

I am not saying that one does not need strong military action to counteract revolutionary warfare. But if you look at the successes and failures of others in combatting revolution then you realise that something else is needed apart from military activity

Indeed, there is a danger that so much emphasis can be placed on the military aspects of the problem that the other aspects of the problem are ignored.

One saw this, for example, in South Vietnam. In 1961 the United States had 1 000 military advisers in South Vietnam. By October 1965 this presence had grown to 150 000 men. Less than 9 months later this force had grown to 275 000 Americans, 25 000 South Koreans and 4 000 Australians. In less than a year it had doubled.

Despite overwhelming superiority in the air and an attempt to bomb the enemy into submission one of the greatest military powers the world has ever seen could not defeat a small country in a revolutionary war

One of the reasons it failed was that it relied essentially on military power to win the war

Experts tell us that in revolutionary warfare 20% is military and 80% political, social, economic and psychological. Obviously, if you concentrate most of your activities on one fifth of the problem, you should not be surprised if you end up winning the battles but losing the war

If one looks at those countries that have successfully overcome the threat of revolu-

How to win the battle and lose a war

254

16/4/82



The Government's controversial plan for a mass mobilisation of the country's white men has led to a protracted parliamentary debate on the subject. Opposition speakers have argued that there cannot be a military solution to a largely political problem. Here is an edited version of a speech made in the House of Assembly by Mr BRIAN GOODALL, Progressive Federal Party MP for Edenvale.

tionary warfare one notices that they were successful because they tackled the underlying problems facing their society

Sir Gerald Templar, the High Commissioner in Malaya from 1951 to 1954, said. "We are fighting not only on the military front, but on the political, social, and economic fronts as well."

In Malaya, the Communist Party drew its support essentially from the Chinese group. This is not surprising if one considers that in Malaya a Malayan citizen was anybody belonging to the Malayan race who followed Islam. A Chinese had either to have both parents born in Malaya or reside there for 15 years before qualifying for citizenship

Consequently, only one out of seven Chinese residents in Malaya were citizens of Malaya. It was only when the citizenship question was solved, and when Chinese were given,

for the first time, a title to land, that the British in Malaya were able to break down the support of the communists among the Chinese.

The critical aspect of the type of war we are facing is the battle that is taking place between the government of the day and the revolutionaries for the allegiance of those sectors of our population that feel estranged from the existing political system. There is no doubt that in South Africa a large sector of the population feel estranged from the Government.

We know the communists exploit injustices that exist in society. It was Mao Tse Tung who said that revolutionary warfare can only succeed if it has a political objective which is compatible with that of the population. Indeed, he said that if guerrilla warfare is without a political objective, it must fail, but if it maintains a political objective which is incom-

patible with the political objectives of the people, failing to receive their support, then this too must fail.

Then he made the critical observation that once the guerrilla movement is deprived of these masses, or fails to enlist their participation and co-operation, its survival and development is not possible. In other words, where there are legitimate grievances which can be exploited by one's opponents, one must take steps to eliminate those grievances.

This government sees any opposition to its policies as part of a total onslaught. It refuses to recognise, at its peril, that there are legitimate grievances which large segments of the South African population have against the existing order.

If the status quo breeds discontent, then it must be altered. There is no doubt that the existing order in South Africa breeds discontent.

In Malaya and the Philippines, land played an important part in solving the threat of revolutionary warfare. In South Africa, if we were to give urban blacks freehold title to land, would we not defuse the problem? There is, as in most things in life, a trade-off. You cannot have more and better public services while paying less tax.

In combatting revolutionary warfare, we face a similar problem. We can build up a strong military force. Indeed, we will have to do so, but how strong must it be? Because, obviously, resources that are used in one area are going to have to be taken for other areas.

If we rely too heavily on armed might, we will be taking away resources that are needed to create the economic wealth that is essential to bring about social changes in South Africa.

If we do not have economic growth, then, I fear, we will not have the time in which to bring about political reform. Without political reform, we will find ourselves in an escalating military conflict to which we will be committing more and more resources. We will only be concentrating on one fifth of the problem, and ignoring the remaining four fifths.

It is the total problem which requires our attention. That is why this Bill should go to a select committee before second reading. Moreover, it should go to a select committee which will be conscious not only of the military aspects of the problem, but also of the total problem.

Because if we do not look at the total problem we are in trouble. If we do not realise that military activity must go hand in hand with finding a solution to the political, social and economic problems facing us, and particularly, the position of the urban black in our society, then we are doomed to failure.

We must learn the lesson of history, for those who will not learn from history, are condemned to repeat it.

definitely a false trail, the way "explain" almost anything - a new theories for the special occasions.

2 freed army pal, court told

754
D. Dispatch
E 11/4/82

DURBAN — Two young men charged with car theft and rescuing a friend from the Natal Command detention barracks after holding up a guard at pistol point, were influenced by drugs, liquor, and a woman's tears, a regional court magistrate heard here yesterday.

A South African national serviceman, Mr Kenneth Vincent Moscos, 19, and a Zimbabwean, Mr Peter Biddlecombe 18, made these statements before Mr H W Weitz

They are charged with stealing two pistols belonging to a Mr Petrus Laubscher during March and the illegal possession of the pistols and ammunition

They are also charged with stealing a car belonging to Mr M. Vermaak of Pinetown on March 20.

The state alleges that in the early hours of the next day they pointed the pistols at Corporal Bruce Celliers of the Natal Command. It is also alleged they obstructed Corporal Celliers in the execution of

his duty by pointing the pistols at him and ordering him to unlock the cell doors to enable Mr Petrus Laubscher to escape

They are alleged to have incited Mr Laubscher, a prisoner, to escape

Pleas of not guilty on all counts were recorded when they said they had acted under the influence of liquor and drugs.

Mr Moscos and Mr Biddlecombe told the court they met for the first time on March 18. They smoked dagga together and spent the night at Mr Moscos' room

The next day they smoked dagga then went to the room of Mr Petrus Laubscher, a friend of Mr Moscos, to get more dagga

When Mr Moscos looked in Mr Laubscher's dagga hiding place, he found the pistols. They took the pistols and left

Later they were with Mr Moscos' girlfriend and the girlfriend of Mr Laubscher, smoking dagga, drinking and taking tablets while listening to music

Mr Laubscher's girlfriend began crying because of one of the songs. Influenced by the liquor and drugs they boasted that they would free Mr Laubscher from the detention barracks where he was in custody

They took a car, which Mr Moscos started by joining the ignition wires, and drove to Natal Command

There, they jumped over a gate and went to the detention barracks

A corporal was the only guard and he was fast asleep. They woke him and pointed a pistol at him

He opened the cell door. They then left with Mr Laubscher and returned to Pinetown, where the car was abandoned and they split up

Mr Biddlecombe said there was no need to point the pistols at the guard. They could have taken the keys while he slept

They used the pistols as an act of bravado, being "heroes" and "big boys"

Both men were remanded to May 14 —SAPA

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Soldier shot dead while training

A young national serviceman was shot dead this week during a training exercise in loading ammunition at a military base near Kakamas

Private Eugene James Ashford (18) died instantly when he was hit in the back of the neck by a bullet from an R-4 rifle on Tuesday

Police headquarters in Pretoria announced today that Private Ashford and another soldier were being instructed in the loading of R-4 bullets into magazines

An inquest docket had been opened by police, and a board of inquiry is to be established by the South African Defence Force

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**Soldier
stole
two
pistols**

254
Mercury
16/4/82

Court Reporter

A 19-YEAR-OLD national serviceman, Grant Thomas Densham, was jailed for six months — suspended for five years — by Mr X Odendaal in the Durban Regional Court this week for stealing two .22 pistols, the property of the South African Defence Force.

He was also fined R300 (or six months) for possessing the pistols illegally.

Passing sentence, Mr Odendaal said he was concerned about the fact that several servicemen had been involved in similar cases recently.

16/4/03 (754)
Heranuy

Councillor objects to Smith Street 'chicken run'

Municipal Reporter
NATAL Command intends building a three-to four-metre high wire security fence across the frontage of the old police station in Smith Street — and Councillor Donald Smith, chairman of Durban's Environmental Committee, says it would be the height of bad civic manners to do so.

'You can't have a chicken run in the middle of Smith Street. The fence should be properly designed and could be of wrought iron like the one fronting Buck-

ingham Palace,' he said.

Natal Command has taken over the whole police complex which includes the old police station — a building of architectural and historical interest. Colonel Errol Kristal, officer commanding Group Ten of Natal Command said the whole complex had to be fenced for security reasons.

A precast concrete fence with wire topping would be erected between the buildings in Masonic Grove and the fence across the front-

age would probably be diamond mesh.

He said 'This is a military headquarters and as such is a prime target for terrorist activities. We have already had the SADF recruitment office bombed. I have to protect the personnel who work there and the buildings.

'As a citizen of Durban I am also sorry about the fence and in fact approached Mr Smith to see if the Council could assist with the cost of something better but this

was turned down. I had also suggested painting false shop fronts on the concrete wall to try to make the street more attractive but I was warned that the paintwork could deteriorate and look scruffy.'

Col Kristal said he had opted for the wire fence across the frontage as this would still enable the public to see the garden in front of the building, which was being upgraded. Every effort would be made to make the fence less obtrusive.

before Parliament by Defence Minister Magnus Malan

Much of the document is devoted to justifying the SADF's manpower demands as spelt out in the proposed new call-up system. However, it also analyses the nature of the military threat, as the SADF sees it, plus areas of SA weakness and strength.

It also clearly indicates that the Defence Force is going to make greater financial demands on the country when the economy improves, and is also going to play an increasingly important role in all aspects of SA life.

Background briefings

Some of the information has surfaced before in the form of background briefings to military correspondents. It is nice to find the SADF putting its name to hard fact for a change.

In a preface to the White Paper, Malan sounds what amounts to a call to arms. He says that the sophisticated armaments "pouring into" neighbouring states mean that "serious consideration should now be given to the possibility of conventional warfare".

Among the facts to be culled from the White Paper are the following:

□ Cuban surrogate forces in southern Africa are "being increasingly supplemented by East Germans".

□ The SADF is dubious about the chances of a settlement in SWA/Namibia. It sees "Soviet intentions" to tie down SA forces in SWA/Namibia while giving increased support to insurgency in SA itself.

□ Air defence systems are being improved in Angola and Mozambique while Soviet and East German personnel are becoming increasingly involved in direct support of the armed forces of those countries and in training Swapo and ANC forces.

□ Base facilities for the ANC are being established "in certain neighbouring countries".

□ The SADF is "becoming increasingly involved in assisting other security forces and civilian organisations". It was particularly involved in helping the police, and in a two-year period had carried out 22 "cordon" operations, 10 sweep and search operations, and had manned 633 road blocks.

□ The SADF wants the independent homelands (and presumably other states) to be drawn into a "southern Africa military treaty organisation against a common enemy."

□ Although the army is not yet extensively involved in anti-terrorist operations in SA itself, preparations for counter-insurgency are continuing and troops have been de-

range guided missiles, mini-computers, mine detectors, mine detonators, mine resistant vehicles, operational vehicles, armoured vehicles, tactical telecommunications equipment, anti-personnel mines, anti-vehicle mines, programmed ground mines and arms and ammunition.

DEFENCE FM 16/4/82

Facts on record

Culling reliable information about defence matters in SA is often a matter of guesswork. It is, therefore, a pleasure to find there is much of value in the White Paper on Defence and Armaments Supply, placed



Defence Minister Malan ... greater demands, bigger role

ployed on a full-time basis in some border regions of Northern Transvaal and Natal.

□ The conversion of the army's motorised brigades into "semi-mechanised brigades" is almost complete.

□ The life span of the Shackleton long-range maritime reconnaissance aircraft is almost over and "this capability will have to be supplemented soon". No indication is given of how the Shackletons could be replaced in the face of the arms embargo.

□ A start has been made in modernising the static air defence radars while expansion and modernisation of the mobile radar system is progressing according to plan. Expansion of air base facilities in the Northern Transvaal is also being planned.

□ During the last two years the navy has not been able to make the same progress as in the past in underwater warfare "owing to lack of modern technology and maritime patrol aircraft".

□ Although black members of the defence force are generally divided into "regional units" (presumably ethnically based) a "multi-national group unit" is to be formed. No information was given on the size or nature of the unit.

□ More funds are needed for armaments research and development. At present 2% of the defence budget is spent on R & D.

□ The SADF has had to draw on the Special Defence Account (intended for arms purchases) to pay for "unforeseen operations" that had not been budgeted for. As a result this fund was being exhausted and had to be replenished.

□ When the economy improves the allocation of funds to the SADF "will have to be increased if its required defence potential is to be maintained".

□ Armscor and some private firms had installed reserve capacity to cope with "possible" increased demand for armaments.

□ Efforts to export arms had achieved "satisfactory results".

□ SA had achieved self-sufficiency in the manufacture of artillery guns and rockets, artillery fire-control equipment, short-

- (6) whether any amounts have been paid to the South African Defence Force or the South African Defence Force Fund by (a) two companies the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply and (b) any of the other companies or persons concerned, if so, (i) what amounts, (ii) when and (iii) to what purposes have such amounts been put,
- (7) whether any amounts are still owing to the above companies, if so, what amounts in each case,
- (8) whether any Defence Force personnel signed their names to letters written in connection with the soliciting of advertisements, if so, in what terms were such letters written,
- (9) whether any action has been taken against any persons in the South African Defence Force arising out of any of the above matters, if so, (a) what action and (b) against whom?

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

- (1) (a) No
- (b) Yes, a contract was concluded with one company only
- (i) Yes, for the supply of video tapes only
- (ii) No
- (2) (a) The terms and conditions involve only the company concerned and the S A Defence Force Fund. The basis of the contract is as follows: the company provides the S A Defence Force Fund with free programming on video tapes belonging to the Fund, unit costs are covered by advertisements inserted in the tapes and a percentage of the income is donated to the S A Defence Force Fund

- (b) Armed Forces Television (Pty) Ltd
- (c) Five years
- (d) December 1980
- (3) No
- (4) A Committee of Officers not involved with the S A Defence Force Fund investigated two companies which were recommended as being capable of rendering a video service to the S A Defence Force Fund. The Committee made a recommendation which was accepted by the Fund

- (5) Yes
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (6) (a) No
- (b) Yes, by one company only to the S A Defence Force Fund in terms of the contract
- (i) R123 000
- (ii) During the first year of the contract
- (iii) Monies are used to provide recreational equipment in operational and other areas and financial aid to dependants of national servicemen

- (7) The contract does not provide for the payment of any amounts to the company by the S A Defence Force Fund
- (8) Regular correspondence is conducted between the S A Defence Force Fund and the company, this includes letters acknowledging receipt of monies in terms of the contract, expressing appreciation for services rendered and informing the company of the S A Defence Force Fund's rôle with respect to the management of the scheme
- (9) No

(254) House and Col 614-616
contracts for supply of films/videos
tapes/television channel

16/4/82

*6 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether any arrangements or contracts have been concluded by the (a) South African Defence Force and (b) South African Defence Force Fund with any persons or companies for (i) the supply or showing of films and video tapes and (ii) a television channel to be viewed by members of the South African Defence Force if so
- (2) (a) what were the terms and conditions of such arrangements or contracts (b) with whom were they concluded (c) what was their currency and (d) when was performance due to commence,
- (3) whether any such arrangements or contracts have been cancelled, if so, when
- (4) whether enquiries were made about the persons or companies concerned before the conclusion of the arrangements or contracts, if not, why not if so with what results,
- (5) whether the persons or companies concerned have met their obligations in terms of the arrangements or contracts if not (a) in what respects and (b) why did they fail to do so

Inspection of books of company

*7 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the South African Defence Force or the South African Defence Force Fund has caused any person to inspect the books of a company the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply if not, why not, if so, (a) for what purpose and (b) with what result?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No The books of the company are audited by a firm of auditors and audited statements for the period ending 31 March 1982 will be submitted to the S A Defence Force Fund. If necessary, queries will be put directly to the auditors.

Supply of material to companies

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

Whether the South African Defence Force has supplied any material to two companies the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, (a) what materials were supplied and (b) for what consideration?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

No

For written reply

Defence Force: discrimination

304 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any steps were taken in 1981 to eliminate discrimination in respect of (a) pay and (b) allowances in the South African Defence Force if not why not if so what steps?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes

(a) *Coloureds and Asians* Parity of salaries has been brought about in the Officer Ranks from Lieutenant upwards and in the Other Ranks from Sergeant upwards. The salary gap in respect of Candidate Officers and Second Lieutenants has been narrowed down from four notches to three and those of Lance Corporals and Corporals from three notches to two. In respect of Privates the salary gap has not been narrowed down because such adjustments are being done in laid down phases as explained by the Prime Minister in the House of Assembly on 7th February 1979 (Hansard No. 1 for the period 2 to 9 February 1979 column 234)

Blacks Parity of salary has been brought about for chaplains. A comparison of salary ratios before 1979 cannot be made on a notch basis because the key scales differed. During 1981 the salary gap was narrowed down from the ratio applicable before 1979 to a two notch difference in the case of Majors and Warrant Officers Class 1 and to a four notch difference in the case of Captains, Lieutenants, Warrant Officers Class 2, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants. For the salaries of Second Lieutenants, Candidate Officers, Corporals, Lance Corporals and Privates the same salary ratios have been maintained for the reason as explained above with regard to Coloureds and Asians.

(b) With effect from 1 April 1981 fourteen different types of allowances have been rationalized to six, with adjustments that in general reflected a better ratio between the allowances for the different categories of persons where parity did not exist at the time.

Defence Force: cost per day of certain members

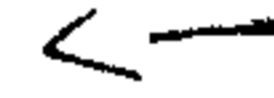
386 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

These figures only represent pay, certain allowances and gratuities and do not include certain fixed overheads e.g. duty bus facilities, rations, the State's contribution to pension benefits, medical benefits, for dependants, military accommodation, etc. which are difficult to calculate on an individual basis.

- (3) (a) R7,96
- (b) R472 176

- (v) Investigation into the possible revision of sections 10 and 11 of the Trade Practices Act, 1976 (Act 76 of 1976) concerning the issuing of trade coupons
- (vi) Re-grooving of motor car tyres
- (vii) Misleading advertisements by auctioneers
- (iv) Revision of regulations concerning lay-by transactions which are at present promulgated in terms of the Price Control Act 1961 (Act 25 of 1961)
- (iii) Standard sales contracts and guarantees
- (iv) Revision of regulations concerning lay-by transactions which are at present promulgated in terms of the Price Control Act 1961 (Act 25 of 1961)
- (v) Investigation into the possible revision of sections 10 and 11 of the Trade Practices Act, 1976 (Act 76 of 1976) concerning the issuing of trade coupons
- (vi) Re-grooving of motor car tyres
- (vii) Misleading advertisements by auctioneers

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- (2) (a) R4,51
- (b) R4,51
- (c) R4,82

- (1) (a) R10,34
- (ii) R10,03
- (iii) R27,32
- (b) (i) No such members
- (ii) R5,03
- (iii) R14,85
- (c) (i) R7,15
- (ii) R7,15
- (iii) R16,96
- (d) (i) R7,15
- (ii) R7,15
- (iii) R16,96

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) What is the average cost per day to the South African Defence Force of (a) a White, (b) a Black, (c) a Coloured and (d) an Indian member of the (i) Citizen Force, (ii) Commandos and (iii) Permanent Force,
- (2) What is the average cost per day to the South African Defence Force of (a) a Coloured, (b) an Indian and (c) a female member of the volunteer services;
- (3) What is the average cost per day to the South African Defence Force of (a) a national serviceman performing his initial period of service and (b) national servicemen in general performing their initial periods of service?

TWO MORE

254 C Times 17/4/82

by Swapo Crossings

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Swapo insurgents on a mission to infiltrate traditionally white farm areas in SWA/Namibia have entered Tsumeb district, near Grootfontein, in two more places.

From page 1
forces — the army air force police and local area command — were involved in the operation. Farmers in the area were on full alert and some appeared worried about the concerted push of the insurgents (one farm Mr Mike Koch in the East) and said: "They seem to be at business — the time has arrived."
Although no proof of another group of insurgents infiltrating south of Kaokaland in the Kamanjab region had been found, there was a possibility they might be there. A group of eight insurgents shot by police last Saturday were involved in a contact north of the red line. Brigadier Klopfer said in this weeks operation south of the red line, two Swapo insurgents had been killed up to last night.

Cape Times

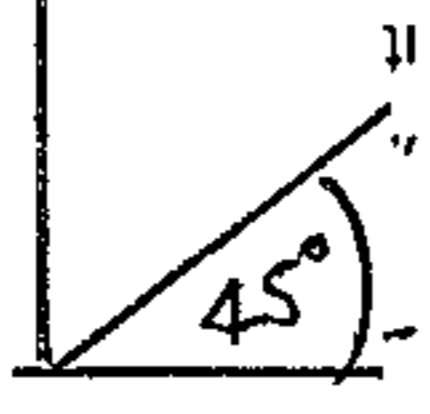
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Command, part of the Citizen Force. The South African troops killed were Corporal Maarten Jacobus van Jaarsveld of Colenso, Rifleman Barend Jacobus Wolfaardt of Lansdowne and Rifleman Marius Peterson of Bellville (Cape). The Chief of Staff, Forces Deployment of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Jan Klopfer, said three groups of Swapo insurgents were trying to cross into the former white farming area south of the red line and south of the Mangetti area. The latest group of

The SWA Territory guerrillas to infiltrate are believed to be part of an elite squad from Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia. Although they were just "normal terrorists", the brigadier said they appeared to be better equipped and trained than other insurgents who had crossed the red line. Meanwhile, security forces were engaged in a massive hunt and follow-up operation after the killing of six security force members in one of Swapo's biggest-ever thrusts into the former white farming area near Tsumeb. The six members of the security force, three of whom were members of the Etosha Area Command and three who were South African soldiers, were killed when Swapo insurgents fired an RPG-7 rocket into their Ratel troop-carrier on Thursday. The men killed were Second-Lieutenant B R van der Westhuizen, his son-in-law, Rifleman J H Potgieter, and Rifleman Jan Kauswab — all members of the Etosha Area Command, part of the Citizen Force.

100 cross line

The troops were engaged in a search for the armed Swapo guerrillas who crossed the "red line" area. The men killed were van der Westhuizen, his son-in-law, Rifleman J H Potgieter, and Rifleman Jan Kauswab — all members of the Etosha Area Command, part of the Citizen Force. The South African troops killed were Corporal Maarten Jacobus van Jaarsveld of Colenso, Rifleman Barend Jacobus Wolfaardt of Lansdowne and Rifleman Marius Peterson of Bellville (Cape). The Chief of Staff, Forces Deployment of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Jan Klopfer, said three groups of Swapo insurgents were trying to cross into the former white farming area south of the red line and south of the Mangetti area. The latest group of



This is the nature of the

Concurrence

A To page 2

Soldier feared he would

Staff Reporter

ONE OF the two Cape Town-born national servicemen killed in action in S.W.A./Namibia on Thursday, Rifleman Barend Jacobus Wolfaardt had told his family he felt he would never see them again.

He and Rifleman Marius Peterson, of Bellville, died after a clash with terrorists both were 19.

The grief-stricken family of Barend "Ben" Wolfaardt yesterday told the Cape Times of the

premonition of death he had had. The last time they saw Ben alive was about seven weeks ago, when he came to Cape Town on a seven-day pass.

The eldest Wolfaardt brother, George, 25, said "Just before he left to go back to the army camp in Bloemfontein, he kept saying he would not be coming back again. He told me that he was scared to go back because he had a premonition that something was going to happen."

When Ben said goodbye to his family, he told them he had a feeling that he would never see them again.

He gave instructions to a family friend, Mr Thomas James, that the R10 000 insurance money the army would pay in the event of his death, should go to his parents.

His father, Mr B J Wolfaardt, said Ben, his youngest son, "was a fun-loving, warm young man loved by everyone."

Mrs Wolfaardt is under



Rifleman Marius Peterson, left, and Rifleman Barend Jacobus Wolfaardt

C. Times 17/4/82

(254)

not return

sedation.

Ben's 22-year-old brother Henry said "He had no plans for the future. All he really wanted to do when he got out of the army was buy a motorbike."

Fishing and operating his Citizen Band radio under the code name "Sandmaster" were the two things Ben loved most.

He had no steady girlfriend, "mainly because he was so popular with all the girls", George said.

The brothers said Ben and his childhood friend, Pierre le Roux, had gone to the army together, were in the same regiment and had been sent to the border together.

"We do not know whether they were together in the skirmish with the terrorists, and can only hope that Pierre is still alive," George said.

Clare Stern writes The day before Rifleman Marius Peterson died on the border, his parents received two letters from him, his aunt, Miss Joan van Schalkwyk, said.

"Marius was very happy in his camp and he wrote highly of his captain, under whose leadership he felt very secure," she said.

"He was dedicated to the army and very proud to have been chosen to go to the border. He would rather have died there than elsewhere."

Marius's mother, Mrs Helena Peterson, said her

To page 2

B

From page 1

son who had been on the border since January last year, was due home next Christmas.

"He wrote that time was getting shorter. If he had only known how short."

Her son, who attended Bellville Technical High School, had been a judo enthusiast with a Black Belt. He had posters on his bedroom wall of his hero Bruce Lee and had hired a Bruce Lee film while home on leave six weeks ago.

Marius had hoped to visit Germany with his father, Mr Werner Peterson at the end of this year and to study a trade on his return.

Miss Van Schalkwyk said the family was thankful that he had died for his country.

"His death, and the death of other boys killed on the border, are not only a loss to their families, but also to South Africa."

The deputy principal of Bellville Technical High School, Mr S Neethling, said "We were very sad indeed to learn of Marius's death. He was a quiet, reserved pupil, with a strong sense of justice. He took an active part in self-defence and judo and his prospects for the future were good."

Marius's parents have another son, Heinz, 23, who is married.

Both the national servicemen killed will be buried with full military honours in a ceremony at Plumstead.

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28/5/81

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Oshakati arsonist jailed for 4 years

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — An awaiting-trial national serviceman who has a criminal record, Robin Derick du Plessis, 22, was sentenced to four years imprisonment yesterday for burning down the international guest house in Oshakati.

Du Plessis, of Zeta Street in Pretoria, set fire to the international guest house in Oshakati, in the operational area, on October 31 last year. Damage was later estimated at about R82 000.

When he committed his arson act, Du Plessis was awaiting trial for another incident, in which he set the officers'

mess on fire at the place where he was doing his national service in the operational area.

Sentencing Du Plessis the judge, Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune, said Du Plessis had to be jailed so that the community would be protected. A longer prison sentence would also help to rehabilitate him.

The deputy attorney-general, Mr Tielman Louw, led evidence for the State. Du Plessis conducted his own defence.

In an affidavit, Du Plessis said he was listening to a boxing match involving Gerrie Coetzee on the radio while at the guest house last year.

Later he went inside for a drink. All

he could remember was grabbing keys and moving into a bedroom. He struck a match and set fire to a bed.

In his statement he could not explain his behaviour and his motive for gutting the guest house did not emerge during the trial.

The judge warned Du Plessis he would be declared a habitual criminal if he failed to discard his criminal tendencies.

Du Plessis' previous offences include attempted murder, theft, burglary, attempted rape and rape. He committed his first offence in 1976.

At the time of the trial he was serving an eight-year sentence.

He will now spend a total of 12½ years in jail for his offences.

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Staw (254)

GOVERNMENT

By James Freeman, Military Correspondent
The national ire unleashed after the Government announced its proposed Defence Amendment Bill in Parliament recently, is beginning to align itself specifically and very bitterly against those who do not have to do military service.

To most people, the most alarming provision of the Bill is the new call-up dispensation, which envisages that every white South African male will spend an average 12 percent of his entire life in one or other uniform.

One of the most vigorous criticisms of the scheme has been the Defence Force's refusal to make use of the thousands of foreign passport holders resident in the country

to lighten the burden carried by the rest. Even if these people do volunteer for two years of national service, they are exempted from participation in the citizen force. But the present system of automatically excluding foreign passport holders — whether born in the country or immigrants — from compulsory military duties, may be ended before the new dispensation is brought into effect.

According to the Progressive Party's spokesman on military matters, Mr Harry Schwarz, plans are afoot to debate the issue of whether these people, who have been in the country long enough to be eligible for citizenship, should be conscripted. The matter would probably be discussed in Parliament — very soon, said Mr Schwarz. Previously it was believed that any move to introduce non-South Africans into the armed forces on a compulsory basis would entail basic changes to the Defence Act of 1987, but this is not strictly true.

The act states that the national reserve shall include all persons domiciled in the Republic who are citizens of any country specified by the State President by proclamation in the (Government) Gazette. This national reserve, as proposed in the Amendment Bill, means white South African males between the ages of 17 and 65 years.

Through the scheme, which is expected to get under way by June next year, will initially involve far fewer people than is generally feared, it has prompted an almost panic-stricken reaction from many people. A great number of them are frantically searching for legal loopholes in the system to have themselves exempted from extended service.

This week, Mr Michael John Gary Kelleher (24), a British citizen, applied to the Port Elizabeth supreme Court for exemption from further citizen force training. The judge presiding refused the application, on the grounds that Mr Kelleher, when registered with the SADF as a teenager, had indicated his intention to take out South African citizenship. Even though he had not done so, the Act made no provision for anyone changing their minds, and so Mr Kelleher had been adjudged eligible for national service.

He underwent two years continuous service between 1977 and 1979, and recently received notice that he was to be called up for a 90-day camp.

The new dispensation, as proposed in the Amendment Bill, will not extend the initial two-year period, but will drastically alter the extent of service after completion of initial service.

In the first instance the period of subsequent training will be increased from eight years to 12. This will be divided into six equal cycles, during which service may not exceed 90 days per year, or 120 a cycle.

and will effectively raise the period of citizen force service from 240 days to 720.

Once conscripts have completed their quota of camps, they will be transferred to the active citizen force reserve where they will serve for a minimum of five years before joining a commando, where they will be liable for service until the age of 60. Here men will be required to do a maximum of 12 days a year duty.

Even men who have completed their commando training, and those who have never experienced military life, must re-register, and will have to undergo a 30 day course in their first year before starting with the 12 days per year system.

Training and service will be done in regions to suit available facilities. To accommodate people whose absence from home would cause hardships, service will be done on an area basis. People who find themselves in this category will have to apply to the exemption board for reclassification.

The three types of commando — rural, urban and industrial — will operate as a home guard, filling non-combat roles such as the protection of key installations and civil defence.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the bill in Parliament yesterday, the Minister of Defence, General Malan rejected an amendment proposed by the Progressive Federal Party that the Bill be referred to a select committee before second reading.

The P.F.P. amendment, put by Mr Harry Schwarz of Yeoville, was defeated by 109 votes to 20 in a division, with the Conservative Party and the New Republic Party voting with the government.

General Malan then proposed the Bill be referred to a select committee for investigation and report. His proposal was unopposed.

Earlier General Malan had said that anybody who distanced himself from the principles of the Bill was doing the country a disservice. It was a definite improvement on existing legislation and should make fewer demands on the individual and the economy, reports Sapa.

17/4/82

Shot in neck

Rifleman Eugene James Ashford (18) died in a shooting accident at the Riemvasmaak military base near Kakamas in the Northern Cape, a police spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday.

(254) Slav
17/1/82

SOUTH Africa has provided specialist military training for members of the Argentine armed forces which are poised this weekend to go into battle against Britain.

Argentinian soldiers and seamen have passed through SA Defence Force training installations as part of an exchange programme that is believed to include other South American countries.

Some, it is known, underwent commando training at a naval college in Muizenberg near the gigantic Silvermine Maritime Command in the Cape Peninsula.

Others have been instructed at Voortrekkerhoogte, the army and air force base in Pretoria.

Part of the training given to Argentinian servicemen by the SADF included intelligence work.

The existence of the training programme was confirmed this week by the Argentine Charge d'Affaires in Cape Town, Mr Alfredo Oliva Day, although he refused to give details.

He said that because of the "good relations" between the two countries' armies, officers are sometimes exchanged on a training basis.

"There have always been friendly relations between the Argentine and South African defence forces.

"We have had pupils at your naval college in Muizenberg and at schools in Voortrekkerhoogte, but we have never exchanged 'waves of generals' as was reported last week," said Mr Day.

Discredit

He strongly denied there was any tacit or secret defence pact between the two countries.

Mr Day said reports suggesting an Argentine defence alliance with South Africa, Israel and Taiwan were designed to discredit his country among African, Arab and Asian members of the United Nations.

(The Sunday Times report on the 13-year-old secret pact was confirmed last week by a South African government source, who cannot be identified.)

The military training of Argentinians by the SADF was revealed by Mr Day when I asked him about the visit to South Africa last year by Argentina's new Governor of the Falkland Islands, Gen-

By MIKE HEWITT

eral Mario Benjamin Menendez, then Chief of Army Staff Operations.

Mr Day said General Menendez's visit was a private one — but he made a special call at Voortrekkerhoogte where a fellow Argentinian army officer, a lieutenant-colonel, was on a course.

Undeniable

Mr Day also said South African naval officers had visited the Argentine navy and that there had been co-operation between the two countries on research in Antarctica.

It is known that the SA Navy's hydrographic survey vessel, SAS Protea, has visited Antarctica.

She has also sailed to Cape Horn and South Georgia — one of the disputed islands seized by the Argentinians.

The SADF has refused to confirm or deny Mr Day's disclosure.

However, according to informed sources, it is understood that Argentinian officers trained in South Africa have received instruction in intelligence work and as naval and army commandos.

Such training would be logical, in view of the countries' common problems in combating insurgency and terrorism, said the sources.

Also, the two countries have a mutual interest in defending the South Atlantic.

The intelligence training started after President Jimmy Carter expelled Argentinian military personnel from a US intelligence training centre in Panama.

At the time, the United States administration also banned the sale of arms to the Argentinians, under

President Carter's controversial human rights policy.

Prof Mike Hough, director of the South African Institute for Strategic Studies, said it was to be expected that the defence authorities would keep quiet about ties between the two countries' armies.

"However, that these ties do exist between South Africa and some other countries is undeniable.

"The Argentine also borders on the 'pariah grouping' of states, which includes South Africa and Chile — another reason for their mutual friendship," said Prof Hough.

Ironic

It could not be established this week whether Argentinians are being trained in South Africa at the moment.

However, one of the most recent Argentinian strongmen to visit South Africa was a former Planning Minister, who was here in February.

Retired General Diaz Bessone was brought out as a guest of the SA Forum, a public relations concern which promotes South Africa overseas.

He met politicians and, ironically, visited the Simonstown dockyard — formerly used by the British.

The Argentine army's secret weapon... TRAINING IN SA!

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S. T. ...
18/4/82

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D. Dispatch
19/4/82
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Fears about call-up aired

EAST LONDON — Assocom was urged at its congress here to ensure that the government's proposals for increased military call-up would be framed in such a way as to cause minimal disruption to the economy

The call, put forward in a motion by Mr S Boucher of the Kaffrarian Chamber, was carried unanimously.

The major question was whether the economic consequences of an extended call-up, which would severely affect productivity and inflation, had been properly considered, Mr Boucher said

In future the defence force would make heavy demands on the estimated 750 000 white men between the ages of 18 and 35 and this would disrupt the economy. The skilled manpower shortage was also likely

to be aggravated, Mr Boucher said.

"The hardest hit are likely to be those men who are reaching the completion of their 240 days of service and are also reaching more senior important positions in the private sector. Their withdrawal from the economy for up to 90 days for a further four years could have a major impact

"While it is necessary to ensure the defence of the Republic, the economy of the country must not be eroded beyond the point where it can sustain the costs of the defence requirements", Mr Boucher said

The majority of businesses in South Africa were small and the effects would therefore be that much more severe — DDR

Viljoen: Extra 800 000 for service

JOHANNESBURG. — An extra 800 000 men would be taken into military service in South Africa, General Constand Viljoen, head of the South African Defence Force, said last night.

General Viljoen and the Chief of Staff-Operations, Lieutenant-General Ian Gleeson, were interviewed by SATV.

General Viljoen said the new defence strategy surrounding the proposed call-up measures was aimed at making the most economical use of the country's manpower to counter the threat against

South Africa.

Manpower-planning was based on operational requirements and the threat to the country. This then determined how many people were needed, how they should be trained, equipped and used.

General Viljoen referred to the problems the SA Defence Force was facing. They included rural defence, urban defence, industrial defence and conventional defence.

With regard to rural defence, he said it would be impossible to defend large areas with regular forces, to operate from a distance

and give support to local farmers and other inhabitants. The defence of these areas was in direct proportion to the involvement of the local population. The only answer was total involvement.

He referred to the commando units which depended on volunteers. Giving examples of two units, Soutpansberg and Thabazimbi, he said the former had a complement of 4 983 men, 503 of whom were volunteers — only 10 per cent of the unit. Thabazimbi had a complement of 3 054 men, with 160 volunteers or five per cent of the

unit.

The answer was a blanket of defence created by the people themselves.

To achieve this all males up to 60 must be registered, he said.

General Gleeson said the SADF envisaged a simple system with 30-day initial training and 12-day annual refresher courses thereafter to ensure the level of combat efficiency was kept at the highest possible level.

The system would give training only for what was required, he said.

An industrial commando

unit had already been established which comprised employees of those industries classified as national key-points, and the members of these units were responsible for the military protection of their own work situation.

Urban and industrial commando members would receive training only for their specific tasks, he said.

General Viljoen said the new system would provide a well-balanced defence system which would make available the maximum manpower.



General Viljoen

Cape Times 19/4/82 (2564)

14

DDM 20/4/82 251

'Call-up creating fear'

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

THE controversial Right-wing organisation, the Kappie Kommando, yesterday challenged the Defence Force to say clearly why they intend calling up all white South African males up to the age of 60 for military service.

In the second confrontation with the SADF in less than two months, the Kappie Kommando leader, Mrs Marie van Zyl, criticised the "psychosis of fear" the Government was creating through the extended call-up.

Last month Mrs Van Zyl unleashed a storm when she said South African women volunteers in the Second World War were used "for purposes of prostitution".

The statement followed ru-

mours that women would also be included in the new call-up system.

Mrs Van Zyl was reacting to a television interview at the weekend with the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

Genl Viljoen said an extra 800 000 men would be enrolled in the Defence Force. He said the new measures were aimed at making the most economical use of the country's manpower to counter the threat against South Africa.

However, yesterday Mrs Van Zyl questioned whether it was necessary to call up more men and said that "several women" were asking pointed questions concerning the new call-up.

"They are saying that their sons in the Defence Force are tired of sitting around doing nothing and they reject the notion that more men are needed," she said.

Mrs Van Zyl asked why young men could not get on with fighting the enemy and suggested that unemployed blacks be drafted into the Defence Force to do several duties.

She claimed that by bringing all adult men into the SADF, the Government was "forcing people to adapt or die".

Asked for comment, a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday the SADF did not react to nonsense. He added: "In this case we are not reacting".

SADF

ARGUS 20/4/82
warned

against

AWB

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, has warned members not to get involved with the ultra-right-wing Weerstandbeweging

He said in an interview: 'The membership of any defence-force member in any extremist organisation such as the AWB cannot and will not be tolerated'.

This follows disclosures that a confidential circular has warned policeman not to join the organisation

A spokesman for the Commission for Administration has said no similar circular has been sent to other public servants.

HEATED

Exchanges between the AWB and Nationalist MPs have been raging in the Press and from podiums over the past month, with threats and charges from both sides

The leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, said at a meeting he would 'resist with violence' attempts to draw coloured people into government.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has compared the AWB with neo-nazism

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, issued a warning to Mr Terreblanche about his threat of violence.

Farm profits

PRETORIA — South African farmers netted an estimated R6 858-million last year — about 21 percent more than in 1980, according to the Department of Agriculture's latest newsletter. — Sapa.

R4-m Trust Bank case settled

THE R4-million Trust Bank damages claim against Hout Bay businessman Mr Bill Mitchell and nine other defendants was settled out of court yesterday.

No details of the settlement have been disclosed. It was concluded last night after negotiations between the parties on what would have been the third court day of a hearing which had been set down for several weeks.

The court did not reconvene after adjourning on Friday and it is not expected to sit again.

ALLEGATION

Trust Bank alleged that R4-million out of a loan of R12-million made to Jeffrey's Bay Property Holdings (Pty) Ltd in June 1972, for the development of Wavecrest township, had been fraudulently obtained or stolen from the bank and used for private purposes.

It claimed R4-million plus interest at the rate of 11 percent a year from the defendants, as well as costs.

In papers before the court, defendants denied the bank's allegations and said the R12-million had been a genuine loan advanced to Jeffrey's Bay Property Holdings by Trust Finansië Korporasie (Ontwikkelings) Beperk (TFKO), a wholly owned subsidiary of Trust Bank.

Most of the hearing after the civil action opened last Thursday was taken up by argument on an application for a separation of issues

Counsel for the defendants argued for a separate

hearing on whether the R12-million loan and the R4-million alleged to have been stolen or alienated was the bank's money or that of TFKO.

It was alleged that a mistake had been made in initiating the action in the name of the Trust Bank.

Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, for the Trust Bank, submitted that the application had been made to 'put off the evil day' when evidence would be led about the conduct of the defendants.

'We shall say that this fraud was a fraud on the Trust Bank, not simply on TFKO, and we shall say the money was stolen from Trust Bank,' he said.

DEFENDANTS

The defendants were Mr Mitchell, the private companies Valley Earth Moving and Contractors, Octopus Investments, Areal, Enzol, Lambot, All-cape Investments, Azrock Investments, a Cape Town accountant and auditor Mr H P Broodryk, and Mr A P J Burger of Cape Town, a former managing director of Trust Bank.

Mr Justice Vivier was on the Bench

Mr S Kentridge, SC, assisted by Mr R Marais SC, and Mr T D Cloete, and instructed by Sonnenberg, Hoffmann and Galombik, appeared for the Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.

Mr H Snitche, QC, assisted by Mr P B Hodes and instructed by Buirski, Herbstein and Ipp, appeared for Mr Mitchell and six other defendants.

Mr I Farlam, SC, assisted by Mr A H Veldhutzen and instructed by Reillys appeared for Enzol Investments (Pty) Ltd, Mr S Aaron, SC, assisted by Mr S Selikowitz and instructed by Abrahams and Gross appeared for Lambot (Pty) Ltd, Mr M Burger, SC, assisted by Mr D van Reenen and instructed by Silberbauers, appeared for Mr A P J Burger.

R465 to find a doctor in Natal

Parliament

IT costs R46 a doctor at the University of Natal — double the other South

However, Dr joen, Minister Education, said in a note to his question from Boraine (FFP) in Parliament changing from financing to financing.

At the U.N. the Free State R22 866 to train

NOT INCL

These figures include the parents or

At the U.N. Cape Town R21 468 and at the University of the rand R19 962

The cost for student is based minimum duration years and on expenditure

At the Univ Stellenbosch R16 854 to train and at the Univ Pretoria R16 350.

A recent report of every African doctors trained overseas, them in Britain.

Noisy planet

MOSCOW — V-noisy planet howling winds constantly around face, according latest findings sent back by two spacecraft to the — Sapa-Reuter.

Sinai squatters get 24-hour respite

TEL AVIV. — Israel announced a temporary one-day halt today in its painful task of removing northern Sinai settlers, some of whom have threatened suicide rather than leave the area by April 26, as provided in the peace agreements between the two countries. The initial targets were small rural settlements where soldiers carried out the settlers, one by one, pockets of extremists who have holed up in buildings reinforced with barbed wire and sandbags. Some are said to have weapons, while others fully, but with no results. The Israeli Ministry announced a 24-hour halt in the operation because of Ramadan. Dav observed

254 200
20/4/82

Back pay for war veterans

Own Correspondent

Black war veterans will now have the same back-pay arrangements on their pensions as white, coloured and Asian ex-servicemen.

The South African Legion has announced that, after prolonged negotiations with the Department of Co-operation and Development, pensions will now be paid, from the date of application.

The new provision is back-dated to December 1981, until when initial payments of war pensions were only made on the first bi-monthly payment.

Serviceman shot at Zululand base

254 20/4/82
file copy

Defence Correspondent

RIFLEMAN Derek Deysel, a 21-year-old national serviceman, died shortly after being wounded in the upper chest and neck in a weekend shooting incident at the Jozini military base in Zululand

His father, Mr A J Deysel, of Railway House in Mtubatuba, said yesterday that the incident had taken place in the canteen at the camp, but he did not wish to give details

An official inquiry into the shooting, ordered by Natal Command Headquarters in Durban, is already under way

He telephoned his mother at 8 a m on Saturday to say that he would be going into the bush soon. Three hours later he was dead. Apparently he was killed by a shot fired from a friend's rifle

'My wife and I accept that it was an accident and have asked that his friend should not be punished,' Mr Deysel said

Derek was educated at the Mtubatuba Primary School and Empangeni High School before joining the Railways

He will be buried at Mtubatuba with semi-

military honours at 11 a m tomorrow

Col Cecil Harwood, OC Natal Medical Service, confirmed yesterday that another young national

serviceman, L-Cpl J Cordier, was admitted to the intensive care unit at Addington Hospital at the weekend

He was suffering from

severe internal injuries, a fractured pelvis and a fractured left leg which he received in a car accident in Durban on Sunday night

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20/4/82 (254) (84) ROOM

RAU to get its own SADF military unit

Education Reporter

THE Rand Afrikaans University is to get its own military unit.

And from this year, all first-year students who have completed their initial military training will automatically become members.

The unit's commanding officer will be Professor C H Blignaut, a professor of industrial society, who will be accorded the rank of Major.

Prof Blignaut said soldiers from all divisions of the SADF would be eligible to join the unit

Although the unit as a whole is unlikely to do border service, individual members may be called up to the border during their December vacations

The plan to set up a unit at RAU was announced at a recent student meeting at the university by the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys

CAPE TIMES 20/4/82

RAU to get own army unit

Own Correspondent *AB* of major *254*

JOHANNESBURG — The Rand Afrikaans University is to get its own military unit

And from this year, all first-year students who have completed their initial military training will automatically become members

The unit's commanding officer will be Professor C H Blignaut, a professor of industrial society, who will be accorded the rank

According to Professor Blignaut soldiers from all arms of the SADF will be eligible to join the unit.

Although the unit as a whole is unlikely to do border service, individual members may be called up to the border during their December vacations

Training camps will be held during the July vacations

Govt plan to train jobless

ARGUS

20/4/82

254

Political Staff

BASIC training for the unemployed and apprenticeship credit for national servicemen were announced yesterday by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

In what he termed 'an important new scheme,' Mr Botha said R9-million had already been voted to train the unemployed.

The first group of work seekers will start their training soon.

Work seekers of all races will be considered, provided

- They were registered as unemployed for at least six weeks.

- They could not be placed in employment;

- They had little job experience;

- They are between 15 and 30 years old, and

- They have not progressed beyond Standard 6.

It is intended that employers should subsequently provide trainees with more specific skills training.

Candidates will be trained free and will receive a subsistence allowance.

Unemployment causes social problems and it is

our duty to train unemployed people up to the point where they can be more easily placed in the labour market,' the Minister said.

He also said several important new steps had been taken to compensate national servicemen.

Apprentices would be given eight months' remission of training indenture if they had completed national service.

A second step was that apprentices, could now choose whether to perform their national service before or after their apprenticeship.

Those who had reformed national service could opt to learn trades at State training centres.

This included

- Full-time, intensive training for one year at a centre,

- Weekly allowances of R35 to R60 while training,

- Lodging for a nominal R4 a week.

- Overalls:

- In-service training with approved employers for two years afterwards, and

- A guaranteed minimum wage in this period

254 Falkland Islands dispute 21/4/82
 Howard Q Col. 654
 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

- (1) Whether any approaches or representations have been made to the Government for the (a) use or (b) withholding from use of (i) naval and (ii) air facilities in the Republic in respect of the Falkland Islands dispute, if so, (aa) by whom and (bb) what was the nature of such approaches or representations.
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the Government's attitude to the use of such facilities?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

- (1) (a) and (b) No
 (aa) and (bb) Fall away
 (2) No

Registration cancelled 12/5/78

Membership				Year
African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
				1980
				1979
				1978
				1977
				1976
				1975
				1974
		80	80	1973
		1972
		1971
		1970

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WESTERN PROVINCE BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES UNION

254 Republic/Argentine: military agreements ^{2/14/82}
Hansard Q.61. 655
 *7 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

Whether any agreements or understandings of a military nature exist between the Republic and the Argentine; if so, what is the nature of such agreements or understandings?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

No formal agreement on government level exists but an understanding on military level with regard to reciprocal courses and periodic joint naval exercises

Registration: No

Founded: 19/3/1981

Area of Operation: Southern Transvaal

Officials: c/o B. Steafel

Telephone: (011) 724 3773

Address:

UNION OF FILM EXTRAS

PFP calls for deal ⁽²⁵⁰⁾ on conchies

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party has called for the recognition of conscientious objection and for alternative forms of non-combatant or non-military service to be considered.

The leader of the PFP, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said in a policy statement today that the issue could cause a "deepening conflict between certain Christian churches and the State."

The PFP was aware that the SADF made provision for conscientious non-combatants but was concerned that no provision was made for genuine conscientious non-militarists.

Dr Slabbert suggested that a select committee of Parliament assisted by the churches, the SADF and the judiciary should be appointed to draw up appropriate legislation.

Promotions in police announced

250
2/14/80
Stac

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Le Grange, yesterday announced several senior promotions and new appointments in the South African Police.

Two officers promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General will fill key positions left vacant by the retirement at the end of April of the Chief Deputy Commissioner (Personnel and Administration), Lieutenant-General F. L. C. Engels, and the Chief Deputy Commissioner (Detective Branch), Lieutenant-General J. C. Visser.

MAY 1

They are Major-General H. G. de Witt, who will become the new Chief Deputy Commissioner (Personnel and Administration), and Major-General N. F. Zietsman, who will become the new Chief Deputy Commissioner (Detective Branch).

The promotions come into effect on May 1.

Officers promoted to the rank of Major-General are Brigadier A. N. Grobbelaar, at present Officer Commanding the SAP Dog

Training School, Brigadier W. A. van Zyl, OC, SAP Training College, and Brigadier H. J. Engelbrecht, Quartermaster.

Brigadier Grobbelaar is to become the OC of the SA Criminal Bureau while Brigadier van Zyl will replace Major-General de Witt as Senior Deputy Commissioner (Inspectorate). Brigadier Engelbrecht will retain his post as Quartermaster.

RETAIN DUTIES

Another appointment announced by the Minister is that of Major-General (Dr.) L. P. Neethling as Deputy Chief of the CID. Major-General Neethling will fill the vacancy left by Major-General Zietsman's promotion but he will retain his present duties as head of the Forensic Science Laboratory.

Brigadier F. Reynecke, of the Quartermaster Staff, will be the new OC of the SAP Training College.

Brigadier A. Conrad, present Deputy Divisional CI. Officer, Pretoria, will replace Brigadier Grobbelaar at the dog school. Sapa

(254) 204
Soldier dies
in accident

Mail Reporter

A NATIONAL serviceman
Mr V R Katz, 21, was killed
instantly yesterday morning
in a road accident about
22km from Nigel

Mr Katz was on his way
from Leandra to his camp at
Marievale, near Nigel, when
the accident happened.

He was returning from the
home of his mother, Mrs D S
Katz, of Zakiva Street,
Leandra

AWB chief

laughs at

order to

services

Own Correspondent

The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging describes as laughable the warnings to members of the defence and police forces not to get involved with his movement.

Speaking from his Ventersdorp home, Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche said the Prime Minister and the Chief of the Defence Force had "pushed their luck too far" (hulle hand oor-speel).

He said there were members of the AWB in the forces but there had been no resignations and he did not believe there would be any.

He challenged the Government to take action against him personally, if he was a danger to the State.

He described as untrue the denial by the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys that he was a bodyguard of a government leader.

"I even accompanied the former State President C. R. Swart on holiday," he said.

Mr Terre-Blanche said he was a member of the police special guard unit and guarded the ministerial residences Libertas and Groote-Schuur.

Objectors: PEP calls for policy revision

Political Staff

THE Progressive Federal Party has called for the recognition of conscientious objection and for alternative forms of non-combatant or non-military service to be considered.

Against the background of major controversy the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, issued a policy statement on the issue today.

In the statement Dr Slabbert warned that the issue could cause a deepening conflict between certain Christian churches and the State on the issue.

NON-MILITARISTS

The PFP was aware that the SADF made provision for conscientious non-combatants (people who were prepared to serve in the army in a non-combatant capacity) but was concerned that no provision is made for genuine conscientious non-militarists.

He said the system dealt very harshly with this group and the party was of the opinion that the time has come for a revision of existing SADF policy.

The PFP was also aware of the problem of 'shirking' or 'draft dodging' and that some people fabricate problems of conscience to avoid doing military service.

To establish whether a person was genuine in his



Dr F van Zyl
Slabbert

objections the PFP supported the concept of a statutory tribunal representing the churches, the SADF and the judiciary assessing the consistency and sincerity of the conscientious objector.

If it were found the person was sincere he should be afforded the opportunity of serving his country in a non-combatant or non-military capacity for longer periods of time than normal continuous military service.

If necessary (the service should be) under circumstances no less exacting and dangerous than for members of the SADF performing their national service.

Dr Slabbert said his investigations into the issue were still continuing and suggested that a select committee of Parliament assisted by the churches, SADF and the judiciary should be appointed to draw up legislation.

Full ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ military funeral ^{Ex Post 22/4/82}

Post Reporter

THE body of Sergeant Frans Claasen, 25, who died in hospital in Pretoria this week after receiving serious burn wounds in a contact in the operational area, was flown to Port Elizabeth today

A police guard of honour met the military plane, carrying his body

He will be buried with full military honours in Sunland, Addo, on Saturday at 11am

Sgt Claasen was based at Oshakati and attached to a special unit combatting terrorism

He joined the police in 1975 and was based in Grahamstown, Pretoria, Alcedale and Addo before being posted to Oshakati

He leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs Frans Claasen, of Sunland, Addo, a brother, Det Sgt Leon Claasen, who is with the Narcotics Bureau (Sanab) in Grahams-town, and a sister, Linda,

A former national serviceman, convicted last May on eight counts of housebreaking while AWOL, had his sentence reassessed yesterday.

Robert John Smith (20), of Primrose in Germiston, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment on each of the housebreaking charges, plus another five months conditionally suspended for each.

He appealed against sentence and yesterday a Johannesburg regional magistrate changed

(29) Star 22/4/82

Ex-troopie's sentence for 8 break-ins is reduced

it to seven months on each charge, suspended on condition he submits himself to a probation officer for a year.

In August 1980 and February 1981 Smith went absent without official leave from the Parachute Battalion in Tempe when he did not return from two

weekend passes.

On the first occasion he hid in the ceiling of his mother's house until she found him and reported him to the army. The second time he stayed in an empty house.

Smith originally pleaded guilty to breaking into two cafes in Triomf on eight occasions and stealing

radios, cigarettes and food and to breaking open "space invader" machines and stealing the money.

Psychiatric and probation officers' reports said he had an above-average IQ and was not a criminal type.

His father died when Smith was 11. He resented his mother remarrying and did not

get on well with his stepfather.

While playing truant from school he registered for and passed an electronics course and became an electronics engineer.

Smith disliked the army as he found it restrictive, said the reports. His only way of expressing insecurity was by rebelling against authority.

He said he did not actually break into the shop where he stole most of the goods, but entered through an already broken fanlight in the roof.

CAPC 71m 22/4/82

Hulley: Is the SADF biased?

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, alleged last night that there was discrimination against English-speaking South Africans in the South African Defence Force.

Speaking during the budget debate on the defence vote Mr Hulley said that complaints from young English-speaking servicemen could be divided into three categories.

- "The English language was severely under-used in the Defence Force.

- "English-speaking servicemen were routinely subjected to abusive names, such as 'rooinek' and 'soutie' and others which were unprintable.

- "The patriotism of opposition supporting English-speaking servicemen was reflected upon in a number of indirect and sometimes direct ways.

- "English-speaking servicemen were passed over for promotion.

Mr Hulley said that he had had a number of disturbing complaints from English South Africans who had served or were serving in the SADF.

"I regret to raise this matter because there are certainly cases of individual officers and units where a genuine effort is made to avoid any suggestion of language-group discrimination.

"But too often I have heard of cases where the young English serviceman complains of feeling like a second-class member of the force," he said.

Mr Hulley said he was raising the question in order to invite the rebuttal and re-assurance of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

"Afrikaners in particular will know how important this is," Mr Hulley said.



Malan accuses Hulley of disloyalty

APGAS
22/4/82
254

Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last night accused Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia) of disloyalty to South Africa for remarks based on published articles alleging an increasing role by the Defence Force in government.

In a scathing attack during the Defence vote, General Malan suggested that Mr Hulley's remarks came close to treason.

Earlier in the debate Mr Hulley had quoted from two articles, one of which had been published in the Financial Mail, and one in another journal

Referring to the articles, Mr Hulley asked the Minister to say whether military personnel routinely attended political meetings of other Government departments.

He also asked whether military intelligence made surveys on such matters as District Six.

General Malan condemned Mr Hulley's remarks as 'irresponsible' and 'disgraceful'.

Mr Hulley had presented the reports concerned as truth at a time when people were sacrificing their lives.

If such reports had appeared in newspapers

then Mr Hulley could have come to him at any time to discuss the matter. He could also have discussed it with his party colleagues.

General Malan did not refer to earlier remarks by Mr J H van der Merwe (CP, Jeppe), who had called on the Minister to dispel rumours that a military coup was being planned in South Africa.

Mr van der Merwe had said his party believed the rumours were unfounded but felt such rumours undermined public confidence.

General Malan is expected to continue his address today.

Politicians face 'big challenge'

Parliamentary Staff

THE chief Opposition spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), told the Assembly yesterday that South Africa's politicians would let the Defence Force down if they did not solve the country's political problems.

Speaking on the Defence vote, he said that in the long term there could be no military solution to the country's problems.

The reality was that the major risk of conflict was internal and the remedy was not only a powerful defence force — it was also the application of the minds of genuine moderates in the search for acceptable political solutions.

It had been demonstrated that South Africa could defend itself and that the Defence Force could hold the situation while a political solution was being found.

But the question could be asked whether politicians were really willing to tackle the problem or whether they were simply sheltering behind the Defence Force.

'If you don't solve the political problems of South Africa you are letting down the soldiers, sailors and airmen,' he said.

'Every single person serving in the Defence Force is owed a debt.'

He also urged the Minister to take no steps

seeking to impose military conscription on any people who did not have full civil rights.

Mr Schwarz said he also believed there should be no conscription of women. It would be a mistake to conscript them.

Much more should be done to encourage people to volunteer for military service.

'A volunteer is a better soldier than a conscript,' Mr Schwarz said.

He suggested that attention be given to the question of military service by immigrants who had been in South Africa long enough to qualify for citizenship.

Hulley alleges SADF bias against English

POLITICAL neutrality and language-group discriminating in the Defence Force were raised in the Defence vote debate yesterday by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia).

He said he had had complaints from English-speaking servicemen that they did not always receive fair treatment and were sometimes made to feel like second class members of the force.

The general complaint was subdivided into four categories:

- English was under-used, though it was SADF policy to use the official languages equally.
- English-speaking servicemen were often sub-

jected to abusive names such as 'rooiëk' and 'soutie'.

● The patriotism of English speakers was reflected upon if they were opposition supporters.

● English speakers were passed over for promotion.

Mr Hulley asked the Minister whether language usage was properly monitored and what the statistics were for English and Afrikaans speakers in the different ranks.

'The mere suspicion of language discrimination in promotion is a sufficiently serious matter to require reassurance and rebuttal from the Minister,' he said.

The SADF should pro-

hibit the use by troops of abusive epithets.

The PFP supported the concept of a strong defence shield behind which peaceful change could be brought about, but the SADF had to be politically neutral.

Mr Hulley took issue with a statement by the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, to the effect that while the force was politically neutral 'there is a belief that the Prime Minister's initiative can work'.

There were many who did not believe this and who were upset by this qualified commitment to political neutrality, he said — Sapa.

Harrier drives off junta plane

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON. — British and Argentine forces made their first contact in the South Atlantic yesterday afternoon when a Sea Harrier jump jet intercepted an Argentine spy aircraft

The Sea Harrier jet scrambled off the aircraft carrier HMS Hermes to intercept a Boeing 707 painted in Argentine military colours that was circling the task force at a distance of 20km, a BBC reporter on board the carrier said last night

The Argentine Boeing, painted white with blue roundels and flags and believed to be unarmed, turned back to Argentina when the Sea Harrier intercepted it without a shot being fired, the reporter said

The fact that the Argentine spy plane flew directly to the Hermes shows that the pilot knew exactly where to look for the fleet in the South Atlantic and had probably been given its location by the Russians, whose Bear long-distance spy planes have been keeping a close watch on the fleet

Tight-lipped

While the Ministry of Defence in London is tight-lipped about the exact whereabouts of the fleet, observers believe that the Falkland Islands

Malan, Hulley clash in House

CAPL Times 22/4/82

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last night described words by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) as "the nearest thing to high treason" he had heard

Replying to the debate on the defence budget vote, he said Mr Hulley's statement was the most irresponsible an MP could make

Earlier Mr Hulley had quoted newspaper reports alleging that a special South African Defence Force unit went about Angolan territory in unmarked uniforms and armed with Eastern Bloc weapons, killing livestock, poisoning water holes and "killing even woman and children"

Scandalous

The allegations had been widely published last year and this was an opportunity for the minister to refute them, he said

General Malan said Mr Hulley would never be invited to visit the operational area again. He had never experienced



Mr Roger Hulley

such an irresponsible speech by an MP

"That member will be the cause of this entire House becoming united against him," he said

It was scandalous for that type of reporting to be given credence by being quoted in the Assembly, he said

"It is the closest thing to high treason I have seen," General Malan said "I view it as the worst case of misinformation and disloyalty"

Mr Hulley had had

every opportunity to see him personally and clear up any problems he might have had

Growing concern

Mr Hulley also asked General Malan to refute reports claiming that the SADF was participating in interdepartmental discussions, even in cases where the SADF was not affected

Mr Hulley said that there was growing concern among the public about the apparent extension of the military into all spheres of government.

The military intelligence services were alleged to have investigated matters such as District Six and he wanted to know from the minister whether this was so and if so, why

General Malan started replying minutes before the adjournment and did not reply to Mr Hulley's questions. He is due to continue speaking when the House resumes business today — Sapa

● More parliamentary reports, page 4

Army hunting dogged band in rugged SWA area

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — A determined group of about 18 Swapo guerillas yesterday continued their thrust south of Tsumeb into the rugged mountainous, bushy area north of Otavi

Security forces said that despite being hot on their tracks a number of times, they made no contact with the insur-

leaders in Tsumeb on Tuesday, SWA's military chief, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said the infiltration was an annual event

But the present push by Swapo involved greater numbers of insurgents with better weapons over a wider area

In their equipment the guerillas were

Parliamentary Staff

THE Conservative Party clashed sharply with the Progressive Federal Party yesterday, on the issue of racial integration in the South African Defence Force

The row erupted when Dr W J Snyman (CP, Pietersburg) asked the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to state whether it was still Government policy to facilitate separate training facilities for different race groups.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Defence vote, Dr Snyman called for 'co-responsibility' for the country's defence, but added that this should not be accompanied by racial mixing

Dr Snyman, who spoke amid a chorus of critical interjections from PFP members, said racial integration in the Defence Force was not Government policy and the vast

'Would a CP man refuse the blood of a black man?'

Dr Marnus Barnard

ARGUS 22/4/82 (254)

W J Snyman

DEFENCE FORCE RACE ROW

'Military training for races must be separate'

majority of white voters did not want it. Members of different population groups should not belong to the same military units. Military training should be on the basis of separation of the races and these should not be social mixing of the races. Dr Snyman also called for a greater involvement

of a black man if he were to be wounded on the battlefield.

'We need people to help our boys. If you reject it you show no patriotism,' Dr Barnard said.

Mr W N Breytenbach (NP Kroonstad) said it was tragic to listen to statements that were not worthy of the honour of South Africa's Defence Force.

Dr Snyman asked a member of the Conservative Party whether he would refuse the blood

Both the Conservative Party and the PFP were resorting to pettiness to further their political ends, he said.

Earlier in the debate Mr J H van der Merwe (CP Jeppie) said his party was in favour of maximum co-operation to ensure an effective defence system, but it was necessary that the Defence Force be kept out of the political arena.

Mr Van der Merwe called for an assurance from the Government that the Conservative Party would receive the same treatment as the National Party in regard to defence matters.

He also asked the Minister of Defence to dispel rumours that a military coup was being planned in South Africa. Such rumours were undermining public confidence.

In the past, he said, the Defence Force had been manipulated by the Government.

Mr J J Lloyd (NP Roodeplaats) rejected Mr Van der Merwe's arguments and accused the Conservative Party of setting certain conditions for co-operation with the Government on defence matters.

'We are interested in all who are friends of the Defence Force and who wish to co-operate with us under conditions and who are not underminers,' Mr Lloyd said.

PFP urges call-up for immigrants

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Political Staff

22/4/82

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE Government has been urged to draw immigrants and foreigners living in South Africa into military service.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition spokesman on defence, told Parliament yesterday that it was a matter which called for "urgent attention" and Mr Koos van der Merwe, chief defence spokesman for the Conservative Party, said he agreed.

The Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, is expected to reply to the debate today.

Mr Schwarz said he appreciated that SA needed the skills of the immigrants

But a person who had been in the country for long enough to be a citizen, and had had all the benefits of South Africa but had chosen not to become a citizen still had some responsibility towards defence, he said

Possibly the law concerning dual citizenship could be relaxed

"If they want the benefits of living in SA they must make a contribution," he said

"Immigrants must understand this."

Mr Van der Merwe said that if a person who had come to SA had not become a citizen after five years "the Government should not be blamed for involving him in active service"

Dual citizenship was a very sensitive issue which could be debated under the budget vote of the Minister of Internal Affairs.

Earlier, Mr Schwarz told Parliament that SA's politicians would be letting down the Defence Force if they did not solve the country's political problems.

"However strong we are militarily, the real issue is that there can be no military solution to our problems in the long term. We have to have a political solution"

It had been shown that SA could defend itself and that the Defence Force could hold the situation while a political solution was found

But were politicians really willing to tackle the problem or were they were simply sheltering behind the Defence Force, he asked.

Mr Schwarz said Southern Africa was the scene of an unprecedented arms build-up, which the entire region could ill afford.

This build-up was caused by the Soviet desire to extend its sphere of influence, the creation of an artificial fear of SA's alleged aggressive intentions, the establishment of bases for insurgent activities against the SA and SWA, and SA's consequent need to arm itself to meet the threat.

Referring to the Falklands crisis, Mr Schwarz said SA should remain a neutral non-participant.

But the crisis showed that the Western powers had not appreciated the consequences of the loss of the use of strategic naval bases all over the world.

The West had to consider the ever-present threat of Soviet intervention and there was little doubt as to where Soviet support in the present dispute lay, Mr Schwarz said.

The confrontation had shown that there were no bases the West could use in the southern Atlantic — apart from Simonstown

Mr John Wiley (NP, Simonstown) said the dispute could have been an embarrassment to SA if the Simonstown agreement had still been in operation.

"I am glad we do not still have the agreement because it could have faced us with a difficult decision," he said

"Simonstown is no longer available to the West on a plate"

Mr Con Botha (NP, Umlazi) said Britain's decision to terminate the agreement had "saved us involvement in a dispute between two friends".

ARGUS 22/4/82 254

Hulley likely to get a scolding

Political Staff

MR ROGER HULLEY, MP (PFP, Constantia), who was described by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, as making remarks which were 'the nearest thing to high treason', is likely to be rapped on the knuckles by his party today.

General Malan made the remark after Mr Hulley had quoted newspaper reports during the Defence Vote debate alleging that a special South African Defence Force unit

went about Angola in unmarked uniforms and armed with Eastern bloc weapons, killing livestock, poisoning water holes and killing even women and children.

NOT THERE

Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today he did not want to comment on the issue 'until I find out what happened'

'I was in the Assembly where then the Department of Co-operation and Development Vote was being held and did not attend the Defence Vote which was taking place in the Senate Chamber.'

Dr Slabbert said he would be speaking to Mr Hulley, who left for Johannesburg today, before issuing a statement.

OLD ISSUE

Mr Harry Schwarz MP, PFP spokesman on defence, said he would raise the issue during the Defence Vote this afternoon and did not want to comment now.

According to PFP sources, Mr Schwarz and members of the PFP defence group, are annoyed with Mr Hulley for raising what they saw as an old issue.

The remarks had been published by the Observer newspaper in Britain more than a year ago and had been denied by the Defence Force

MORE CRITICAL

There is concern in party ranks that the issue could re-open old divisions in the PFP over defence issues. On a

number of occasions the handling of defence matters has been the source of internal criticism with some members believing that the party should be more openly critical of aspects of defence policy.

Mr Hulley said in an interview today he rejected General Malan's 'wild personal attack' on him in the Assembly.

PATRIOTISM

'Instead of becoming excitable and questioning my patriotism, all General Malan needs to do is specifically refute the allegations which have been widely publicised previously. The matter will then be settled.'

'I continue to see it as my duty to raise disturbing public questions in Parliament.'

Slabbert plea on 'non-militarists'

Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, called on the government yesterday to institute alternative service for people with genuine conscientious objections to military service.

Dr Slabbert issued a statement to coincide with the start of the parliamentary debate on the defence budget.

The whole question of conscientious objection and alternative service was raised at the PFP congress last year, resulting in Dr Slabbert being asked to investigate the issue and make recommendations to the party. He said yesterday this investigation was not yet complete, but called for

- Alternative service for a longer period than ordinary military service and, if need be, just as exacting and dangerous,

- A statutory tribunal representing the churches, the Defence Force and the judiciary, to distinguish genuine conscientious objectors from shirkers and draft-dodgers,

- A parliamentary select committee, assisted by the churches, the Defence Force and the judiciary, to draft legislation giving effect to these proposals.

He expressed the PFP's concern that, while the Defence Force made

practical provision for conscientious non-combatants who were prepared to do military duty in a non-combatant capacity, there was no provision for genuine conscientious non-militarists whose conscience forbade them any participation in any army.

"In fact the existing practice deals very harshly with this kind of conscientious objector and has caused considerable concern amongst most churches."

Dr Slabbert said there was already a widening of the gap between attitudes of the state and certain churches which the PFP believed was to the detriment of both.

"In the very difficult circumstances in which South Africa finds itself, a continuing and deepening conflict between certain Christian churches and the state would be most undesirable."

The PFP believed the time had come for a revision of Defence Force policy towards conscientious objectors, making provision for them in some way.

"In particular, this should not involve a dishonourable discharge from the SADF, and such conscientious objectors ought to be more productively employed than is presently the case," Dr Slabbert said.

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Solution is political, not military—Schwarz

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa's politicians would be letting down the Defence Force if they did not solve the country's political problems, the Progressive Federal Party defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

"However strong we are militarily, the real issue is that there can be no military solution to our problems in the long term. We have to have a political solution," he said during debate on the defence budget vote.

It had been demonstrated that South Africa could defend itself and that the Defence Force could hold the situation while a political solution was found, but the question could be asked whether politicians were really willing to tackle the problem or whether they were simply sheltering behind the Defence Force.

Mr Schwarz said Southern Africa was the scene of an unprecedented arms build-up, which the entire region could ill afford.

This build-up was caused by the de-

sire of the Soviet Union to extend its sphere of influence, the creation of an artificial fear of alleged aggressive intentions of the Republic, the establishment of bases for terror activities against the Republic and SWA/Namibia, and South Africa's consequent need to arm itself to meet the threat.

"All the money spent on arms could be spent improving the living conditions of the people of the whole region."

The proposed meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the leader of one of the frontline states (Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia) was to be welcomed as it could contribute to an understanding that the build-up of arms in the region was in nobody's interests.

The major conflict potential in world terms was between the United States and its allies and the USSR and its satellites and allies. The risk of conflict was a real one, Mr Schwarz said.

The conflict was not between capitalism and communism, but rather between democratic and totalitarian

government

Democracy meant that people could change their minds about the government they chose, whereas this could not be done in totalitarian states.

"In Southern Africa, if we make a mistake, we may not get a second chance to put it right," Mr Schwarz said.

A further conflict was between the world's haves and have-nots, with the Soviet Union intervening to get the support of the have-nots.

"The tragedy is that Southern Africa is at the vortex of these conflicts," he said, adding that South Africa sided with the West in the global conflict whether the West liked it or not.

Referring to the Falklands crisis, Mr Schwarz said South Africa should remain a neutral non-participant.

The fall of the Conservative government in the United Kingdom would have serious implications for South Africa in the long term.

Mr Schwarz said there was an urgent need for larger naval vessels, especially

in the light of the current situation in the South Atlantic. The United States should be pressed to make these vessels available.

The Republic also required long-range reconnaissance aircraft and more helicopters.

The PFP believed women should be used in the Defence Force only as volunteers and should not be conscripted. Neither did it believe members of other races should be conscripted.

"The questions of citizenship and military service go hand in hand. You cannot conscript a person who does not have full rights in the country he is asked to defend."

Mr Schwarz said the question of military service by foreign immigrants who did not become citizens deserved attention as these people should carry some responsibility for the benefits they enjoyed.

He called for the establishment of an Armed Services Committee to review the Defence Act — Sapa

SWA raid: 22/4/82 Malan quizzed

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition defence spokesman, yesterday called on the minister, General Magnus Malan, to make a full statement on the latest swapo incursion into SWA/Namibia

Mr Schwarz said that there was "considerable concern" about how Swapo had managed to penetrate the territory's security net, particularly as up to now the country had been left with the impression of "tranquility" in the area

He said also the latest thrust had come at a time when some action by Swapo should have been anticipated

"There is concern at the number of Swapos, the depth of penetration and the number of casualties," said Mr Schwarz

General Malan is expected to enter the debate today, but a top Nationalist spokesman, Mr Rex le Roux, said it was impossible to stop all infiltration

Some Swapo insurgents had been found even wearing SADF uniforms. The insurgency took place every year — but they lose year after year," he said

The reason for this was that the Swapo insurgents had to rely on the local population for support, and they were behind the Defence Force

The latest incursion had lasted only 150 hours and already 28 Swapos had been shot dead

Critics of the Defence Force should take what had happened to the British forces in Malaya as a "norm" There it had taken 1 000 hours just to see a terrorist, Mr Le Roux said.

Mr Schwarz had said that there was concern at the number of South African casualties, but they had to be seen in "perspective"

It had to be accepted that it was impossible to stop all incursions in a state of war

"The real issue here is that there can be no military solution to the problem. There has to be a political solution," he said

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New gun on show

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23/4/82 O. Dispatch

JOHANNESBURG — Armscor has lifted the veil of secrecy surrounding the manufacture of its pride and joy — the controversial G-5 cannon — and refuted claims that it was not a South African product

A group of journalists were invited this week to visit the various factories where the gun is made



Barrels for South Africa's G5 gun being transported by crane.

Thousands of employees are involved in the production of the 155mm howitzer, which experts claim is superior to any similar gun which Nato countries or Russia can produce

At a factory in Vanderbijlpark, the special steel from which the barrel is produced is cast. From there it is taken to a Pretoria factory, which built a special section to handle the gun

It goes through a deep-hole boring process, in which the hole is drilled through the barrel

Between each process the barrel undergoes sonic tests for defects or cracks in the steel

Security is tight and only a select few employees are allowed inside this part of the factory

After repeated heat treatment, the gun is taken to Lyttleton Engineering Works, a full subsidiary of Armscor where work on the rifling and grooving of the barrel is completed

Due to the arms embargo against South Africa, a Witwatersrand company, with the aid of Armscor, designed and built the weapon

Armscor officials were quick to point to the plate on the side of the machine stating in huge letters "Manufactured in the Republic of South Africa". A spokesman declined to reveal the cost of the weapon — DDC

UPPROAR OVER HULLEY

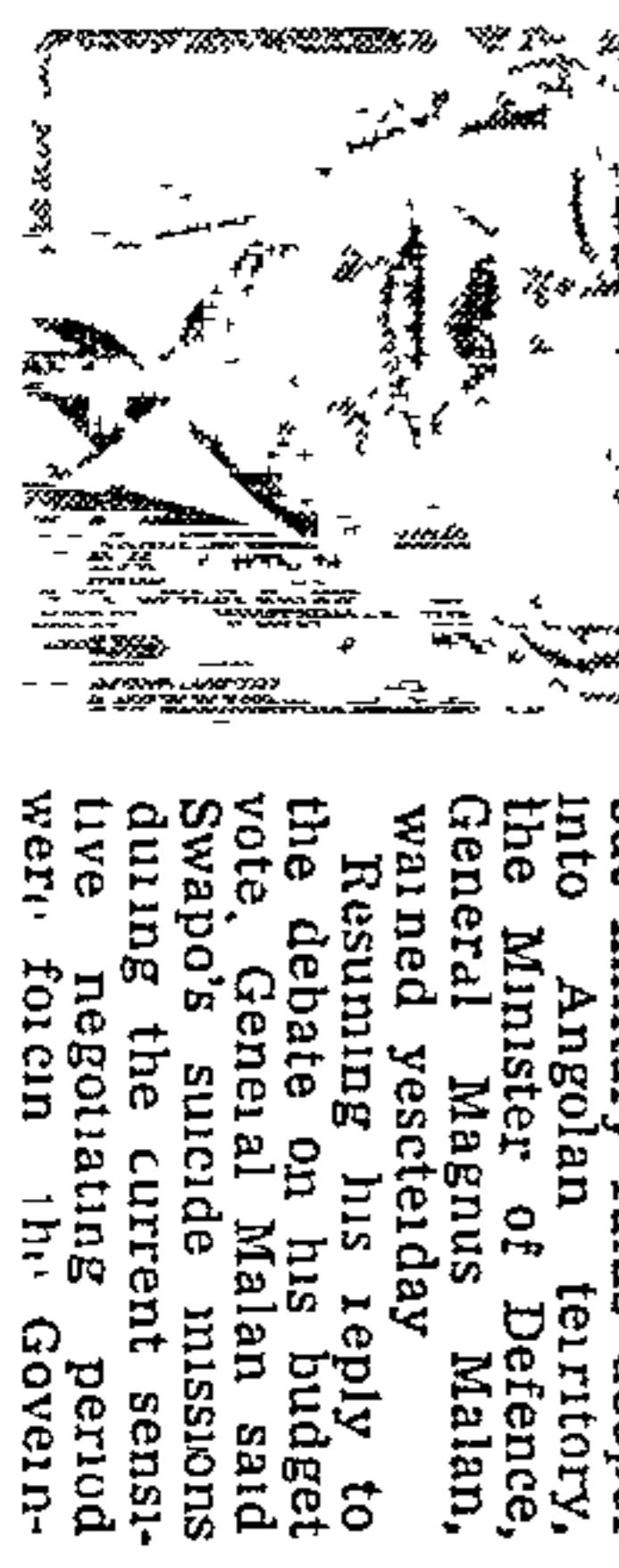
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25/4/82
254

Parliamentary Staff
A MAJOR storm erupted in Parliament yesterday about remarks by Mr. Harry Hulley (PFP, Conlanta) that were condemned by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, as 'the nearest thing to treason I have heard'.

The Progressive Federal Party, through its chief defence spokesman, Mr. Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville), dissociated itself from Mr. Hulley's remarks made on Wednesday night when he quoted newspaper articles about allegations of atrocities by a SA Defence Force unit in South West Africa.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Defence vote, Mr Schwarz said yesterday he apologised and did not believe the SADF indulged in such activities.

He added that it might be more appropriate if some of the atrocities committed by Swapo were to be debated in the Assembly.



Mr Harry Schwarz

Mr Schwarz said he not only dissociated himself and the PFP's defence group from Mr Hulley's remarks, but also dissociated his party — 'and I do it in the presence of my leader'.

He said that as defence spokesman for several opposition parties, past and present, he had always tried to maintain good relations between his party and the Defence Force.

This did not mean that his party had not been vigilant in defence matters. His party regarded it as its duty to speak, even about unpopular matters.

When there were members of the Defence Force who tarnished its image the PFP wanted them dealt with.

But I do not want to see the Defence Force unjustly accused when that is done I see it as my duty to stand up and be counted, Mr Schwarz said.

Mr Schwarz read out a statement from Mr Hulley who was unable to be present — saying that Mr Hulley was unaware that matters referred to had been clarified before he had come to Parliament.

Mr Hulley said in his statement that he accepted the bona fides of all those concerned in the matter.

General Malan said he would make a statement

Mr Schwarz said articles to which Mr Hulley had referred — in The Argus and The Citizen — were in May last year — were 'not the beginning but actually the end of the story'.

The articles had referred not to the original allegations against the Defence Force, but to a visit by Press members to the Buffalo camp when they interviewed a number of people to demonstrate that the allegations were not true.

This had arisen from the publication of an article in the Guardian which had had the highest sacrifice for their country. They were moved by patriotism and love for the fatherland.

These were attributes that could not be bought with money on the world market.

Mr Schwarz said articles to which Mr Hulley had referred — in The Argus and The Citizen — were in May last year — were 'not the beginning but actually the end of the story'.

The Defence Force had never found it necessary to hire people to do its work.

The SADF consisted of men and women who were prepared to make the highest sacrifice for their country.

They were moved by patriotism and love for the fatherland.

These were attributes that could not be bought with money on the world market.

General Malan, at the request of the chairman, later withdrew the word 'treason', saying he did so because Mr Schwarz had displayed 'a positive spirit'.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr W. Vause Raw, said he appreciated Mr Schwarz's 'clear and unequivocal reputation' of Mr Hulley.

Reacting to an interjection, Mr Raw said 'If he had been a member of my party he would have been expelled immediately.'

General Malan said the latest attempts against their desperation to please their masters.

General Malan said the latest attempts against their desperation to please their masters.

Schwarz rejects 'atrocities' remarks

Deeper raids into Angola — warnings

THE Government would perhaps launch operations deeper into Angolan territory, he said.

Swapo could hardly be serious in seeking a solution to the SWA/Namibia question while sending its men on suicide terror missions. It was important that the world took note of this.

General Malan said he would make a statement

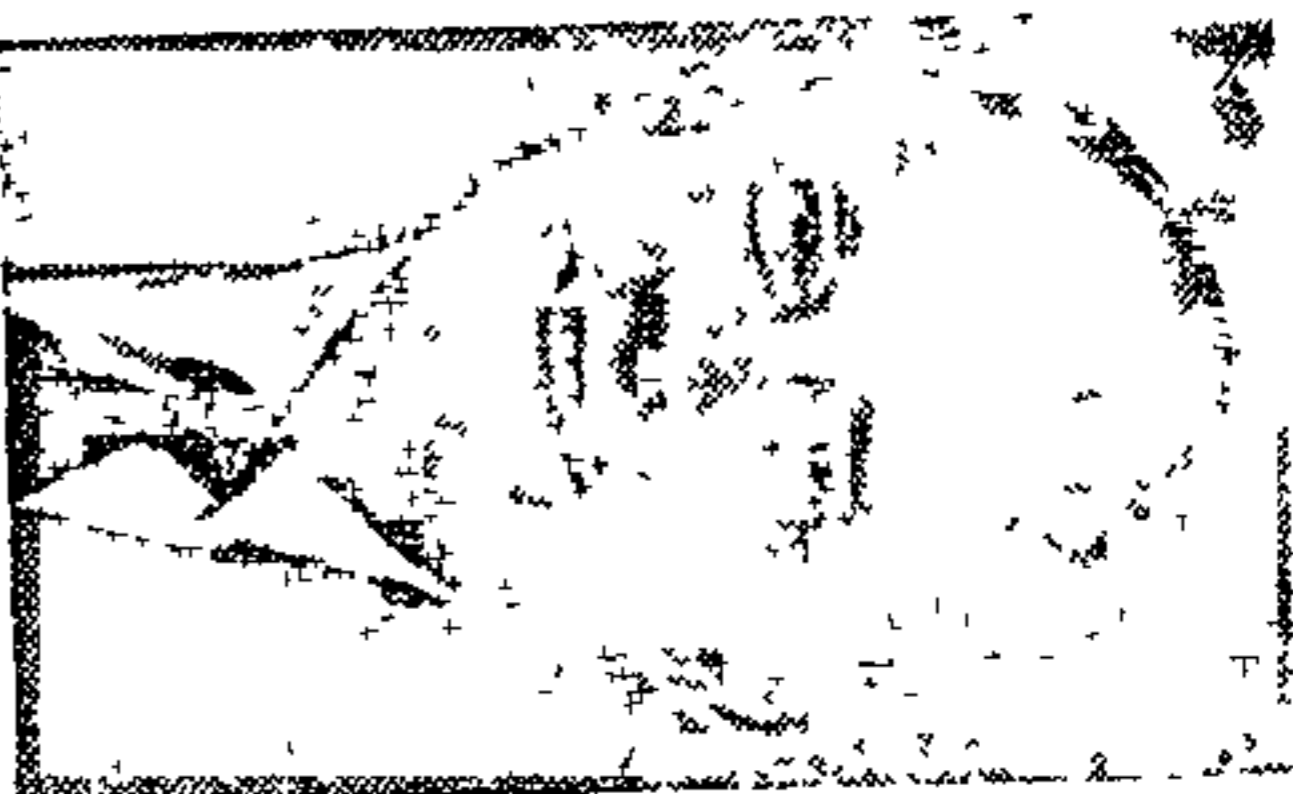
It was the eighth raid since 1976 and had consisted of two operations, launched from Kasimba. The first had taken a route through Kaokoland and had been wiped out by operation Super.

The second group had penetrated an inhospitable area in eastern Ovambo not usually

General Malan said the latest attempts against their desperation to please their masters.

General Malan said the latest attempts against their desperation to please their masters.

in the... General Force who... concerned in the...



General Magnus Malan

Deeper raids into Angola - warnings

THE Government would have to consider carrying out military raids deeper into Angolan territory, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned yesterday.

Resuming his reply to the debate on his budget vote General Malan said Swapo's suicide missions during the current sensitive negotiating period were forcing the Government to take a new look at the situation.

'I want to warn that we will have to take a fresh look at the situation and perhaps launch operations deeper into Angolan territory,' he said.

Enough ammunition supplies to keep security forces shooting

SOUTH AFRICA would not be affected by any embargoes on the supply of ammunition in the foreseeable future and for many years to come, General Malan said yesterday.

He said Armscor was now in a position to supply 141 different types of ammunition to the security forces.

Also taking into account the availability of raw materials for ammunition, the security forces would not need to look over their shoulders to see if ammunition was forthcoming.

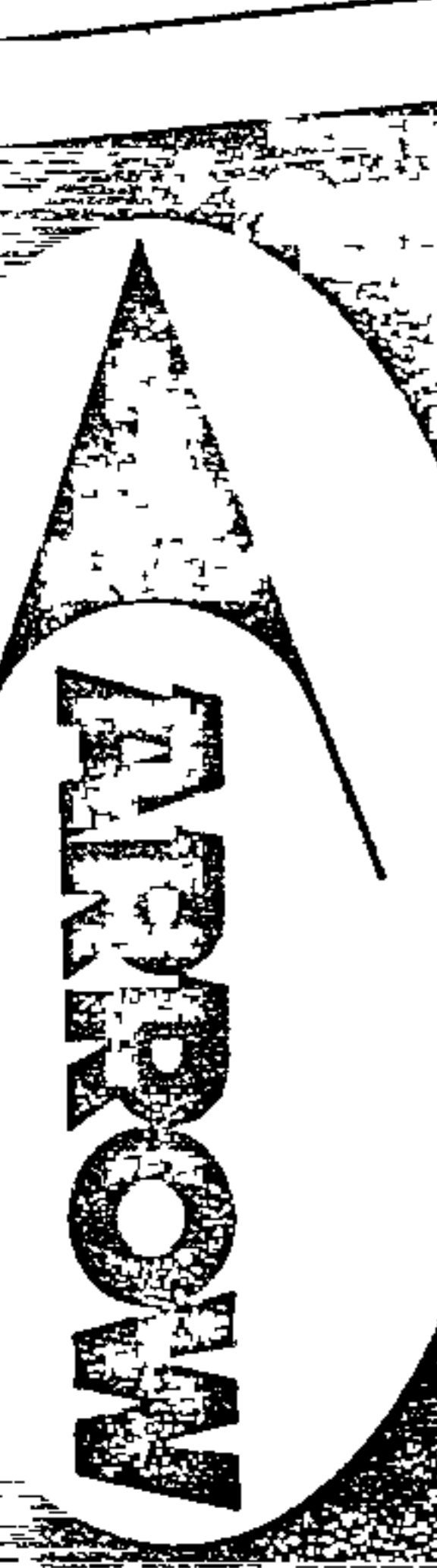
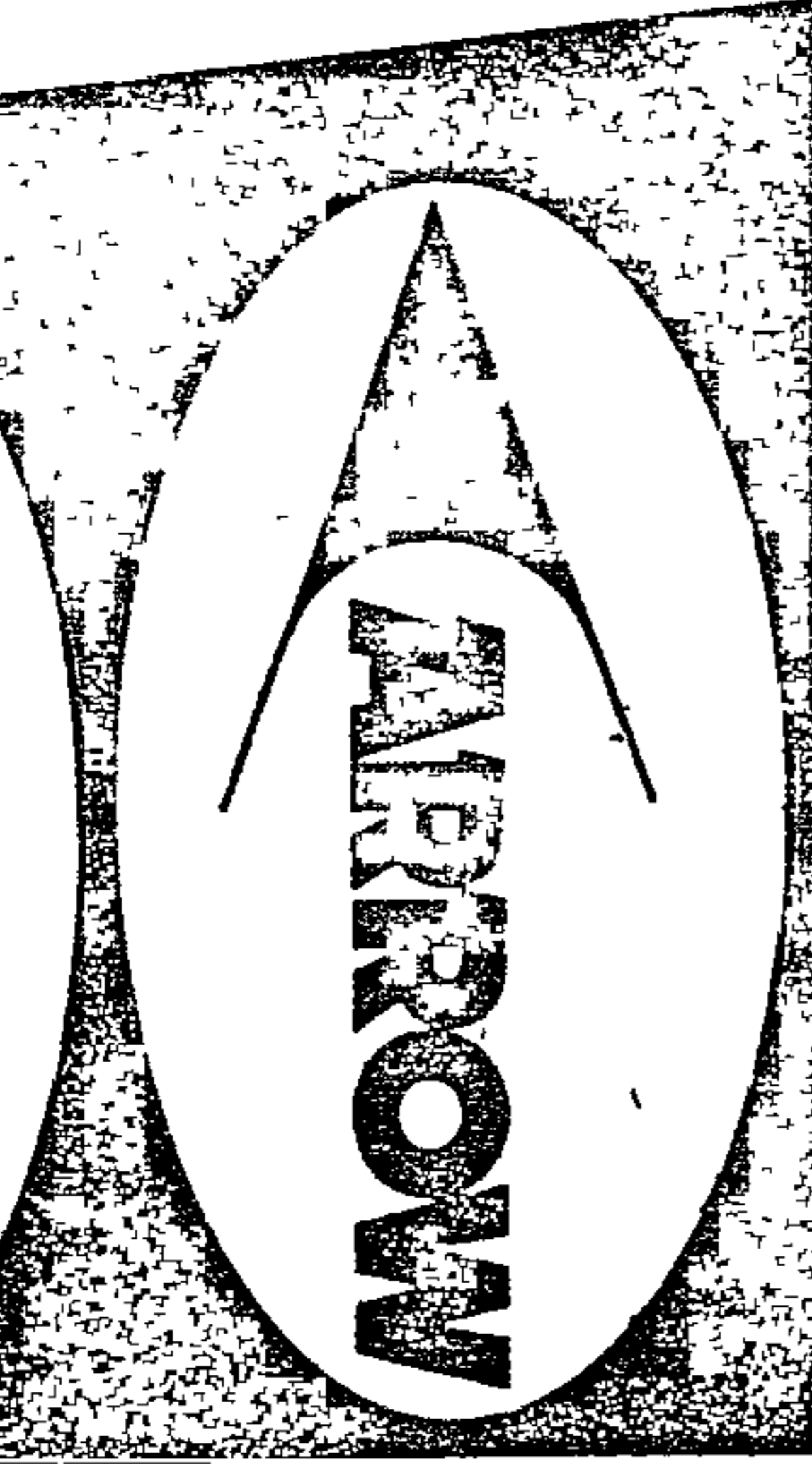
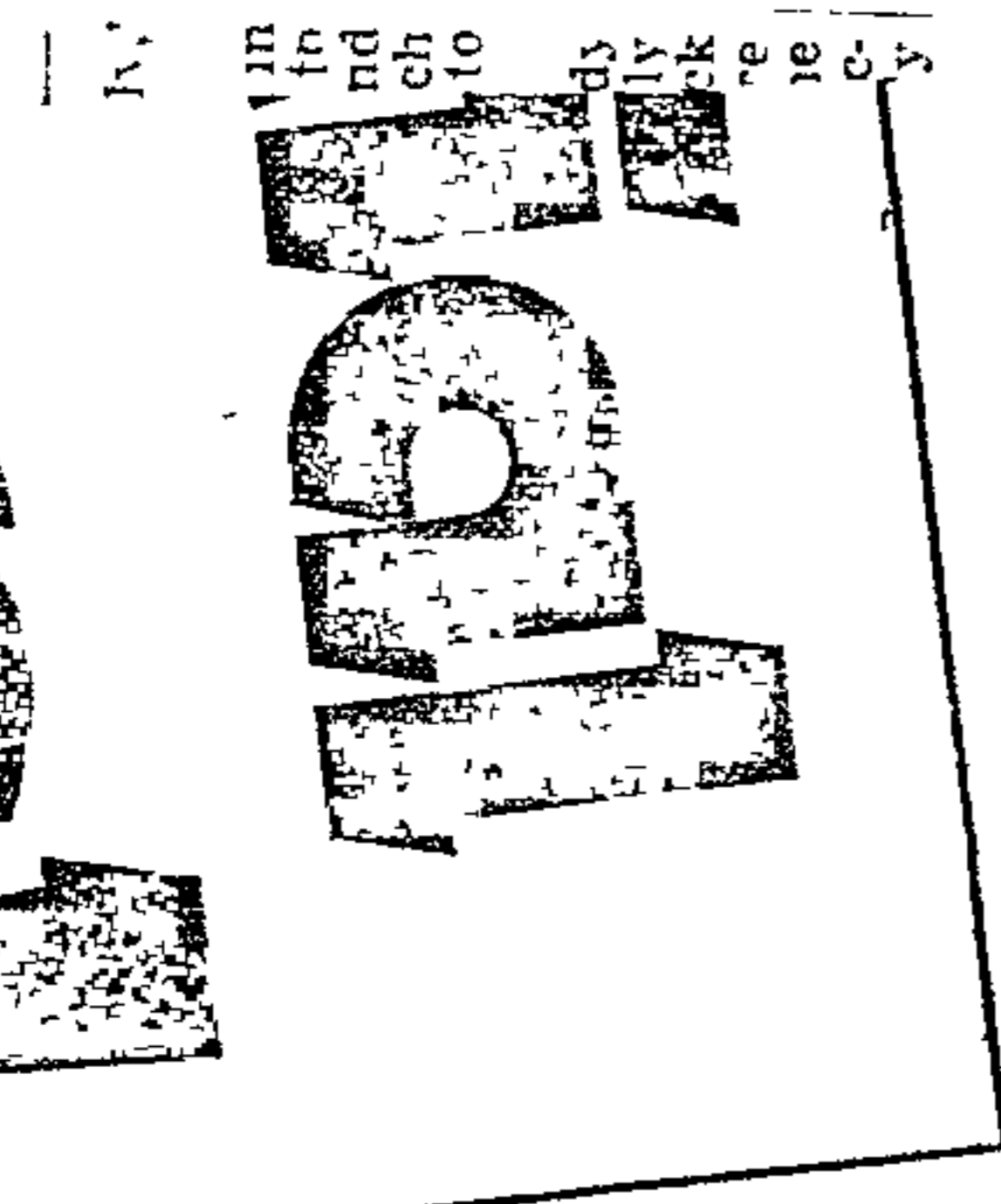
During operations in Angola the ammunition used by South Africa's forces was accounted for in millions of rand, while the loss of weapons and other equipment was accounted for only in thousands of rand. General Malan rejected a proposal by Mr Schwarz that an on-services committee be established.

My view is that the defence of our country has been delegated to me as a member of the Cabinet and I can't share this responsibility with any other person on a committee of this House.

The way we handle defence matters between parties is to my mind quite satisfactory,' he said.

On the question of new facilities for the navy, General Malan said South Africa had listed unsuccessfully to convince some of the major powers that the supply of maritime reconnaissance aircraft and naval vessels was also to their advantage.

A study of the navy's requirements had already been instituted and his department would decide on the type of vessel needed when the results were at hand — Sapa.



Bad seamanship may have sunk Kruger

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The sinking of the South African Navy's flag ship, the President Kruger, and the death of 16 crewmen, may have been caused by lack of "good seamanship"

This was announced by the Minister of Defence,

General Magnus Malan, as one of the possible reasons for the sinking of the ship after it and the supply ship SAS Tafelberg collided off Cape Point in the middle of the night of February 18

General Malan said during the defence debate that an interim re-

port by the investigating committee had been handed to the government on Wednesday

He made it clear that he had not fully studied the report and could not say yet who was responsible

"It would appear that the accident was the result of an injudicious manoeuvre, the non-maintenance of standards, injudicious watch-keeping and the lack of good seamanship," General Malan said

He could not expand on who was responsible

Rescue operation

The sinking led to the largest rescue operation mounted by the navy for which it was highly praised. Of the 193 men on the vessel at the time of the collision, 177 were rescued.

Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition defence spokesman, described General Malan's statement as "startling"

"I think it is a startling finding which must upset many people," he said

"We will need far more details than are available to us before we can come to any conclusions but it is absolutely startling."

● Deeper raids on cards

● Assurance on ammo needs

● Border corridor to stay white



Captain Wim de Lange of the President Kruger, with beard and in mufti, behind Captain Nick Smit of SAS Tafelberg at the SAS President Kruger thanksgiving service at Simon's Town in February.

Why General Malan saw red

RDM 23/4/82 254

THROUGHOUT the defence vote debate in Parliament this week there were interjections from the Government benches suggesting Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) is soft on communism

His speech, which dealt with the alleged militarisation of South Africa under Mr P W Botha, caused the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to see red and accuse Mr Hulley of disloyalty verging on high treason

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP) was accused of disloyalty in Parliament during his speech on the Defence Force. Here is an edited version of that speech.

The leader of the Opposition, during the Prime Minister's vote, made the observation that each Prime Minister has brought with him a characteristic of his era

"We had the characteristic of bantu administration

which developed under Dr Verwoerd, a heavy emphasis on police matters during the era of Mr Vorster, and now the public is beginning to say that the era of Mr P W Botha is the era of a militarised South Africa

"There is a feeling at large

among certain sections of the community, in fact, I would say large sections of the community and responsible sections, that the power and influence of the military establishment have grown dramatically in the general policy-making of the country

"It has reached unusual proportions, is the feeling, and the public is uneasy, very uneasy about the role that the military is playing behind the scenes

"I should like to refer the committee to a documentary article which appeared in the magazine 'Now'

"This article is entitled 'The day of the generals' The article begins as follows 'The tapping of Pieter Botha's phone in 1977 lit a fuse that led to Muldergate and the defeat of BOSS... John Fullerton traces the conflict which ended in a quiet coup d'etat by the military.'

"The article goes on to say 'The hitherto unrealised effect of the incident has been to put South African policy-making under the direct control of the military with immense consequences in the future for the whole of South Africa

"It led to the demise of BOSS, the rooms of which have also been taken over by the military As a result the South African generals are now in a position of power unrivalled in the so-called free world'

"I refer to another section of this article It says: 'The South African generals want, it appears, to know everything about government. A senior commerce official complained to a Western diplomat recently that he had to waste too much time teaching intricacies of exchange control regulations to the generals' Another example of the political role of the generals occurred over a Government survey into the impact of apartheid in an area of Cape Town's District Six, a suburb for the city coloureds

"According to one source the investigation was being carried out by military intelligence' An interesting thing about this article is that it was written in October, 1979

"The other day we had an article which was published in the 'Financial Mail' which is not particularly a publication which is given to wild statements, not at all In fact, it is a very responsible publication

"This article was published on 2 April, 1982 It reads as

follows: 'As early as 1979 John Sailor, writing in the international affairs bulletin, claimed that SADF representatives now take part in all interdepartmental meetings, regardless of their subjects or whether direct SADF interests are involved'

"They go on to say in the same article that according to the London International Institute for Strategic Studies 'the role and influence of South Africa's military establishment seems likely to continue to grow'

"These published snippets reflect a mood, reflect a disquiet on the part of a number of people and I raise it in this debate to give the Minister the opportunity to react to this.

"It is an important matter which is of great concern to the public and it has given rise to certain wild deductions, some of which we have heard tonight

"Arising out of this I should like to ask the Minister to answer two specific questions

"Do military personnel routinely attend policy-making meetings of other departments more so than they did five years ago? If so, who attends what meetings and why? The public will be very interested

"Secondly, does military intelligence undertake surveys on such matters as District Six and others? If so, why?

"Another subject I should like to touch on is 32 Battalion, Buffalo Squadron

"Some people have referred to it as South Africa's Foreign Legion. As I understand it there are various views of this unit.

"It has been held to be a crack, highly effective, well-disciplined part of the total defence effort in Namibia/South West Africa.

"I should just like to pick out the highlights of what this unit is being accused of so that they can be refuted and it will be on the record

"The suggestion here is that there was a certain Lance Corporal Trevor Edwards who was given world publicity on this matter

"To cut a long story short, he makes the following allegations

"That they enter Angola in unmarked camouflage uniforms Secondly, they carry no documents Thirdly, they use East European weapons Fourthly, they kill livestock, cattle, goats and whatever is in their way Fifthly, they black their faces Sixthly, they actually kill women and children on occasion Seventhly, they contaminate waterholes. Eighthly, they destroy crops

At this point Mr Hulley's speaking time expired

Wraps taken off 'supergun'



Two gleaming barrels hang suspended in a Pretoria factory, awaiting the assembly stages of Armscor's super 155mm gun, the G-5. Picture TREVOR SAMPSON

Made in SA ²⁵⁴ to destroy ^{ROM 23/4/82}

By CHRIS OLCKERS

ARMSCOR has lifted the veil of secrecy surrounding the manufacture of its pride and joy — the controversial G-5 cannon — and rebutted claims that it was not a South African product.

This week a group of Pressmen visited the various factories where the gun is being manufactured.

It became clear that the G-5, a 155mm artillery howitzer, was born out of a several-million Rand operation.

An Armscor spokesman would not reveal the exact cost but said "When working on something like this you don't look at costs."

Thousands of people are involved in the production of the deadly supergun, which experts claim is superior to anything similar produced by Nato countries or even Russia.

The first steps in the production of the gun are taken at a factory in Vanderbijlpark where the special steel for the barrel is cast.

From there it is taken to a Pretoria factory, which has built a special section to handle the gun. Here it undergoes a deep-hole boring process, in which the hole is drilled through the barrel.

Between each process the barrel is subjected to sonic tests for defects or cracks in the steel.

Security is tight and only a select few employees are allowed inside this part of the factory.

After several heat treatment processes, the gun is taken to Lyttleton Engineering Works, a full subsidiary of Armscor, where work on the gun is completed.

In one process, a unique machine is used for the rifling and grooving of the barrel.

Due to the arms embargo against South Africa, a Witwatersrand company has designed and built — with the aid of Armscor — the most modern machine of its kind in the world.

SADF out of step? FM 23.4.82

Rumblings out of Pretoria and Cape Town indicate growing resentment in the Department of Foreign Affairs over what officials see as military trespassing on their preserves.

In fact, history may be repeating itself. Foreign Affairs resentment over the old Department of Information's interference abroad was a prime ingredient in the Information debacle.

No-one is suggesting that the military have their hands in the foreign cauldron to anything like the extent that the Department of Information did. But particularly where African states are concerned, the military — whether directly or through the Division of Military Intelligence (DMI) — seem markedly inclined to launch their own initiatives or press their own viewpoints.

The latest example came this month just as plans for a meeting between PM P W Botha and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda were coming to fruition. The SADF issued its White Paper on Defence and Arms Procurement which flatly lumped Zambia and Zimbabwe with Mozambique and Angola as "Marxist satellite states".

This is hardly the most tactful description of a state with which PM Botha was hoping to negotiate.

The attempted Seychelles coup, in which it has been widely suggested DMI was involved, has had SA's diplomats running around the world trying to put out the bush fires of unfavourable publicity and diplomatic reaction. If there was indeed military or DMI involvement in the coup attempt the resentment within Foreign Minister P W Botha's department will deepen.

Government's job can also not be made easier by the military's expressed doubts about the chances for a peaceful settlement in SWA/Namibia. Although these opinions have not achieved wide publicity they can hardly have escaped the notice of the Western negotiators trying to achieve a settlement.

The SADF obviously has an interest in what happens beyond SA's borders — particularly in states where a military threat may be building up. But the military penchant for seeing everything in black and white, "friend or foe" terms and reacting accordingly could make things difficult for the diplomats.

Win R1 000

in our forecast competition

Name the horses you think will run 1st and 2nd in the Holiday Inns R250 000 at Turffontein on May 1.

1st

2nd

Name

Address

Rules ■ The winner will be the sender of the first correct entry drawn on May 3 ■ Entry is free and you may submit as many entries as you wish ■ Entries must be on the back of an envelope or postcard if not they will be disqualified ■ Only the official entry form or a hand-drawn facsimile is acceptable ■ No employees of EP Newspapers or Holiday Inns may enter ■ The decision of the judges is final

Entries on a postcard must be sent or delivered to Evening Post-Holiday Inns R250 000 Forecast Competition, Box 1121, Port Elizabeth 6000

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS NOON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30

Runners Foveros Furious Brave Persian Captive Prince The Toff Frisky Calvados Waikato Zamit Belligerence Equilateral Simile St Tropez Secret Service Windjammer Poetic The four emergency acceptors which can replace any of the runners until April 28 are Have a Fling Cape Corn Born to Rule Tammany Hall

Mr ERNIE BENNETTE

has been appointed manager of the newly-created Furniture Company of

PARKER DISCOUNT FURNISHERS

10 Boshoff Street, Westering (for all your furniture and appliances)

Phone 304714 and ask for Mr BENNETTE

P/H12175

SA arms racket probed

(254) E Post 23/4/82
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The South African Police and SADF Military Police are engaged in a massive investigation into arms smuggling in SWA/Namibia that will shortly result in a court case

General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, said during debate on his vote in Parliament yesterday that the SADF was acutely aware of the problem of arms control

There was a massive influx of arms from communist countries into Southern Africa and quantities of weapons were seized by the SADF operations

Everything possible was being done to prevent the smuggling of weapons by national servicemen from the operational area back into South Africa

I SPY NEWS

KEEP the Evening Post informed so that we can keep you informed

Let us know of any accidents, fires, interesting events or news, good and bad, in your area

PE busine

Post Re

A PORT ELIZABETH busin yesterday fined R5 000 (or on ordered to repay Volksas Banl being found guilty of defraud)

He was also sentenced by magistrate, Mr S van der Watt suspended for five years

The court heard that Roux s for R30 000 to George Van Zy Van Zyl had asked him to mak because he needed R15 000 wo

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— South Africa would not
be affected by any embar-
goes on the supply of am-
munition in the foresee-
able future and for many
years to come, General
Magnus Malan, the Minis-
ter of Defence, said
yesterday

General Malan said
Armscor was now in a po-
sition to supply 141 differ-
ent calibres and types of
ammunition to the secur-
ity forces
Also taking into account
the availability of raw
materials for ammunition,

Assurance on ammo needs

Cape Times 23/4/82 254

the security forces would
not need to look over
their shoulders to see if
ammunition was forth-
coming

During operations in
Angola the ammunition
used by South Africa's
forces was accounted for
in millions of Rand, while
the loss of weapons and
other equipment was ac-
counted for only in thou-
sands of Rand, General

Malan said

General Malan rejected
a proposal by Mr Harry
Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville),
that an on-services com-
mittee be established

"My view is that the de-
fence of our country has
been delegated to me as a
member of the cabinet
and I can't share this re-
sponsibility with any
other person on a commit-
tee of this House The way

we handle defence mat-
ters between parties is to
my mind quite satis-
factory"

On the question of new
facilities for the navy,
General Malan said South
Africa had tried unsuc-
cessfully to convince
some of the major powers
that the supply of mari-
time reconnaissance air-
craft and naval vessels
was also to their

advantage

A study of the navy's re-
quirements had already
been instituted and his
department would decide
on the type of vessel
needed when the results
were at hand

Replying to a call by the
New Republic Party for
an in-depth study of De-
fence Force manpower
utilization, General
Malan said the matter

was being investigated
and was receiving the
personal attention of the
Chief of the Defence
Force It would also be
fully debated in the
Select Committee on the
Defence Bill

Referring to remarks by
the Conservative Party
spokesman on Defence,
Mr Koos van der Merwe,
to the effect that his party
would co-operate on cer-
tain conditions, General
Malan said "Who does he
think he is? If he is a pa-
triot, it is his duty to co-
operate" — Sapa

Hulley: Disquiet over action

ARGUS

23/4/82

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Political Correspondent

THE way the Progressive Federal Party repudiated Mr Roger Hulley, MP for Constantia, for a speech he made in the debate on the defence vote in Parliament has caused misgivings in some party circles.

There was general agreement among his parliamentary colleagues that Mr Hulley should have done his homework better before drawing attention to reports of alleged army atrocities that had already been denied.

Some of them felt, however, that Mr Harry Schwarz, the party's chief spokesman on defence matters, had gone overboard in his handling of the issue when the debate was resumed after Mr Hulley's speech on Wednesday night.

Among other things, Mr Schwarz apologised to the Defence Force but did not refer to what was regarded in many PFP circles as over-reaction by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Mr Hulley, who could not be present yesterday because of a long-stand-

ing business engagement in Johannesburg, has agreed with Mr Schwarz's explanation that he was unaware the allegations of atrocities had been clarified before he came to Parliament for the first time last year.

Speaking from Johannesburg today, he said he was disappointed with the reported proceedings but would reserve further comment until he had studied a transcript.

He did not think that his position as an MP would be affected.

DUTIES

'I am satisfied that, in a bona fide way, I have carried out my duties as an Opposition MP.'

He would not comment on his position as secretary of the party's defence group.

Mr Schwarz declined today to comment further on the matter.

The controversy is likely to revive old tensions in the PFP on defence matters.

There have been clashes before, with some accusing Mr Schwarz of being too uncritical on defence matters. There were also deep differences in the party recently on the Defence Amendment Bill.

Dr Slabbert said he was satisfied that the matter had been disposed of.

If there was any dissatisfaction in the party, this had not been brought to his attention, but he was prepared to listen to any representations.

ALLEGATIONS

In a statement last night, Dr Slabbert rejected General Malan's allegations about Mr Hulley's loyalty.

'I accept that he erred in a bona fide manner on this matter but I also accept that it is the right of any member of Parliament to question any department of State on any matter which that member believes to be in the interest not only of his constituents but also of the country.'

'I accept that this was the spirit in which Mr Hulley approached the problem and therefore want to make it quite clear that I am not prepared to tolerate slurs being cast on the integrity of any member of my caucus,' Dr Slabbert said.

● See Pages 8 and 9.

Exemption for staff urged

D. Dispatch
23/4/82
250
250

EAST LONDON — Cape municipalities have requested exemption from military service for some of their key staff

The United Municipal Executive has been asked to consult with the Minister of Defence as soon as possible to discuss this issue because of problems local authorities experience when key staff are called up

Three separate motions were discussed at the annual congress of the Cape Province Municipal Association (CPMA) here yesterday concerning military exemption. All were rejected after CPMA president Dr T G Schlebusch suggested the meeting with the Minister of Defence

The first proposal, submitted by Beaufort West, asked for exemption for key staff in the municipal machine. The second proposal, submitted by Carnarvon, requested more leeway from the authorities when applications for exemption were made on behalf of municipal staff during crucial times of the year, such as when budgets were being compiled

Grahamstown submitted the third proposal asking for military exemption for apprentices, in the same way as university students were exempted

Dr Schlebusch pointed out that the UME was presently busy negotiating possible exemption for firemen, and said the executive should wait until these negotiations were over before taking the matter further —
DDR

'SADF will fight deep in Angola'

274 274 LDM 23/4/82

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
THE Government would have to consider carrying out military raids deeper into Angolan territory, the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, told Parliament yesterday.

He also warned that South Africa itself could face raids similar to the present Swapo "suicide mission" into South West Africa.

And the Progressive Federal Party yesterday dissociated itself from remarks made by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) on alleged SADF atrocities in SWA

Mr Malan then withdrew his accusation that Mr Hulley had come close to committing "treason" against the Defence Force. He said he was withdrawing the remark because Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP spokesman on Defence, had displayed such a positive spirit

Resuming his reply to the debate on his budget vote, Mr Malan said the Swapo missions during the current sensitive negotiating period forced the Government to take a new look at the situation

"I want to warn that we will have to take a fresh look at the situation and perhaps launch operations deeper into Angolan territory," he said

Swapo could hardly be serious in seeking a solution to the SWA independence question while sending its men on suicide terror missions

Mr Malan said he would make a statement on the latest incursion into SWA at the request of Mr Schwarz

It was the eighth raid since 1976 and had consisted of two operations launched from Kasinga, the first of which had taken a route through Kaokoland and had been wiped out by Operation Super.

The second group had penetrated an inhospitable area in Eastern Owambo not usually entered by insurgents, and thus not densely manned by the SADF. It did not take the SADF long to muster the required forces.

"We are now in pursuit of small groups who are apparently making half-hearted attempts at sabotage," he said

Mr Malan said the raids had been launched because of SADF successes in wiping out Swapo's strong-man image

The Soviet Union had addressed the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, on the matter of his weak image

"The latest attempts must be seen against their desperation to please their masters," Mr Malan said

They had been given instructions to commit sabotage and also to kill indiscriminately, black and white, man, woman and child

This contradicted Mr Nujoma's own statement that Swapo was not fighting the people of the territory

The recent raiders were better trained and armed than before and had a "suicide philosophy in their fanaticism" The operations against them were characterised by a greater measure of co-operation from the local populace

"These events also underline the important role other population groups can play," Mr Malan said

Continuing his reply on the atrocities allegation yesterday, Mr Malan said Mr Hulley had called 32 Battalion the Foreign Legion of SA, which was the same thing as mercenaries. The SADF had never had reason to hire people, Mr Malan said

The Defence Force was motivated by a love for the fatherland that made them willing to pay the highest price

"These attributes cannot be bought with money on the world market," he said

Mr Hulley had quoted allegations made by a certain Lance Corporal Edwards who had fled South Africa, did not have the courage to defend his country, and had smeared its good name

Corp Edwards was without doubt a traitor to his country, Mr Malan said

"He is a liar. He is a deserter and he betrayed his country. Today he is a renegade collaborating with the ANC," he said — Sapa

Cape Times 23/4/82

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Full text of Hulley speech

THE full text of the speech by Mr Roger Hulley, MP, during the debate on the budget vote of the Defence Department on Wednesday.

The Leader of the Opposition during the Prime Minister's Vote made the important observation that each prime minister we have had in recent years has brought with him a characteristic of his era.

We had the characteristic of Bantu Administration which developed under Dr Verwoerd, a heavy emphasis on police matters during the era of Mr Vorster, and now the public is beginning to say that the era of Mr P W Botha is the era of a militarized South Africa.

There is a feeling at large among certain sections of the community, in fact, I would say large sections of the community and responsible sections, that the power and influence of the military establishment have grown dramatically in the general policy-making of the country.

It has reached unusual proportions, is the feeling, and the public is uneasy, very uneasy about the role that the military is playing behind the scenes.

Mr Z P le Roux (NP Pretoria West) Are you uneasy or is the public uneasy?

Mr Hulley: I share this uneasiness. There is uneasiness about the role that the military is playing behind the scenes in policy-making in this country.

I want to make some references on this subject. I should like to refer the committee to a documentary article which appeared in the magazine "Now".

I would be happy to furnish the minister with a copy if he should be interested.

This article is entitled "The day of the generals". The article begins as follows: "The tapping of Pieter Botha's phone in 1977 lit a fuse that led to Muldergate and the defeat of BOSS. John Fullerton traces the conflict which ended in a quiet coup d'etat by the military".

The article goes on to say, "The hitherto unrealized effect of the incident has been to put South African policy-making under the direct control of the military with immense consequences in the future for the whole of South Africa. It led to the demise of BOSS, the rooms of which have also been taken over by the military. As a result the South African generals are now in a position of power unrivalled in the so-called free world".

I refer to another section of this article. It says "The South African generals want, it appears, to know everything about government. A senior commerce official complained to a Western diplomat recently that he had to waste too much time teaching intricacies of exchange control regulations "to the generals". Another example of the political role of the generals occurred over a government survey into the impact of apartheid in an area of Cape Town's District Six, a suburb for the city coloureds".

Mr H. J. Tempel (NP Ermelo) Where do you come by that nonsense?

Mr Hulley: "According to one source the investigation was being carried out by military intelligence".

An interesting thing about this article — I recommend it

to the member for Pretoria West is that it was written in October 1979.

The other day we had an article which was published in the "Financial Mail" which is not particularly a publication which is given to wild statements, not at all. In fact, it is a very responsible publication in South Africa.

This article was published on 2 April 1982. It reads as follows: "As early as 1979 John Sailor writing in the International Affairs Bulletin claimed that SADF representatives now take part in all inter-departmental meetings regardless of their subjects or whether direct SADF interests are involved".

They go on to say in the same article that according to the London International Institute for Strategic Studies "the role and influence of South Africa's military establishment seems likely to continue to grow".

These published snippets reflect a mood, reflect a disquiet on the part of a number of people and I raise it in this debate to give the minister the opportunity to react to this.

It is an important matter which is of great concern to the public and it has given rise to certain wild deductions, some of which we have heard tonight.

Arising out of this I should like to ask the minister to answer two specific questions.

Do military personnel routinely attend policy-making meetings of other departments more so than they did five years ago?

If so, who attends what meetings and why? The public will be very interested.

Secondly, does military intelligence undertake surveys on such matters as District Six and others? If so, why?

Mr A J Vlok (NP Verwoerdburg) That is scandalous.

Mr Hulley: Another subject I should like to touch on is 32 Battalion, Buffalo Squadron.

Some people have referred to it as South Africa's Foreign Legion.

As I understand it there are various views of this unit.

It has been held to be a crack, highly effective, well-disciplined part of the total defence effort in Namibia/South West Africa.

On the other hand publication has been made of some very, very disturbing allegations about this particular battalion. These allegations have been given publicity in our press.

I am just referring to two articles but the matter has been well publicized.

I do not think the opportunity has existed for the minister to refute these specific allegations which appeared in these publications in parliament although we did have a session last year.

I should just like to pick out the highlights of what this unit is being accused of so that they can be refuted and it will be on the record.

The suggestion here is that there was a certain lance corporal Trevor Edwards who was given world publicity on this matter.

To cut a long story short, he makes the following allegations:

That they enter Angola in unmarked camouflage uniforms. Secondly, they carry no documents. Thirdly, they use East European weapons. Fourthly, they kill livestock, cattle, goats and whatever is in their way. Fifthly, they black their faces. Sixthly, they actually kill women and children on occasion. Seventhly, they contaminate waterholes. Eighthly, they destroy crops. At this point Mr Hulley's speaking time expired.

Hulley's speech sparks big row

CAPE TIMES
23/4/82

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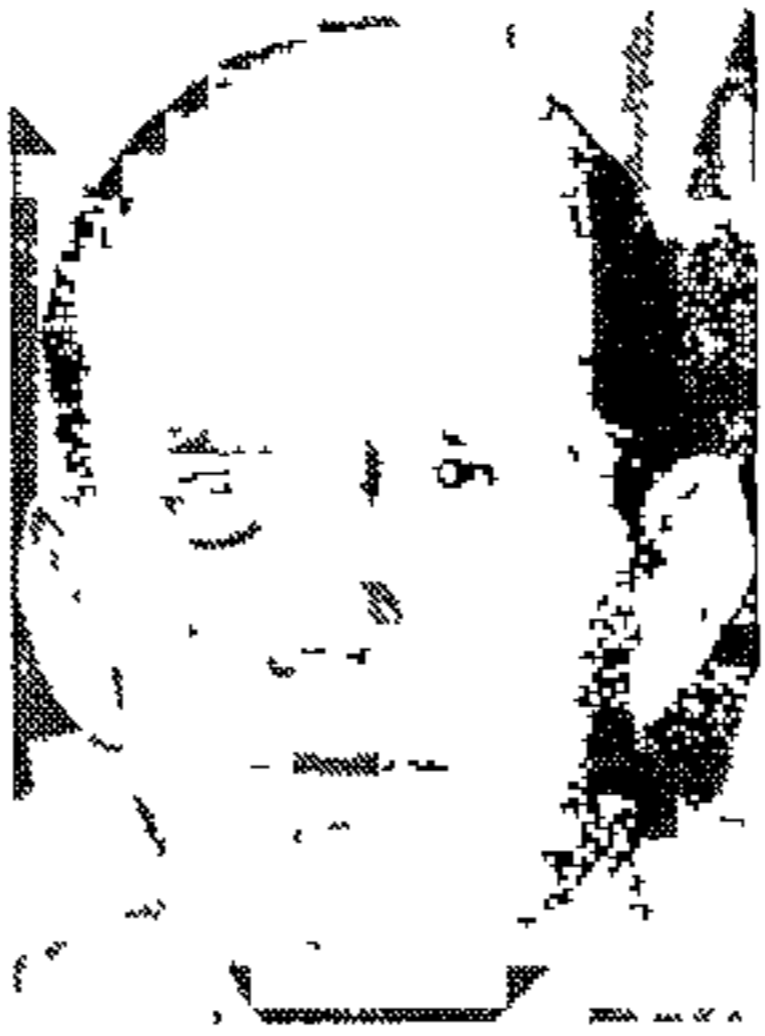
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6. Pages 7

DNPI10JD

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, while disowning what he described as a mistake in a speech by the MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, yesterday attacked the Minister of Defence, General Malan, for questioning Mr Hulley's patriotism.



General Malan

Dr Slabbert's statement followed an accusation by General Malan, that Mr Hulley's remarks in an Assembly speech were "the closest thing to high treason I have seen"

General Malan was ordered by the chairman of committees to withdraw the accusation after an objection by the PFP whip, Mr Alf Widman

The row followed a clash between Mr Hulley and General Malan during the budget debate on the Defence vote on Wednesday night when Mr Hulley repeated allegations by a Lance-Corporal Edwards alleging atrocities by 32 Battalion

At the start of his speech yesterday Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP spokesman of defence, said he wanted to dissociate from Mr Hulley's remarks the whole of the PFP "in the presence of the leader"

He did not refer to General Malan's accusations that Mr Hulley was disloyal to South Africa

Hulley absent

Mr Hulley was not present for yesterday's debate because he had prior commitments in Johannesburg

In a statement released after the debate, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, who was present for yesterday's Defence debate, said the incidents and allegations which Mr Hulley had referred to had been disposed of more than a year ago by the Official Opposition as well as the Defence Force

This had subsequently



Mr Roger Hulley

been drawn to Mr Hulley's attention and he had stated publicly that he accepted the *bona fides* of all concerned

"The Defence spokesman of the PFP dissociated the party from this mistake and read out Mr Hulley's statement to the standing committee," Dr Slabbert said

Dr Slabbert added, however, that he rejected "without qualification" General Malan's allegations concerning Mr Hulley's loyalty and patriotism to South Africa

He accepted that Mr Hulley had erred in a *bona fide* matter

"But I also accept that it is the right of any MP to question any department of State on any matter which that member believes to be in the interests, not only of his constituents, but of the whole country

"I am not prepared to tolerate slurs being cast on the integrity of any member of my caucus"

Yesterday Mr Schwarz read a statement by Mr Hulley to Parliament in which Mr Hulley said he had been unaware that the matters he had referred to had been clarified before he had come to Parliament and that he accepted everyone's *bona fides* in the matter

Mr Hulley said in an interview last night that he found it significant that General Malan had chosen to react vehemently to only one issue raised in his speech and not to react at all to the rest of his speech

"I regarded the Edwards issue as much less important than the other issues I raised in my speech, particularly regarding the growing influence of the military in South African society

"I raised the Edwards issue out of a *bona fide* concern about his allegations but now that I discover it had been dealt with previously, I accept that the matter is closed," Mr Hulley said

Ultimate sacrifice

In his speech yesterday, General Malan said Mr Hulley had referred to 32 Battalion as the Foreign Legion of South Africa

"The SADF has never had reason to hire people," said General Malan

The Defence Force was motivated by patriotism and love for the fatherland that made them willing to make the ultimate sacrifice. These were reasons that Mr Hulley would not be able to appreciate or understand. They were attributes that could not be bought with money on the world market

Lance-Corporal Edwards was a traitor who did not have the courage to defend his country and had smeared its name abroad

"He is a liar and a deserter who betrayed his country. Today he is a renegade collaborating with the ANC"

General Malan said Mr Hulley had not quoted Edwards negatively, but had presented him in a positive light and tried to give credence to his allegations by raising them in Parliament

"Mr Hulley has removed all doubt about where he stands. He has chosen the way of Edwards. He has become the Edwards of this House."

Swapo atrocities

It was the duty of the Official Opposition to say where they stood

Mr Schwarz said he did not believe the SADF committed the kind of atrocities contained in Edwards's allegations and had said so at the time the allegations were first published in the Guardian

It would be more appropriate "if we debated the atrocities committed by Swapo", Mr Schwarz said to sounds of approval from the government benches

- Leading article, page 12
- Full text of Hulley's speech, page 4

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Deeper raids on cards Malan

Cape Times 23/4/82
 (H) (24) (254)

Unreliable

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government would have to consider carrying out military raids deeper into Angolan territory, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned yesterday.

Resuming his reply to the debate on his budget vote, General Malan said that the suicide missions of Swapo during the current sensitive negotiating period forced the government to take a new look at the situation.

"I want to warn that we will have to take a fresh look at the situation and perhaps launch operations deeper into Angolan territory," he said.

Swapo could hardly be serious in seeking a solution to the SWA/Namibia independence question while sending its men on suicide terror missions. It was important that the world took note of this.

General Malan said he would make a statement on the latest incursion into SWA/Namibia at the request of Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) the official opposition spokesman on defence.

It was the eighth raid since 1976 and had consisted of two operations, launched from Kassinga, the first of which had taken a route through Kaokoland and had been wiped out by Operation Super.

The second group had penetrated an inhospitable area in Eastern Ovambo not usually entered by terrorists and therefore not densely manned by the SADF. It did not however, take the SADF long to muster the required forces and 30 insurgents had been killed.

"We are now in pursuit of small groups who are apparently making half-hearted attempts at sabotage," General Malan said.

He said the raids had

been launched because of the SADF's recent successes in wiping out Swapo's strong man image in trans-border operations. The Soviet Union had addressed the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma on the matter of his weak image.

"The latest attempts must be seen against their desperation to please their masters," General Malan said.

They had been given instructions to commit sabotage and also to kill indiscriminately, black and white, man, woman and child.

An important lesson to be learnt was that similar raids could be launched against South Africa in the future which was why it was particularly necessary to develop territorial units.

"These events also underline the important role other population groups can play," General Malan said — Sapa

Fiscal

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MALAN LET HULLEY HAVE BOTH BARRELS

ARGUS
24/4/82

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FRANS ESTERHUYSE reviews
the week in Parliament

GENERAL MAGNUS MALAN demonstrated suddenly and dramatically this week that he had become a major factor in South African politics.

His handling of the 'Hulley incident' and the storm it unleashed in the Assembly debate on the Defence Budget Vote provided a brief glimpse of the general's potential role as Nationalist strongman and political executioner.

In his relatively short career so far as Minister of Defence, General Malan's low-key performance had been that of a quiet matter-of-fact man of authority with a flair for diplomacy.

'HATCHET'

Overnight this image has changed to that of a tough political disciplinarian and merciless hatchet man.

What is more, General Malan left the impression that he will decide just how far his opponent may go. Political discussion will be on his terms.

If anybody oversteps the mark the hatchet will fall.

Quietly-spoken Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia) happened to be the first victim to discover this awesome side of General Malan's political role.

It happened when Mr Hulley raised some contentious matters about reported criticism of the role and actions of the defence force.

In a speech, Mr Hulley seemed to seek a reassurance from the

Minister that certain allegations were not true.

Some of the allegations, quoted by Mr Hulley from Press reports, were about alleged atrocities by the Defence Force in South West Africa — a matter which turned out to have been disposed of previously by the official Opposition and the Defence Force.

Soon after Mr Hulley had spoken, General Malan pounced. Like a lightning bolt he tore into his opponent, denouncing his speech as 'the closest thing to high treason I have seen' and accusing him of disloyalty to South Africa.

It was one of the fiercest personal attacks seen in the Assembly for a long time.

SHOCK

It was not a case of frayed nerves after a long day's debating. For the next day, the Minister continued his attack in equally strong language, accusing Mr Hulley of being a 'traitor' to the Defence Force.

Although General Malan later withdrew this accusation at the request of the chairman after an objection from the official Opposition, the slur remained.

The incident seemed to send shock waves through the official Opposition — to the delight of National Party MPs.

The outcome was that the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, in

the presence of the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, dissociated himself and the PFP from Mr Hulley's remarks.

PAINFUL

Such a step can only be a painful and embarrassing move for any political party to take against one of its trusted MPs.

A puzzling aspect of the affair was that General Malan's attack was on lines very similar to certain previous Government attacks on the loyalty and patriotism of members of the official Opposition.

It seemed strange that it came so soon after the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's friendly overtures to Dr Slabbert last week during the debate on the Prime Minister's Budget Vote.

'MISTAKE'

Dr Slabbert's reaction to General Malan may well be significant. In a statement issued outside the Assembly, Dr Slabbert said he accepted that a mistake had been made 'in a bona fide manner' to Mr Hulley.

'But I also accept it is the right of any MP to question any department of State on any matter which that member believes to be in the interest, not only of his constituents, but also of the country', Dr Slabbert said.

If General Malan gets the message, he may find that he needs more than a sledge-hammer to deal with this opponent.

PFP caucus will handle defence row

Copk links 24/4/82 254

Political Staff

THE row precipitated by the attack of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on the Progressive Federal Party MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley, is likely to be resolved at next week's routine meeting of the PFP caucus.

There is broad consensus in the PFP that Mr Hulley erred in raising the issue of alleged army atrocities by 32 Battalion, because it had already been dealt with. But there is also a strong feeling among PFP MPs that Mr Schwarz went too far in distancing himself from Mr Hulley and erred by failing to criticize General Malan for calling Mr Hulley's loyalty to South Africa into question.

It is felt Mr Schwarz should have rebuked General Malan for his excessive language in which he said that Mr Hulley's speech had verged on "high treason".

This allegation by General Malan was never repudiated by Mr Schwarz. A subsequent allegation by General Malan that Mr Hulley had committed treason against the defence force was withdrawn on an order from the chairman of committees.

There is a strong feeling in some party circles that Mr Hulley chose a legitimate issue when he aired widespread concern about the increasing militarization of society under Mr PW Botha's rule and the extension of the influence of the generals.

Mr Hulley is also likely to face criticism for not having raised with Mr Schwarz in advance the issues he intended raising in his speech.

This is not a hard-and-

fast rule but it is a practice generally adhered to.

It is understood that Mr Hulley is unhappy about the way Mr Schwarz handled the matter.

It is considered unlikely, however, that the matter will lead to more than a heated debate and it is also reliably learned that Mr Hulley's position as chairman of the party's defence group is in no immediate danger.

Asked to react to criticism that he had not repudiated General Malan's allegations impugning Mr Hulley's loyalty to South Africa, Mr Schwarz said that when General Malan made his initial accusations on Wednesday night he (Mr Schwarz) had not been present in the House "because I was talking to Mr Hulley".

When General Malan made further allegations the following day Mr Schwarz was present in the House.

"I do not believe that anything I said in my speech could be construed as condoning improper allegations which General Malan made.

"The point of order objecting to a specific allegation was correctly taken by the party whip in charge of the debate (Mr Alf Widman).

"But I must add that I find it remarkable that it is myself that should now be subject to criticism because I did what I did after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition who authorized me to dissociate not only myself and the defence group but the whole party from Mr Hulley's remarks.

"I want to stress that as far as I am concerned the defence vote is over and it is therefore not necessary to pursue this matter further."

Two SA ~~254~~
'deserters' ~~254~~
Star 24/4/82
arrested

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE (Salisbury) —
Two South African sol-
diers who reportedly
fled Namibia during in-
vestigations into the
murder of an Ovambo
man last September
have been captured in
Zimbabwe

The Minister of State
in Charge of Security,
Mr Emmerson Mnangag-
wa, said Mr David van
den Heever and Mr
Theunis Erasmus
Kruger were being in-
terrogated

"We shall decide
what to do with them
after the investigation"

FEELINGS in the Progressive Federal Party's Parliamentary caucus are running high over the latest row on the defence issue — a perennial problem in the party.

While the leadership is anxious to see the matter amicably settled and forgotten, the issue has already polarised the party, and Wednesday's caucus meeting could see heated exchanges

Sources in the party have said that if it had not been for the quick intervention of the leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, who made a public statement on the question, a serious situation could have developed

□ □ □

Yesterday, Dr Slabbert told the Sunday Times he regarded the matter as closed

"If this issue is going to be further discussed, it will be in the party when the caucus meets on Wednesday"

(254) S. Times 25/4/82

Hulley, Schwarz and defence issue



Commenting on the continuing ill-feeling between MPs on the issue, Dr Slabbert said "Let them say it all in the caucus"

The latest row focuses on the controversial remarks made during the Defence Vote debate by the PFP MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley

The party's chief defence

spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, officially dissociated himself and the party from Mr Hulley's remarks, but several caucus members believe he was over-enthusiastic in his condemnation of his own colleague and erred by failing to attack the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, for his accusation that Mr Hulley's action bordered on "high treason"

□ □ □

Dr Slabbert's quick statement — acknowledging Mr Hulley's error, but roundly condemning General Malan's allegations — after Mr

Schwarz's speech considerably defused the issue

In his controversial speech, Mr Hulley raised two issues the first concerned 32 Battalion and allegations published initially in the Guardian newspaper that its members committed atrocities in the operational area, the second was the increasing militarisation of South Africa and the growing power of the generals

The allegations of atrocities by 32 Battalion were extensively denied both by the SADF and the PFP's defence group when they first emerged more than a year ago

There is general agreement in the party that Mr Hulley has seriously embarrassed the party by "falling to do his homework"

"The files on the matter were available to anybody to see that the whole issue had been disposed of more than a year ago," said one member

□ □ □

There is also a measure of resentment in the defence group, of which Mr Hulley is secretary, because during pre-debate discussions he did not warn his colleagues that he was going to raise the issue

The anger against Mr

Schwarz is that his dissociation from Mr Hulley's speech was "excessive" and that he failed to defend his colleague from Gen Malan's allegations of "high treason"

"If Mr Schwarz expects loyalty from his colleagues, he must also give it," said one MP

Mr Schwarz said he had dissociated the party from Mr Hulley's speech with the approval of Dr Slabbert, who was present in the parliamentary standing committee when Mr Schwarz spoke

"While the wording of the speech was my own, I do not think any of it was inappropriate," Mr Schwarz said



Dr Slabbert . . . "Let them say it all in caucus"

Sergeant will face Ovambo murder charge

26/4/82

Pretoria Bureau
A South African soldier, said to be held in Zimbabwe after escaping from Namibia, is in Pretoria organising legal defence for his Windhoek court appearance on a charge of alleged murder.

Mr Theunis Erasmus Kruger (29) said Zimbabwe was trying to use the case for propaganda against South Africa.

The army sergeant said today, in the offices of his attorney in Pretoria, that he was flying to Windhoek tomorrow for the hearing.

He and Corporal David van den Heever were alleged to have fled to Zimbabwe during investigations into their alleged complicity in the death of an Ovambo man last September.

"These allegations

from Zimbabwe, have been very unsettling for me," said Mr Kruger.

"I have to travel to the Eastern Transvaal to speak to my mother, who is in her late 70s and very sickly. I cannot talk to her over the telephone, because she wants to see me personally before she will believe I am in South Africa."

"I last saw Corporal van den Heever about two months ago when our case appeared at Ondangwa in Ovambo-land."

"If he crossed into Zimbabwe with another man, then I have no idea who the other person is."

● South Africa is negotiating with Zimbabwe to extradite Mr van den Heever (27).

Registration: 1

Founded: 1959?

Area of Operation

Membership				Year
African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total	
80			80	1980
80			80	1979
80			80	1978
80			80	1977
100			100	1976
70			70	1975
70			70	1974
..			..	1973
..			..	1972
..			..	1971
..			..	1970

More of the G-5 cannon unveiled

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Armcor last week unveiled more of its pride and joy, the controversial G-5 cannon, and denied claims that it was not a South African product.

A group of pressmen visited the various factories where the gun is manufactured. It was clear that the G-5, a 155mm artillery howitzer, was born out of a several-million rand operation.

An Armcor spokesman would not disclose the exact cost but said, "When working on something like this you don't look at costs."

Thousands of employees are involved in the production of the cannon, which experts claim is superior to any similar gun, which Nato countries or the Russians can produce.

The first steps in the production of the gun are taken at a factory in Vanderbijlpark where the special steel is cast from which the barrel is produced.

From there it is taken to a Pretoria factory, which built a special section to handle the gun.

Here it goes through a deep-hole boring process, in which the hole is drilled through the barrel.

Between each process, the barrel undergoes sonic tests for defects or cracks in the steel.

After several heat treatments, the gun is taken to Lyttleton Engineering Works, a full subsidiary of Armcor, where work on the gun is completed.

A unique machine is used for the rifling of the barrel.

The cannon was designed and built by a Witwatersrand company with the aid of Armcor, because of the arms embargo against South Africa.

CAPE TIMES 26/4/82
254

Registration: No

Founded: 1981

Area of Operation: Port Elizabeth

Officials: Secretary: G. Zint

Telephone: (041) 544245

6001

Port Elizabeth

Main Street

Court Chambers

2nd Floor

Address:

GENERAL WORKERS UN

Sailing training could prevent sea disasters

CAPE TIMES 26/7/82

Defence Reporter ²⁵⁴

ONE way of avoiding naval disasters like the sinking of SAS President Kruger was to train budding officers thoroughly in the art of handling a traditional square-rigged sailing ship

This is the opinion of Mr Brian Lello, yacht designer and prominent local journalist who is part of a Cape Town group which has been promoting the idea of a sail-training ship for a number of years

Handling a modern powered craft was too much like driving a bus, he said yesterday, whereas a sailing ship taught one never to take anything for granted at any time and helped develop "the basic computer at sea the seat of the pants"

Mr Lello's comments followed remarks in the Assembly by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who told startled MPs on Thursday that at first glance it appeared that the loss of the Kruger had been caused by "an injudicious manoeuvre, the non-maintenance of standards, in-

judicious watch-keeping and the lack of good seamanship"

Mr Lello said "The basic point is that no matter how sophisticated a ship may be, intrinsically it's a perverse object

"Because of this there is simply no substitute in basic seamanship for an early grounding on a square-rigged sail-training ship, and I don't mean a yacht or any other tractable vessel

"First and last, a training in square rig teaches the seaman to think — about what's happening now, about what's likely to happen in six hours' time and what sort of a situation the ship is likely to be in in two days or a week's time"

"Ships today are far too similar to suburban buses or a railway trains. There's always someone else driving, someone else running the timetable and some other senior authority to appeal to in a time of crisis.

A committee chaired by Mr Louis Pienaar considered the question of a sail-training ship for South Africa from 1975 until Mr Pienaar became

Ambassador to France. Members included representatives from the South African Navy, the Department of Transport, the Department of Sport and the Merchant Navy Academy General Botha

The departure of Mr Pienaar and other factors stilled these efforts, but the idea has not been abandoned. At the moment a small group of local men is re-examining the implications

According to Mr Lello, the expense of building a suitable ship — he envisaged one 60m long, displacing about 1 000 tons and with the potential of carrying about 80 cadets — would not be prohibitive. A conservative estimate was about R4-million

This would include a 1 000-horsepower plant

Such a ship could be administered by a private trust with its own officers and men and SAN personnel serving on secondment

A sail-training ship had other advantages, he said "Any sail-training ship is a diplomatic show-horse. It is a national envoy which is very hard to be nasty to"

Union - 0861

Founded: 1979 5 000 African members

FURNITURE, BEDDING AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION OF S.A.

STAN 26/4/82

Soldier stabbed with screwdriver at festival

Crime Reporter

A young soldier is in a serious condition in the Military Hospital in Pretoria after being stabbed twice in the stomach with a screwdriver while drinking at a beer festival.

Mr Richard Kerney (22) of South Rand Road, South Hills was at a beer festival at the South Hills recreation hall when he was attacked.

A police spokesman said he was drinking with a crowd of people

and became involved in an argument with an unknown young man. A screwdriver was produced and Mr Kerney was stabbed twice in the stomach

He was taken to the Military Hospital in Pretoria where an emergency operation was performed.

Police said today no arrests had been made in connection with the incident and the condition of Mr Kerney is critical.

Industrial Council: Industrial Council for Non-White Trade

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Transvaal

Officials: Secretary: Mrs. I. Roets

2000

Johannesburg

Telephone: (011) 838 5386

Address: P.O. Box 5347

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian	Coloured	White
1980				257
1979				242
1978				251
1977				228
1976				222
1975				204
1974				171
1973				171
1972				193
1971				204
1970				220
				Total

(124) (254) Star

Border clash claim

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The Star's Africa
News Service
GABORONE — Botswana has claimed that South African soldiers crossed the border from Namibia and fired on a Botswana army patrol in the Chobe game reserve. The Office of the

27/4/82

President in Gaborone said a protest had been lodged with the South African Government. A statement said the South Africans withdrew when the Botswana troops returned the fire. There were no casualties on the Botswana side.

Date of deregistration unknown
Presumed defunct

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			
1979			
1978			
1977			
1976			
1975			
1974			
1973			
1972			
1971			
1970			54
	Total		

TRANSVAAL BROOM AND BRUSHWORKERS UNION

NATIONAL UNION OF LEATHER WORKERS

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1970			15 526
1971			15 526
1972			15 526
1973			20 509
1974			16 474
1975			18 958
1976			18 958
1977			18 800
1978			18 214
1979			18 214
1980	3 574		20 810
Total			

It added that South Africa carried out 1651 reconnaissance flights over Angola, 103 air bombardments, 50 air raids, 64 air-borne troop landings, 30 land reconnaissance, 74 troop concentrations, nine land bombardments and 11 landmine plantings.

On the South African side the communique said that 33 South African soldiers were killed, 13 planes and 13 helicopters shot down and one tank was destroyed.

The communique adds that South African troops destroyed 57 of their vehicles, 160 000 Angolans were displaced and that three bridges, one storeroom and one tunnel were destroyed.

A war communique issued by the embassy said 353 Angolan soldiers and 265 civilians were wounded in the same period.

LUSAKA — The Angolan embassy in Lusaka has disclosed that 152 of their troops and 158 civilians were killed during raids into Angola by South Africa in 1981.

Telephone: (041) 392162/3

Address: P.O. Box 3039
Port Elizabeth
6056

Officials: F.J.J. Jordan

Area of Operation: National

Founded: 1926

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: 1) National I

(Footwear)

2) National

(General)

3) National

(Handbag)

4) National

(Leather Goods)

1980 - Receives permission from the membership to all races.

1980 - Incorporates African leather

133)



The Stars Africa
New Service 28/11/82

power Utilisation to open its
fund (Port Elizabeth). (See p.

the Leather Industry of S.A.
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Man claims soldier made advances

CAPE TIMES
28/4/82
254

Staff Reporter

A MAN accused of indecently assaulting a soldier on a troop train between a Lohatla army camp in the northern Cape and Cape Town, told a Regional Court magistrate yesterday that the soldier had made sexual advances to him.

This was claimed by Mr Wessel Johannes Dawson, no age or address given, who with Mr Clifford White faces charges of robbery, sodomy, indecent assault, and attempted murder.

The State alleges that on November 2 last year, on a train from Lohatla to Cape Town, the men robbed a man of R96, a watch, and a ring, had rectal intercourse with him, forced him to commit an indecent act and attempted to murder him. They had pleaded not guilty to the charges at a previous hearing.

Charges withdrawn

Similar charges were withdrawn against a third man, Mr Andre de Goede, on the instructions of the Attorney-General.

Mr Dawson said the man, who may not be named, was a storeman. He said the men of his regiment always found the man naked in a bath in the stores. "Half the camp, and even the sergeant" had teased the man because he spoke of homosexuality and told them he was a disc-jockey at a homosexual club in Sea Point.

On the day they had left the camp, they had bought a large quantity of liquor.

Dagga

Mr Dawson said the train had stopped at Oranjerivier station for about seven minutes and he saw a boy hand a box to the man. After he had inspected it, he found it contained dagga, which

he later smoked with Mr White, the man and a few other soldiers.

After smoking and drinking beer, the other soldiers had left the compartment. He then discussed farming matters with Mr White. Mr Dawson said the man then started talking about the club at which he was a disc-jockey and how homosexual men met.

At this stage "I lost my temper because it was all the man could speak of", Mr Dawson said and claimed that every time the man had to pass on something to him, he touched his hand.

"One of us"

"At one stage he brought his hand down and moved it across my private parts. I then slapped him hard and told him he should never try it again as I was not that type of man." The man had then told him he thought he was "one of us".

Mr Dawson said he threatened to throw the man from the moving train if he tried to do that again. "That attempt was never made," said Mr Dawson.

Major John Stewart Manning told the court he was woken by a Captain Roos and told there was trouble on the train. He was taken to the man whose condition he described as "verging on hysteria". He looked "dishevelled" and his face was "puffy".

Major Manning said he was handed R96, a watch, and a ring, later identified by the man as his own.

Captain Nico Roos, the train commander, told the court he was in the toilet when he heard an "hysterical scream". When he went outside, the man ran towards him and grabbed him. He screamed "They are very big, don't let them get me".

The captain said he had never come across anyone so hysterical. He said the man's clothing was loosened and his trousers unbuttoned. The man was taken to an adjacent compartment where an effort was made to calm him. He spoke incoherently and washed his mouth. The man then reported to him that he had been attacked.

Captain Roos said that Mr De Goede, Mr Dawson, and Mr White were arrested at Beaufort West station.

Examination

Dr Michael Jonathan Levy told the court he had examined the man at the Wynberg military hospital. There were bruises on his forehead, temple and on both palms.

He said the bruises could have been caused by an assault or by a fall from a moving train. He said the man had a slight tear to his rectum which "was consistent with anal intercourse". The tear was "no more than 24 to 36 hours old".

The hearing continues today.

Mr J S C van Graan is the magistrate. Mr F Silbert prosecutes Mr Dawson and Mr White are not represented.

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	Year

LAUNDRY, DRY CLEAN

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Soldier (254) dies on border

28/4/82
G. Dispatch

DURBAN — Rifleman Glenn du Plooy, 21, a national serviceman, has been killed in the operational area

He was the youngest son of Mr Bill and Mrs Joan du Plooy of Warner Beach

A defence spokesman said Rifleman Du Plooy would be given a military funeral at Warner Beach on Friday

His mother said yesterday "Glenn volunteered to go to the border, which made me very worried but very proud too"

She said Glenn had been in the army for 22 months and had had only a comparatively short time to go. He planned to become engaged in September and had begun making regular payments on a house

He had cut short his journalism training and joined the forces because, he had said, he wanted to do what his friends were doing

Then "bored" with army duties at Ladysmith he had volunteered for border duty — SAPA

Address: 33 Valbro Chamber
15A Victoria St
Durban
4001
Officials: Secretary: S. E
Area of Operation: Natal
Founded:
Registration: Yes
Industrial Council:
Indu:
Indu:

ry, Cleaning and Dyeing

31) 65327

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			915
1979		823	823
1978		1 200	1 200
1977		605	605
1976		816	816
1975		736	736
1974		1 025	1 025
1973		750	750
1972	
1971	
1970	
		Total	Total

LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING AND DYEING WORKERS UNION (NATAL)

PFP to discuss defence row

Cape Times 28/4/82 (254)

8L/LL6

Political Correspondent

EVERY effort is likely to be made when the Progressive Federal Party parliamentary caucus meets today to resolve differences over statements made during the recent defence debate.

The row started when Mr Roger Hulley (PFP, Constantia) raised allegations of defence force atrocities, not knowing that defence force denials had been accepted a long time ago by the PFP.

His statement was subsequently repudiated by the official PFP defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, who dissociated himself and the party from Mr Hulley's remarks.

Several PFP MPs, however, are unhappy about the fact that Mr Schwarz did not at the same time criticize the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, for questioning Mr Hulley's patriotism.

This was subsequently done by the party leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, who issued a statement saying he would not tolerate slurs being cast on the integrity of any members of the PFP caucus.

Dr Slabbert, who addresses the caucus as party leader before other issues are discussed, is likely to raise the matter first. Unless Mr Schwarz wishes to take the issue further, indications are that the differences will be discussed and disposed of.

The Union

Industrial Council

Registration: Yes

Founded:

Area of Operation: Cape

Officials: Secretary: A.E. Frazer

Address: P.O. Box 2884
Cape Town
8000

Telephone: (021) 433658

Year	Membership			Total
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	
1980			1 207	\$ 1 207
1979			1 207	\$ 1 207
1978			1 207	\$ 1 207
1977			997	\$ 997
1976			1 107	\$ 1 107
1975			1 161	\$ 1 161
1974			1 001	\$ 1 001
1973			921	\$ 921
1972			..	\$..
1971			..	\$..
1970			..	\$..
				\$..

LIQUOR AND CATERING TRADES EMPLOYEES UNION

ms com- the court heard too that Hadebe was

Volunteer soldier killed (754)

RPH 28/11/82
 DURBAN — Rifleman Glenn du Plooy, a 21-year-old National Serviceman, has been killed in the operational area. He was the son of Mr Bill and Mrs Joan du Plooy of Warner Beach.
 A Defence spokesman said Rifleman Du Plooy would be given a military funeral at Warner Beach on Friday.
 His mother said yesterday "Glenn volunteered to go to the border, which made me very worried, but very proud too."
 She said Glenn had been in the army for 22 months and planned to become engaged in September.
 He had joined the forces because he wanted to do what his friends were doing. "Bored" with army duties at Idysmith, he had volunteered for border duty. Sap.

Registration: No.

Founded: 1980

Officials: Secretary: C. Motsha

Telephone: (011) 834 1251

Address: 601 Commissioner House
 50 Commissioner Street
 Johannesburg
 2001

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			..
1979			
1978			
1977			
1976			
1975			
1974			
1973			
1972			
1971			
1970			
	Total		

Arms ARGUS
28/4/82

deal
Guilty 254
plea 237

Argus Correspondent

DALLAS (Texas)—A fifth man has pleaded guilty in Dallas to charges that he conspired to export war material he believed would go to South Africa.

Mr Alfonso Lopez Quesada, 61, of Madrid, Spain, admitted going to the Bell helicopter factory at Amarillo, in west Texas to inspect 15 military helicopters which he understood were intended for South Africa.

Quesada, who has been described as a friend of the Spanish Ambassador in Washington, is charged with six others in what the US Government says was a plot to sell Cobra helicopter gunships to either South Africa, Libya or Iraq.

PRISON, FINE

Mr Quesada, who will appear before a Federal judge for sentencing on June 1, could face five years in prison and a \$10 000 fine.

The others who pleaded guilty are Mr Carl Kulungian, a Los Angeles businessman, Thomas O'Connor, another Californian, and two Italians, Serverio Nuccio, and Paulo Maruzzi.

Registration cancelled 31/8/1971

Membership			Year
African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
..	1970
..	1971
..	1972
..	..	23	1973
..	1974
..	..	23	1975
..	..	23	1976
..	..	23	1977
..	..	23	1978
..	..	23	1979
..	..	23	1980

Angola was warned says SADF

254
D. Dispatch
29/4/82

PRETORIA — South Africa had warned Angola repeatedly in the past that it would have to bear the consequences for harbouring Swapo terrorists or becoming involved in the war with South Africa a defence force spokesman said here last night

He was reacting to claims by the Angolan embassy in Lusaka that 310 Angolans — 158 of them civilians — had been killed during South African incursions into the former Portuguese colony last year

An Angolan "war communique" reportedly claimed that 33 South African soldiers had died and that 26 South African aircraft and helicopters had been bagged over Angola during the raids

A total of 353 Angolan soldiers and 265 civilians were wounded during the same period, it added

"We have stated on many occasions that we are at war with Swapo and Swapo alone," the defence force spokesman said
"South Africa and the defence force have warned Angola numerous times not to get involved in our actions against Swapo and that if it did, it would have to bear the consequences"

He added "We are in South West Africa to protect the local population against Swapo atrocities and terror And if a country like Angola wishes to support and harbour a communist-orientated organisation like Swapo, it must be prepared to face the consequences"

South Africa had carried out 1651 reconnaissance flights over

Angola, 103 bombardments, 50 air raids, 64 airborne troop landings, 30 land reconnaissances, 74 troop concentrations nine land bombardments and 11 landmine plantings, the communique said

SWA Territory Force Headquarters said in Windhoek yesterday security forces had shot and killed two Swapo insurgents in the past 48 hours in traditionally white farming districts

The report said a terrorist had been trapped on Pasadena farm 10 km north-west of Tsumeb while firing an RPG 7 missile at a parked road-grader

"The attempt was a total failure"

The terrorist was shot on the spot by a member of the Etosha area force unit

An RPG 7 launcher and three rockets were captured, the territory force said

The terrorist was clad in a white shirt and had a pair of civilian trousers in his possession Relations found on him indicated he had bought food locally

In another incident security forces hunted down and killed an insurgent on a farm 10 km north-west of Otavi

The total number of insurgents killed on Swapo's mission this year is now 39 The figure includes eight terrorists shot by police before the infiltrators had crossed Bravo outline about 20 km north of Tsumeb district on April 14

The territory force described the situation in the Tsumeb-Ovati-Kombat area as "unchanged"

1982 - The Union
1976/77 - The Union

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1973

Area of Operation: TR

Officials: Secretary:

2000

Johannesburg
75 End Street

Address: Garment Centre

011) 376 591

\$	058
£	1 500
£	058
¥	1 275
¥	070
¥	..
¥	008
Total	

Year	African
1980	850
1979	1 500
1978	850
1977	1 275
1976	870
1975	..
1974	800
1973	
1972	
1971	
1970	

Court told clerk took R6 000 from army

CAPL Times 29/4/82

Staff Reporter 254

A REGIONAL Court magistrate yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man who stole over R6 000 from the army by pretending it was for salaries while he did national service as a payclerk

At a previous hearing Lambertus Johannes Kellerman, 22, of Brema Court, Vereeniging, who was not in court yesterday, pleaded guilty to two charges of fraud and one of theft. He pleaded not guilty to another theft charge.

The State alleged that on October 10, 1980, Mr Kellerman pretended to the chief paymaster that a Captain A J A Pickard was entitled to a salary of R609 for the period October 13 to November 11, full knowing that the captain was entitled to a salary of only R542,10.

The State further alleged that during October 1980 at Cape Town, Mr Kellerman pretended to the chief paymaster that an amount of R9 7769,14 was needed for the salaries of 39 members of the army for the period October 13 to November 7, knowing that only R3 344,29 was needed.

At a previous hearing the court ordered that Mr Kellerman be admitted to Valkenberg Hospital for observation.

A report handed in to the court stated that Mr Kellerman's history was one of a disturbed family environment. The report stated that Mr Kellerman was not mentally ill and was fit to stand trial.

The hearing was adjourned to May 14 for Mr Kellerman to be traced. Mr J S C van Graan was the magistrate. Mr F Silbert appeared for the State.

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1979

Area of Operation:

Officials: General Secretary: E. Legotlo

Telephone: (011) 296 546

2139

Address: P.O. Box 82238 Southdale

NATIONAL UNION OF BRICK AND ALLIED WORKERS UNION

Indecent acts on train: Corporal gets five years

254
August 29/4/82

A CORPORAL in the Citizen Force who used a member of his regiment and forced him to commit indecent acts was sentenced by a Regional Court magistrate today to five years.

Wessel Dawson, 26, no address given, was found guilty of robbery, assault, indecent assault and sodomy.

Clifford White, 26, no address given, was found guilty of assault and indecent assault and sentenced to five years, also to three years, suspended for five years.

TROOP TRAIN

The court found Dawson had robbed the complainant of R96, a ring and a wristwatch on November 2 on a troop train from Lohatla to Cape Town.

He had terrorised the man, who may not be named, had intercourse

with him and forced him to commit indecent acts with two other men. Dawson and White pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate, Mr J S C van Graan, said he could not believe how low Dawson and White had gone in humiliating the man.

ANIMAL

"An animal wouldn't do these things. It's only a human mind that could think of something so perverse."

"The complainant made a good impression on the court, and his evidence was spontaneous."

"It was clear he was afraid of Dawson, who is tall and athletically built."

"Dawson and White assaulted the man by holding him out of the window. The aim was to (Contd on Page 3, col 9)

Registration: No

Founded: 1978

Area of Operation:

Officials:

Telephone:

Address: P.O. Box 234
Salt River
7925

NATIONAL UNION OF SECURITY OFFICERS

(Continued from Page 1)

(254) 29/4/82
Indecency
Aqms

throw him out, as he would report the incident

"The court cannot find that Dawson and White attempted to murder him, as the man managed to jump out of the window by himself

"White would not have done these acts if he had not been in a coupe with Dawson that night

"However, he looked on even after the man had pleaded for help"

CAPTAIN

Mr van Graan said. "The fact that the complainant jumped through the window the way he clutched Captain Roos in the corridor and rinsed his mouth out in the basin, showed that he had not done the deeds willingly"

In mitigation, Dawson said he was a useful mem-

ber of society and had fought in Angola, where some of his friends had had been killed in battle beside him

He handed in a Pro Patria medal he had been awarded

FAMILY

White, who is married and has three children, said he had bought a house a month ago and would lose everything if he went to jail

His sentence was suspended on condition he is not charged of assault involving indecency

Both men had previous convictions

Dawson gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court

Mr F Silbert appeared for the State Dawson and White were not represented

Registration cancelled 31/8/1979

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1970
1971
1972
1973	23
1974
1975	23
1976	23
1977	23
1978	23
1979
1980
Total			

Soldier who stole arms loses appeal

254
ROOM
30/4/82

By J S MOJAPPELO
Pretoria Bureau

THE Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the five-year jail term imposed on a former Permanent Force soldier who supplied the Rightwing terror group the Wit Kommando with stolen Army weapons.

Eugenio Zoppi, of Hillbrow, Johannesburg, was convicted by Mr W J van den Bergh in the Pretoria Regional Court of theft involving guns, hand grenades, explosives and ammunition rounds.

He was acquitted of a

charge under the Terrorism Act.

He was sentenced to five years' jail last September 24.

Yesterday Mr Justice Theron, sitting with Mr Justice Ackermann, dismissed Zoppi's appeal against conviction and sentence.

Zoppi argued the sentence was "too excessive in the circumstances" and induced a sense of shock.

It was submitted the magistrate misdirected himself by not accepting that Zoppi had not joined the army for the purpose of stealing the weapons.

Mrs D K J Foulkes-Jones, for Zoppi, said he had

Rightwing political views, and was anti-comunistic Zoppi, Italian-born, felt communism was threatening South Africa. His motives were commendable and genuine, she said.

Zoppi co-operated with the police after his arrest and helped recover some of the stolen weapons. He was unaware that the "organisation" he was supplying was the Wit Kommando.

Two members of the Kommando, Massimo Domingo and Fabio Mirello, were jailed for 10 years and five years respectively for their roles in a campaign of violence

				total	
19				526	Ø
19				526	Ø
19				526	Ø
19				09	+
19				74	Ø
19				58	×
19				58	×
19				00	×
19				14	\$
				18 214	\$
19ov	3 574	17 029	207	20 810	\$

Address: P.O. Box 3039
Port Elizabeth
6056

Telephone: (041) 392162/3

Officials: F.J.J. Jordan

Area of Operation: National

Founded: 1926

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council:

- 1) National Industrial Council of the Leather Industry of S.A. (Footwear Section)
- 2) National Industrial Council of the Leather Industry of S.A. (General Goods Section)
- 3) National Industrial Council of the Leather Industry of S.A. (Handbag Section)
- 4) National Industrial Council of the Leather Industry of S.A. (Tanning Section)

1980 - Receives permission from the Minister of Manpower Utilisation to open its membership to all races.

1980 - Incorporates African Leather Workers Benefit Fund (Port Elizabeth). (See p. 123).

(254) ROOM 30/4/82

Objectors: Kerkbode backs PFP

CAPE TOWN. — Die Kerkbode, official organ of the NGK, has stated its support for an alternative, non-military form of national service as proposed by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert.

It has published a front-page article on Dr Slabbert's appeal in Parliament under the headline "Alternative national service NG theologians say Yes"

The article said. "In his statement Dr Slabbert called for legislation to make provision for alternative national service for those who on moral grounds will not perform military service of any nature

"Both Prof Johan Heyns and Prof Pieter Potgieter of Bloemfontein took a similar view last year."

Die Kerkbode described them as "two leading NG church theologians"

It quoted Prof Heyns as saying alternative

service should be available in cases where religious arguments were concerned.

Prof Potgieter wrote that "When conscientious objections are a serious matter to a person, they cannot be dismissed as irrelevant." He said the solution to the problem lay in a willingness by the authorities to accommodate conscientious objectors through "an alternative to military service".

Die Kerkbode said this agreed with Dr Slabbert's view.

"His party believes that a select committee of Parliament should draw up legislation in this connection with the help of experts from the churches, Defence Force and judiciary

"Dr Slabbert also referred to the increasing gap between the State and certain churches on matters concerning military service.

"A deepening of this conflict would be highly undesirable," Die Kerkbode said — Sapa.



Dr F VAN ZYL SLABBERT
Backing from Die Kerkbode

The Artisan Staff Association disaffiliated from the S.A. Confederation of Labour in 1976.

The Artisan Staff Association disaffiliated from the S.A. Confederation of Labour in 1976.

Registration: Yes

Founded: 1924

Area of Operation: National

Officials: General Secretary: C.P. Grobler

2001

Johannesburg

193 Smit Street

Address: 202 'Lowliebenhof'

Telephone: (011) 724 5265/724 5266

Year	Membership			
	African	Asian	Coloured	White
1980				22 500
1979				22 243
1978				22 117
1977				22 367
1976				21 314
1975				20 765
1974				19 705
1973				19 534
1972				..
1971				..
1970				..
				Total

ARTISAN STAFF ASSOCIATION

Cape sea route cuts no ice

South Africa can forget about the West using Simonstown, according to a visiting expert in international politics. Gone are the glorious navy days — military methods have changed. DON MARSHALL reports.

THE Cape Sea Route argument, used by South Africa for over a decade as one of the reasons why the West cannot get along without Southern Africa, has lost its glitter.

In spite of an open offer by Mr P W Botha to friendly Western countries to use the excellent facilities at Simonstown, Western defence Ministries have not been falling over themselves to arrange access to the naval dockyard.

And neither is there much likelihood of this happening in the future, says Professor William Gutteridge, Professor of International Studies at the University of Aston in Birmingham.

Prof Gutteridge, who was in Pretoria this week as a guest of the Africa Institute, is an expert on the role of the military in African politics. He is also regarded as an authority on international relations and nuclear weapons.

Speaking at the University of Pretoria's Institute of Strategic Studies on Wednesday night, Prof Gutteridge said neither the South African Navy nor its base facilities, such as those at Simonstown, were likely to be important factors in the security of the West.

Introducing a panel discussion on European perceptions of the strategic importance of Southern Africa, Prof Gutteridge said there were other areas which were more strategically important (to the West).

"This is partly due to the change in the character of modern warfare. Modern developments such as satellite surveillance, sophisticated missiles and guidance systems, even long-range submarines and missile ships, and the threat of global war, have served to diminish rather than increase the strategic importance of South Africa."

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Coal, Rubber

The USA has recently been more concerned to establish bases for its Rapid Deployment Force at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, in Kenya or at Berbera (in Somaliland), than to take advantage of what is available much further south in the shape of proffered bases for a naval force, he said.

Referring to the Falklands crisis, Prof Gutteridge, described what he called the hypothetical importance of the Simonstown base to the British as "wishful thinking".

"In the first place, though half the distance of Portsmouth from the Falkland Islands, Simonstown is still nearly 6000km of rough water away. Nor could South Africa, or anyone else, assist in the vital element that is missing in this operation — of providing land-based air cover.

"In any case, Britain clearly could not risk her international support in Europe or the UN for what would be of marginal rather than decisive assistance," he said.

On the other hand, the maintenance of adequate supplies of key mineral raw materials from South Africa is of Western strategic importance.

"It is not so much the absolute scale of world resources but current accessibility, costs and production which makes South Africa's mineral resources for the time being strategically important.

"Only chaos and local war, which led to the destruction of the mines, or effective and comprehensive economic sanctions, would be likely to deprive the West of these supplies for very long."

The South African-held view that a Soviet satellite or ally dominating the Cape would exclude the West from purchasing strategic minerals was not generally accepted overseas.

"South Africa would almost certainly, as experience elsewhere in Africa shows, have need of Western markets for economic survival," Prof Gutteridge said.

What the West wanted from South Africa was stability and freedom from armed conflict.

"The Western countries are likely to have a preference for the risk of radical reform and social change than what they probably privately perceive otherwise as the certainty of eventual chaos or revolution.

"At the same time the West's justifiable obsession with the threat of nuclear war and destruction in Europe, arising initially from a conflict outside Europe, puts a premium on political solutions and peaceful change wherever potential conflict exists.

"A positive economic strategy for Southern Africa by the West would hold out a better prospect for stability than a reversion to anarchistic naval strategic models and would itself be likely to undermine the Soviet position by enhancing genuine African independence," Prof Gutteridge said.

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Steel, Engineer
South African A
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National Union
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National Center
Glass Workers
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Building, Cons
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Alternative to national service

Post 30/4/82

254

Post Reporter

THE Artisan Staff Association today resolved that apprentices "of other race groups" be employed for two years in the Railway Police instead of doing national service

At its conference in Port Elizabeth this week a proposal from Pietersburg that women be balloted into the Defence Force for a year failed. It had asked they also work in hospitals

A resolution calling for the time-honoured trade union form of address "brother" to be scrapped was "thoroughly debated", according to the association's general secretary, Mr P C Grobler, but delegates did not vote on the issue as it was not a constitutional matter, he said

The conference voted not to dispose of the association's Faerie Glen Lake Hotel in Margate and the association will make representations to the Government to have all food, except fresh produce, date stamped, Mr Grobler said

Registration cancelled 26/1/1979

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980			
1979			
1978		112	112
1977		298	298
1976		298	298
1975		313	313
1974		315	315
1973		316	316
1972	
1971	
1970	
Total			

ASSOCIATION OF THE SALARIED STAFF OF THE KLIPFONTEIN ORGANIC PRODUCTS CORPORATION

(2) Falls away

(3) The question probably relates to the rentals payable in respect of the conversion scheme in Langa where it was intended to introduce new provisional rentals on 1 April 1982. This was however postponed after one of the tenants had petitioned the Supreme Court on the grounds that the new rental had not been promulgated in the *Government Gazette*.

May I explain that in 1978 the Board commenced with the conversion of hostel units in Langa into family dwellings. The project was undertaken in stages. The fourth, and final, stage is now being carried out. A provisional rental of R33,83 per month was fixed in 1978, based on the capital cost of the first phase. When the tender prices for the fourth, and final, phase became known, it was necessary for a new provisional rental to be fixed, based on the capital cost of the whole project so far, and in terms of the formula prescribed by the Department of Community Development whereby rentals vary according to the income of the tenant, the new rentals would have varied between R20,70 and R41,48 per month depending on the income of the tenant concerned. As previously explained, this proposal was postponed in March 1982, before being introduced pending further investigations and clarification. The matter is still being investigated and a final decision has not yet been taken.

251 Howard Q. Col. 731-732
Police: establishment
20/4/82
*2 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether there has been an increase in the number of posts on the establishment of the South African Police over the past five years,
- (2) whether it is the intention of the South African Police to increase the number of posts on its establishment over the next five years?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(2) Yes, should circumstances justify it.

22c Howard Q. Col. 732
Prohibition of Political Interference Act
20/4/82
*3 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any persons have been charged under the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, No 51 of 1968, since its inception, if so, (a) how many, (b) under what section and (c) what are their names,

(2) whether any such persons were found guilty, if so, how many?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Justice)

According to the attorneys-general nobody has been charged in their respective areas of jurisdiction

Mr C W EGLIN Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, in view of the fact that over the last 14 years this law has not been invoked, does the Government in any way intend repealing it?

†The MINISTER. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to reply to this question on behalf of the Minister of Justice [Interjections]

254 Howard Q. Col. 732-734
Crown Mines area: search
20/4/82
*4 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether armed police were involved in a search in the Crown Mines area during the week ended 24 April 1982; if so, (a) what was the reason for the search and (b) how many policemen were involved,

(2) whether the South African Defence Force was requested to assist in the search, if so, why,

(3) whether any arrests were made, if so, (a) how many and (b) on what grounds?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(a) To prevent and combat crime as imposed on them by section 5 of the Police Act

(b) 140

(2) Yes, to assist the Police by forming a cordon and thereby preventing persons who may be wanted from escaping

(3) No

Crown Mines area: search

*5 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Whether any members of the South African Defence Force were involved in a search in the Crown Mines area during the week ended 24 April 1982, if so, (a) what was the (i) nature of and (ii) reason for their involvement, (b) at whose request were they so involved and (c) who authorized their participation in the search?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Defence)

Members of the S A Defence Force were not involved in the search itself but only provided assistance to the S A Police with the mounting of a cordon around the area. This was done at the request of the S A. Police and with the approval of the Minister of Defence

Maj R STIVE Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Minister, is

he aware of the fact that when the S A Defence Force is used in police action it tends to reflect adversely on the S A Defence Force? What is he going to do about it? [Interjections]

329 Howard Q. Col. 734 -
Detention of Black girl
*6 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the Police (a) arrested and (b) held in custody a young Black girl over the Easter weekend in Silverton, Pretoria, if so, (i) what is the girl's age, (ii) on what charge was she arrested and (iii)(aa) for how long and (bb) where was she held,

(2) whether the girl was brought to court, if so, (a) on what charge and (b) with what result?

(3) what is the policy of the South African Police in regard to detaining children in police cells?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Law and Order)

(1) (a) and (b) Yes

(i) 15 years

(ii) Shoplifting

(iii) (aa) From 11h25 on 10 April to 06h30 on 13 April 1982

(bb) In the police cells at Silverton separate from other awaiting trial prisoners

(2) Yes

(a) Theft

(b) The case has been remanded to 4 May 1982

(3) Whenever it is necessary for the South African Police to detain chil-