
PUBLIC SECTOR -
GOVERNMENT

DEFENCE

1.1.1982 - 28.2.1982

(254) Star 2/1/82

'Thousands' for the 1982 call-up

By Chris van Gass, Pretoria Bureau

The Defence Force is braced for a large intake of new recruits this month as the 1982 call-up, which involves thousands of school-leavers, begins.

And 1982 will be a decisive year for the call-up system, with expected changes aimed at "spreading the load" of responsibility between the national and citizen force services.

Although a Defence Force spokesman could not say exactly how many young men will be called-up, the figure is expected to run into thousands.

He added that many prospective national servicemen could still apply for postponement of their service to enable them to continue with full-time studies.

This factor, and many others, made it difficult to give exact numbers.

Speculation that the call-up is to be extended from two to three years was recently discounted by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, but a Defence Department investigation into all aspects of national service has been completed and will be dealt with in the coming Parliamentary session.

Should changes be made, it will most probably be done by way of legislation and an amendment to the Defence Act.

The departmental investigation, according to the Army newspaper *Uniform*, was primarily aimed at spreading operational responsibilities — presently being carried by certain musterings — to enable as many people as possible to make a contribution.

CREDIT

This applied specifically to some Citizen Force members who, although doing three months' duty, only received credit for 30 days.

"Should new proposals be accepted — which would require an amendment to the Defence Act — credit would most probably be calculated according to actual service rendered," said *Uniform*.

"In practice it would mean that members regularly called up for three-month camps would not necessarily spend longer in uniform — but that others would also make their contribution."

Sitt

A SECOND CLASS START TO A BETTER LIFE FOR NOEL

APARTHEID reared its ugly head once again yesterday when a young coloured military recruit had to use a second class coach while his white colleagues sat in a first class one.

Noel Fynn (19) of Highflats was the only black person to leave Durban yesterday for Belville in the Cape to undergo two years of army training. He volunteered for Cape Corps.

His father, Mr Morris Fynn, Natal chairman of the Congress of the People, said he was very proud of his son going to the army but was disappointed that he could not share the same coach as his white colleagues.

"There is nothing we can do about it but at our next conference I will be taking up the issue very strongly," said Mr Fynn.



Mr Morris Fynn says goodbye to his son Noel, while mother Maureen and sister Noelene look on

Mr Fynn, a former member of the CRC, said that he believed that every South Afri-

can should undergo army training. "When I visited the operational area a

few years ago I was very impressed at what I saw and I believe that every South

African irrespective of race has a duty to defend his country," said Mr Fynn.

752
~~SECRET~~
 Sunday
 Tribune
 12/1/82

Schwarz, Mr Charles Sum- tore January .

5/1/82 (254) D. Dispatch
Soldier dies in shooting

PRETORIA — A young soldier has died in a shooting incident on the banks of the Apies river in Gezina, Pretoria

A police spokesman said Mr Frans van Veen, 23, stopped his motor-cycle at the river and then alleged-

ly walked down to the river and shot himself in the head with an R1 rifle. He died at the scene.

Mr van Veen worked at the Military Printer. His home address is not known — SAPA

(254) Star 7/1/82

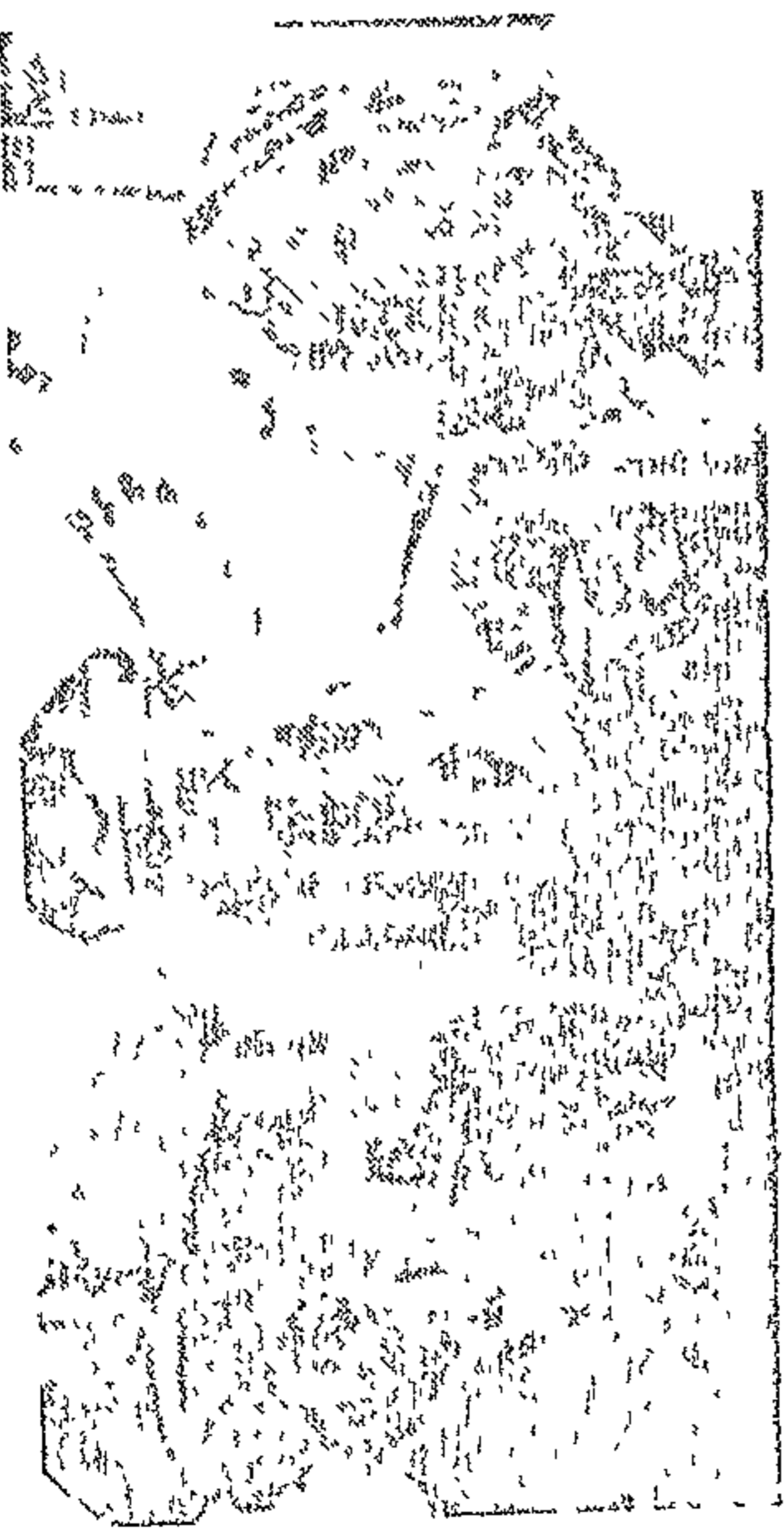
GENERAL NEWS

Lieutenant Earp died for his love of flying

Own Correspondent
Lieutenant Michael John Earp the young helicopter pilot killed in action against terrorists, loved for flying, said his father, Major - General D J Earp today

He was one of the three members of a Puma helicopter killed in the operational area earlier this week

The other men were the pilot, Captain John Allan Robinson (27), and the flight engineer



Lt Earp between his father, Major-General D J Earp, and his mother. The picture was taken last year

Sergeant Kenneth George Dalglish became an apprentice mechanic, then tried again
He got his wings in April last year after completing the first 'type' course - where he learnt to fly helicopters straight after doing

His father who is the Chief Director Operations for the SADF, was shot down by enemy ground fire during the

his initial flying training on Harvards
Lieutenant Earp was posted to 19 Squadron and had done a number of duty tours on the border

Korean War and held captive by the communists for two years

A full military funeral was held in the Free Churches in Voortrekkerhoogte today for Lieutenant Earp and he will be cremated

He is survived by his father and mother

Captain Robinson is survived by his brother, Mr G H Robinson, of Dalmet Avenue Isando, and Sergeant Dalglish of Linden Road, Bramley, leaves his wife, Mrs E S Dalglish, and one-year-old son, Donovan.

CHIEF JUSTICE

responds to

parabat's plea

E. Post 7/1/82

Post Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Chief Justice Rumpff has called for the judgment on former parabat Johan Verster, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Maritzburg Supreme Court in October last year, on charges stemming from his activities in Zulu faction fights

This was confirmed yesterday by the registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein

Mr Justice Page, sitting with two assessors, sentenced Verster, 28, of Dundee, to an effective eight years' imprisonment after convicting him on counts of participating in terrorist activities, conspiring to commit murder, illegal possession of a pistol, and contravening the Defence Act

Also Mr Justice Page

refused Verster leave to appeal against judgment and sentence advocates for Verster gave notice that they would be petitioning the Chief Justice — the last legal recourse available to the convicted man

Verster's bail of R5 000 was extended conditionally, pending the outcome of the petition

Verster's advocate confirmed today that the Mr Beck mentioned in the Verster trial who was to have accompanied the parabat on a faction fight, was one of the men accused of being involved in the hijacking of the Air India Boeing after the coup attempt in the Seychelles

The man is Mr Kevin Trevor Beck, 27, of Idlowild Kaptein Street, Hillbrow. He appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrates court on January 5 and was granted R1 000 bail

Cape Times 7/1/82 (254)

No more station farewells for servicemen

Defence Reporter

ONE of the most ancient of South Africa's unofficial military rituals — the traditional tearful farewell on the station platform — has been abolished by Western Province Command

Unlike their elder brothers, fathers and even grandfathers before them, national servicemen of

the January 1982, and all subsequent intakes, will not be able to take their leave of home and mother amid the customary scenes of sadness and excitement

Starting now, friends and relatives will be banned from flocking to the troop trains, and the final embraces will have to be made at the new departure point — the small

car park outside the Castle's main wall

After this the national servicemen will be taken into the Castle for documentation and administration, and within a matter of hours will be heading for their training camps

With great reluctance, Western Province Command has decided that the

usage of so many years must be changed in order to "ensure security and facilitate control" when the trains leave within the next few days

A statement released at a press conference by the OC Western Province Command, Brigadier J S van der Spuy, made the following points

• National servicemen of the January intake must

report at the Castle as indicated in their call-up instructions

• Parents and friends must make their farewells at the departure point, but are advised to secure their parking early and elsewhere because none will be available at the departure point itself

• Neither the Defence Force nor the South African Transport Services

will divulge the departure times of the trains

• All parcels meant for the national servicemen must be handed to them at the departure point, as this cannot be done at the station, as has happened in the past

Other inquiries should be directed to either Major A J Uys or Captain Julie Kotze at the Castle (345-8711)

DO 8/1/82

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Captured Cuban soldier identified by SADF

PRETORIA — A spokesman for the South African Defence Force yesterday identified the Cuban soldier captured by security forces in the operational area as Private Francisco Paulo Hernandez, 31

Pte Hernandez was attached to a logistics company in the Lubango regiment and had been in Angola for the past five months, the spokesman said

He has a wife and four children

The International Red Cross had been notified

about the captured soldier

From Lisbon it is reported that Angola yesterday received South African attack on Cuban troops deep inside the country, and of escalating the conflict with long range air raids

The official Angolan news agency ANGOP quoted the Defence Ministry as saying a Cuban soldier had been killed, three wounded and one captured when South African forces attacked Cuban and Angolan units 300 km north of the SWA border

last weekend

It said three Angolan soldiers had also been killed in the raid, involving planes and helicopters

The admission of Cuban casualties represented a departure from Angola's previous policy of avoiding any reference to Soviet bloc involvement in the fighting

The official media have never mentioned the killing of Soviet military advisers or the capture of a Russian officer by South African forces last year

The defence ministry

statement also accused South Africa of escalating the conflict by sending its air force 350 km into Angola, flying over the eastern province of Mexico along the Zambian border for the first time

It said even people had been killed and 16 wounded in a South African bombing raid in Cuanene last December

In Pretoria a defence force spokesman said he had nothing to add to an original statement about one Cuban killed and one captured in the operational area — SAPA-RNS

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

B. Bus. Sci.

Subject (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Economics ICAI

Paper No (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
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- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

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

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Luanda: SA aim is to stir up the war

LISBON. — Angola has accused South Africa of attacking Cuban troops deep inside the country and escalating the conflict with long-range air raids.

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted the Defence Ministry as saying a Cuban soldier had been killed, three wounded and one captured when South African forces attacked Cuban and Angolan units 300km north of the South West African border last weekend.

Three Angolan soldiers had also been killed in the raid, involving planes and helicopters, in an area between Uia and Mujombe.

The Ministry said a South African statement on Tuesday, that the Cubans had been shot near the border, was false.

The admission of Cuban casualties represented a departure from Angola's previous policy of avoiding any reference to Soviet bloc involvement in the fighting.

The official media have never mentioned the killing of Soviet military advisers or the capture of a Soviet officer by South African forces in last year's fighting.

'Bombed'

The Angolan statement also accused South Africa of escalating the conflict by sending its air force 350km into Angola, flying over the eastern province of Moxico along the Zambian border for the first time.

It said seven people had been killed and 16 wounded when South African planes bombed a road between Cahama and Xangongo in the southern province of Cunene on December 21.

Cahama has been described by the Angolans as their most forward position in Cunene.

'Cubans were hit deep in Angola'

The Ministry said Angolan forces had shot down a South African Impala fighter and two helicopters on December 29 at Evale, also in Cunene province.

A later report by Angop quoted the Defence Ministry as saying that Angola would continue to rely on the firm support of those who had always been its natural allies — "the countries of the socialist bloc and the progressive peoples of the world".

The Ministry said the "continued South African occupation" of various parts of Angola since the August invasion proved that "international imperialism" wanted to set up a buffer state in southern Angola under the rebel leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Encouraged

It also proved these forces were trying to put obstacles in the way of SWA independence.

Angola has yet to reply to the latest Western proposals on SWA independence but Western envoys in Luanda were encouraged by a New Year message to the diplomatic corps by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in which he said Angola still hoped the efforts of the five Western powers could lead to a settlement of the SWA conflict.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman yesterday said he had nothing to add to an original statement about the killing of one Cuban and capture of another in the "operational area".

Logistics

An SADF spokesman yesterday also identified the captured Cuban as Private Francisco Paulo Hernandez, 31.

Pvt Hernandez (Force No 419173) was attached to a logistics company in the Lubango Regiment and had been in Angola for the past five months. He has a wife and four children.

The Cuban shot dead by security forces was identified as Sergeant Raymundo Davila, attached to the same unit.

An SADF spokesman also confirmed that the International Red Cross had been notified about Pvt Hernandez — Sapa-Reuter.

12 get refuge after draft dodge

254

RDM

8/1/82

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CANBERRA — Australia has accepted at least 12 South African draft dodgers as refugees, the Immigration Minister, Mr Ian Macphee, said yesterday. Mr Macphee was being questioned on radio about a 24-year-old white South African using the pseudonym Pete Smith who recently saying he was seeking refugee status.

Mr Smith, believed to be a Transvaal university graduate, said he would not obey the call-up because he saw the apartheid system as cruel, totalitarian, immoral and evil.

Apartheid

Mr Macphee said one South African who had applied to stay as a refugee was rejected because he was trying to get on the bandwagon but a dozen others had been accepted.

"There are an increasing number of young men who are repelled by the apartheid policy and who seek to leave the country when they are obliged to serve in the South African army to enforce those policies."

Mr Macphee said if Mr Smith could convince a departmental committee of his fear of persecution because of his beliefs within the United Nations convention, then there was every reason he would be accepted on that basis.

Refuge

The Minister said Australia would check out the merits of his case before admitting him because the country would not be used as "a refuge for everybody's draft dodgers."

A SA Embassy spokesman said he had not heard of any draft dodgers being accepted by Australia, and said he would seek a response from the South African Government — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Cape Times 8/1/82 254

Organizing your career can make part-time service easier

DON'T buck the system — ride it. That's the best advice for any recent ex-national serviceman who finds himself back in Civvy Street.

The fact is that in a sense the major portion of your military service begins after you finish your two years, in the form of part-time service in the Citizen Force or Commando Force.

Depending on how "koptoe" you are, your part-time service can be easy or it can be inconvenient as you set about building up your civilian career. The choice is yours.

There is nothing illegal or immoral about riding the system. It is not a matter of "sluiping" out of your obligations. It simply means arranging matters so that your civilian and your military career run with and not against each other.

Sometimes, of course, they will clash, but forethought and planning can reduce the collision to workable proportions.

Here are some of the ways of riding the system:

- Take the trouble to find out something about the part-time unit to which you have been allocated and try to organize yourself a posting which fits in with your talents, skills and inclinations.

This might involve a little work in the evenings, but it will demonstrate your keenness and when you go to your training or border camp you'll have

your slot. If you leave things till you actually get to camp it's probably too late.

- If your unit is not having a camp in a particular year you can go on a training course. You might enjoy the course, believe it or not, and if you pass you

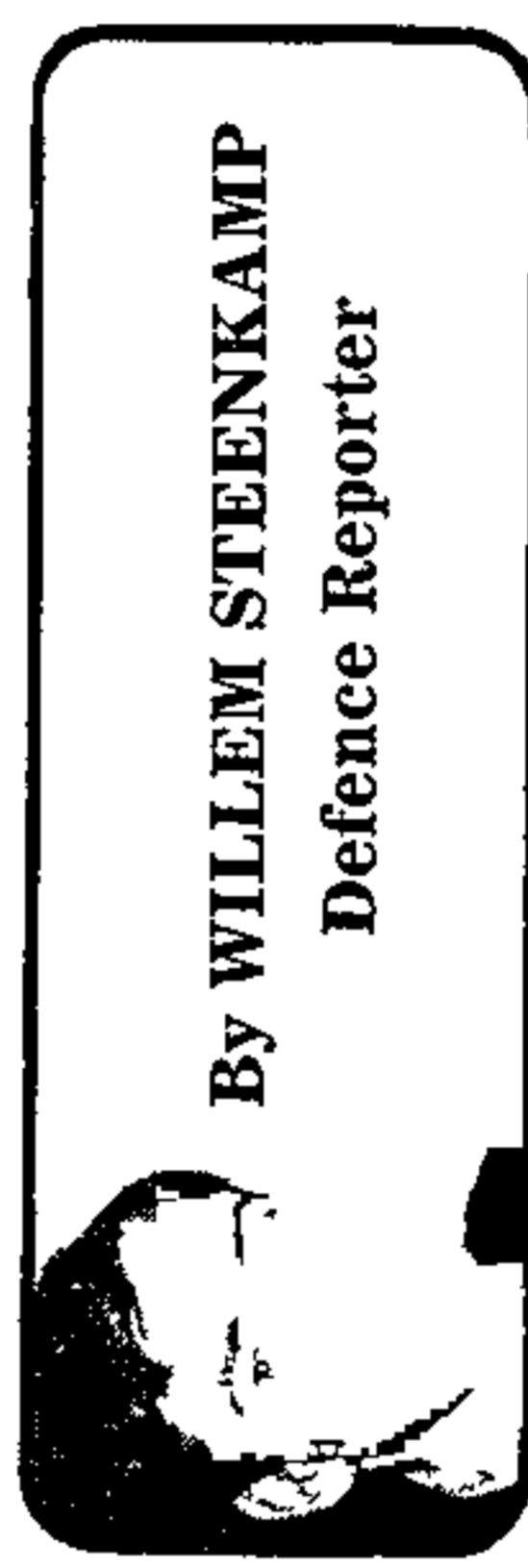
ceeds.

- Keep your unit informed of your present address. This is a compulsory requirement, but some people think it's smart to ignore it. They're wrong. At worst they will be tracked down and have to face the consequences,

mainly for study requirements or business or compassionate reasons. When making such an application, be sure to motivate it fully, and if possible supply photostats of the relevant documents.

For safety's sake keep copies of such correspondence, and give the authorities a prod if you have not heard from them within a reasonable time.

- Keep your mouth shut about details of any big operations you have been on unless you are sure they are declassified. That little Official Secrets Act slip you will have signed before clearing out isn't there just because the Book says so.



By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

and at best their temporary disappearance will mean they will take longer to complete their compulsory part-time service.

If you're going overseas for an extended period, don't be scared to inform the SADF — it won't try to stop you. All it wants to do is keep tabs on you.

- Don't apply for deferment of service unless it's absolutely necessary. Deferment does not mean exemption — the deferred time still has to be served.

- If you find yourself in some impossible administrative tangle, don't put off tackling it till the last possible moment. Due to its size and complexity the SADF's wheels turn slowly at times. Give the lumbering old creature as much advance warning as possible.

- The same principle applies to applications for deferment (which are given for various reasons but

ARE you in the habit of inspecting your little brother's popgun every evening and giving him 20 pushups because there is a speck of dirt in the barrel?

If so, don't worry. You are just having a few re-entry problems. Give yourself a bit of time and you'll soon be a slap civvie like all the other PBs you haven't mingled with for the past two years.

The symptoms are not difficult to spot. You are still in the process of readjustment if you:

- Refer to your local cafe as "the cuca shop".
- Dive into the nearest gutter on hearing a car backfire, and lie there cocking an imaginary rifle.
- Take a spade with you when you go to the toilet.
- Come home late from a party and then creep over your garden wall and leopard-crawl across the lawn because it is after lights out.

- Send your grannie a telegram reading "VASBYT — MIN DAE" on her 90th birthday.
- Trample your little brother and sister underfoot at supper-time so that you can get to the head of a queue which doesn't exist.
- Sniff dubiously at

the food you have forced your mother to ladle directly from the pots into your plate.

- Regard the dishwasher with some suspicion because it is hot instead of lukewarm and shows not a trace of grease.
- Take along your own box to sit on when you go to the cinema.
- Confuse your local preacher by informing him at the church's door that you had not heard a soul-tiffie hanna-hanna so lekker in many a long day, and
- Squat in the yard in your gym shorts, holding a small fragment of mirror and shaving in cold water obtained from the garden tap.

Don't worry, it's just a symptom

Defence Reporter

His first act of returning home, it was unreliable reported, was to line up his wife and kids and make each swallow an anti-malaria pill. When his wife subsequently became pregnant he tried to lay a charge against her and warned she would not be paid while in hospital.

Send your grannie a telegram reading "VASBYT — MIN DAE" on her 90th birthday.

Trample your little brother and sister underfoot at supper-time so that you can get to the head of a queue which doesn't exist.

Sniff dubiously at

normal Sunday time — 5 p m to
6 p m

Navy has

(254)
room for
Mercy 8/1/82
only 152

Indians

Defence Correspondent

INDIAN youths who wish to volunteer for two years national service with the Navy had better be up and about early on Monday morning when S V S Jal sena's ship's office at the Salisbury Island naval base opens at 7.45 a m for this year's intake of only 152 recruits

Already there have been almost twice as many applications in writing for the vacancies but all applicants whether they have written in or not have to appear in person before the selectors

Special arrangements have been made for those who do not have transport to get to the island on the naval ferryboat which leaves from the Dick King Jetty at the bottom of Gardner Street

E. Times 8/11/82
(254)
**SA draft
evaders in
Australia**

Own Correspondent

SYDNEY — Australia had accepted as refugees at least 12 white South African army draft evaders, Mr Ian MacPhee, Minister for Immigration, said yesterday.

Mr MacPhee was replying to a question in a radio interview about a 24-year-old white South African who had recently arrived in Australia using the pseudonym "Pete Smith".

"Smith" told reporters he was seeking refugee status after refusing on moral grounds to be drafted for compulsory army training.

He said he would not obey the call-up because he saw apartheid as cruel, totalitarian, immoral and evil.

'Repelled'

"There are an increasing number of young men who are repelled by the apartheid policies, and who seek to leave the country when they are obliged to serve in the South African Army to enforce those policies," Mr MacPhee said.

But he said Australia was not going to be "a refuge for everybody's draft resisters".

Cape Times 8/1/82 (254)

Back to Civvy Street

Orientation service at Castle

A RECENTLY released national serviceman's first venture into Civvy Street might be a visit to the Military Orientation Service (MOS) office at the Castle in Cape Town, which handles more job offers than job seekers.

Job orientation has become an important activity in the Defence Force because of the authorities' determination that national servicemen who have just spent two years in uniform — the longest conscription period in South African history — should not be thrown on their own resources after serving the country, often in hazardous and unpleasant circumstances.

According to Lieutenant Johan van Velden a MOS officer at the Castle employers are offering not only permanent jobs but also temporary work ideal for ex-troopies who would like to mark time profitably while waiting to start university.

Western Province Command's MOS section is one of the most active in the country so much so that at times it is contacted by employers and job-seekers from other command areas.

"We have a list of small-Cape Town firms offering employment and were thus able to help numerous ex-national servicemen who approached us last year.

"Larger companies tend to place employment ads in the various defence Force publications so help servicemen find employment and settle back into civilian life.

In a survey carried out last year on a company of 'oumanne' of the South African Cape Corps, the MOS office found the 98.4 percent would need jobs when they were demobilized. Many intended to apply for the Permanent Force, the Prisons Service, the South African Police and Railway Police but the most popular choice for a future career was in private security services.

The demand for MOS assistance depended much on the state of the national economy at the time of the troops' demobilization. At the moment the economy seems fairly strong. It is difficult to predict the number of applications we will receive for work this year."

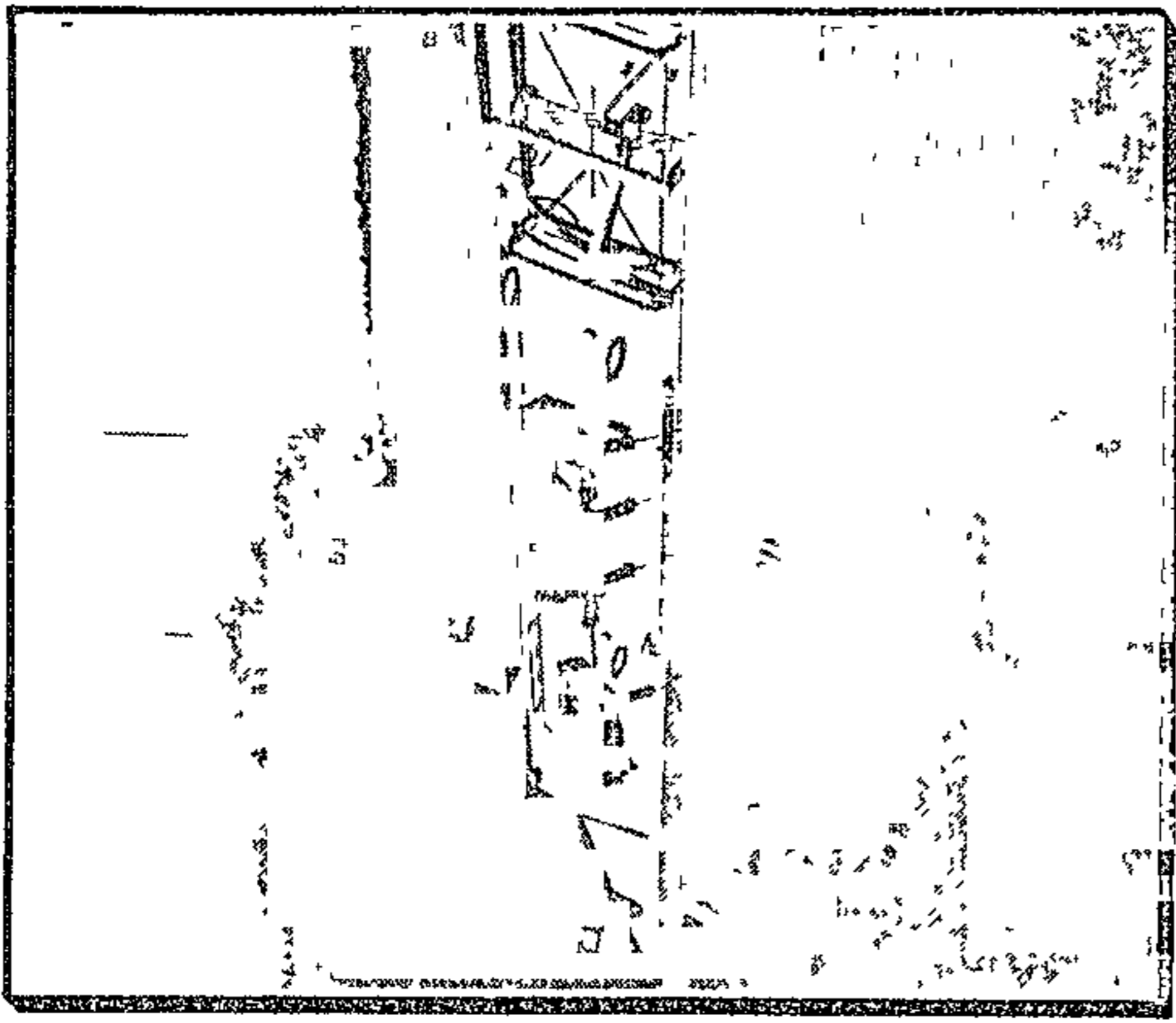
The MOS office in the Castle can be contacted at 45 8711

Navy helps with career decisions

ORIENTATION Services at Naval Command Cape in Simonstown is geared to helping national servicemen find their feet when they return to civilian life.

Having started with a low-profile four years ago the section has grown rapidly in finding employment for servicemen and assisting in career decisions.

In charge of the section is Lieutenant F G le Roux who gives periodic lectures on career guidance to ratings during their service. Two to three weeks before they clear out the servicemen are advised on how to go about choosing a career course at universities and



● National service allows trainees the responsibility of using expensive equipment like this Ratel personnel carrier used by the South African Defence Force. Being accustomed to such responsibilities could stand an ex-troopie in good stead in his civilian career.

On Transport



The coaster, Voorspeler, a familia Mossel Bay for the past seven years, "in line with its previous owner, Un and uneconomic tonnage with the spokesman said. The Voorspeler was in Scotland in 1964, was designed a Voortrekker for primary use on the been in regular service mainly betw Her demanding schedules made he vessels along the African seaboard age speed c

Unicorn increase freight rates

UNICORN LINES has increased freight rates to and from the Seychelles by 108 percent. "Due to increased voyage operating costs, repairs, maintenance and crew costs freight rates to and from the Seychelles were increased from January 1," a company spokesman says.

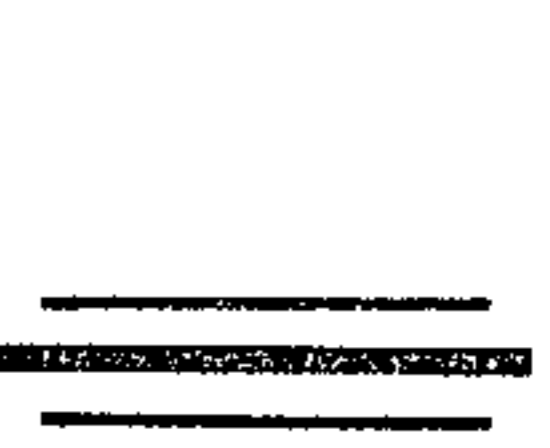
ALICE WISOLS

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Opportunity to earn a lot of money as a single man to lead a team in the inspection of electricity transmission towers. The basic salary is full fringe benefits, plus a bonus of around R1000 per month. A 4-wheel drive vehicle and caravan are supplied. The very fit outdoor type, 25-35 years of age, men who have a strong ability as this work is vital to the national servicemen would be ideal.

CONTACT: MR. WARD OF THE SELECTING GROUP (011) 462 0800 AND 462 0800. PLEASE QUOTE NUMBER 5465

de Voo Recruitment 1523



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A TO CIVVY

Hidden, real costs in university education

IF you wish to enter university after your military training you are probably concerned about what it will cost you

There are hidden costs and real costs to consider when studying at a university

The cost you do not see or handle is the R2 200 the Government pays on the average South African student

This makes up about 70 percent of the real university fees. So if you pay R1 200 in fees the Government pays an additional R2 200. This is one good reason why students are expected to produce more work than play — for the 90 000 full-time students in South Africa the taxpayers pay 90 000 x R2 200 to keep students at work

A hidden cost that will affect you while studying is the money you could have earned and the work you could have produced for society while you were at university. If you were to earn about R400 a month for year years you would lose an income of R14 400

Costs

If you do a bachelor's degree and live in a university residence, your study costs will vary from about R2 500 to R3 000, depending on the course and university, to which must be added pocket money, clothing, transport and books — books alone could cost as much as R200

Those who live at home near the university could cut the cost by about R1 000. And don't forget that if you stay in a university residence you will probably have to add the cost of travelling home twice a year to your initial cost

So a university degree can cost from R200 to R300 a month. These are only approximate figures depending on each student's circumstance and course. The costs are likely to rise each year

According to the University of Cape Town the fees for a BA degree are R1 100, R1 120 for BCom, R1 200 for BSc and R1 380

for a BSc in medicine. Residence fees for men at UCT range from R1 465 to R1 625

When you add up the real and hidden costs of your varsity education, it may seem hardly worthwhile. But education is a sound investment

There are various ways a student can finance his education. He can ask his parents to pay, he can earn the money during a period of full-time employment or part-time work while studying, or he can apply for scholarships, bursaries or loans. There is also a combination of these approaches

Brochures

Most universities have scholarship and bursary brochures listing the hundreds of them that are available. Because thousands of students apply, the results on the student's school-leaving certificate mean a great deal although the average student is also considered

Bursaries and loans are easier to get after a successful first year at university

Universities have special funds, made up of donated money, educational trusts and money from large business organizations and institutions. The university council, the highest administrative body of a university, also sets aside a certain amount to ensure that gifted and ambitious young people can attend university regardless of their parents' income

Scholarships are awarded for high performance at school or university. Some are awarded without application and other must be applied for

According to a spokesman for UCT, bursaries of between R300 and R800 are awarded from trusts and university funds through the council, although large amounts are often given to specific faculties for specific study years

Often larger bursaries are available through State departments, provincial and local governments and private

companies for specific courses in education, medicine, para-medical building and engineering. Some have strings attached while others, usually those offered by the State or large employers, require you to work for them for as many years as you were supported by them

When applying to study at a university, ask for brochures or handbooks and application forms for bursaries and scholarships which will give you details and conditions on which the money is granted. On the forms your parents or guardians state the needs, the amount they can afford to contribute to your education and how much they wish to apply for. University bursaries are awarded according to the need and merit

Loans, in some cases as much as R1 500 and which must be repaid, are available from universities, banks and the State. These usually require one or two people to stand surety in case you are unable to repay the loan. The interest is usually low (interest on bank loans is about 13 percent) and the repayment starts when you have passed your degree or have left university

Information about State loans and bursaries can be had from The Secretary, Commission for Administration, Private Bag X121, Pretoria 0001. Teachers' loans are given by the Department of Public Education at the various Provincial Administration offices

The need for study funds is particularly great in some sectors of the economy and the need for graduates in these sectors is even greater. Information and funds are available from many sources, but two organizations specialize in answering this need. They are the Education Information Centre, P O Box 97, Johannesburg 2 000, and the Careers Research and Information Centre, Roscommon Road, Claremont, Cape 7700

STUDENT

CAPE TOWN

8/1/82

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Warfare situations are inclined to toughen servicemen which invariably puts them streets ahead of their contemporaries when they start civilian jobs or enter university.

Tertiary education equips you for a career

A PROBLEM which often seems to confront young men after completing their initial year of national service is whether or not to study further at a university or technikon.

Every year about 20 000 young people of all races go to one or other of the 15 South African universities for the first time, they go to broaden their minds and get an education which will equip them for a career.

There are about 90 000 full-time students in the Republic and about 52 000 people who have jobs and study part-time through the University of South Africa.

In a survey among 1 300 first-year students at the University of Cape Town, about 900, or 72 percent, said they had come to train for a specific career, and 22 percent, or 300, said they had come to broaden their minds but were not prepared to commit themselves to a particular career yet.

About six percent said they had come because they did not know what else to do or because their parents had sent them. Members of this last group are most likely to fail, for

you must have a purpose or a goal in order to succeed.

When considering whether to go to a university, you must consider what tertiary education can do for you.

Will you be better off if you have university education, or is it better to get an early start in a job and have four or five years' experience in real life (what has been aptly described as the "University of Hard Knocks") when your contemporaries come out with a degree or diploma and have to start work?

An investigation by the Human Sciences Research Council in Pretoria proved that it is most likely that all the money you spent on higher education plus all the money you have earned if you have not studied will be earned back in your lifetime.

Students do not go to universities or technikons for study only, though this must be the main purpose. Students mix with people from all over the country and from different kinds of cultures and backgrounds. So you live and learn about people and constantly adjust to social situations.

This produces maturity and confidence, and skills in articulate communication. It produces a high measure of independence and self-reliance in a surprisingly short time and this is the mark of maturity — the ability to cope competently.

You might consider reasons why you should not get a higher education. To enter university a student requires a senior certificate with a full matriculation exemption or to have passed the Joint Matriculation Board examination.

Entrance to a technikon requires a Standard 10 school-leaving certificate. Perhaps your matric was not good enough, so you will either have to rewrite it or give up the idea of obtaining a higher education.

Some people are bright enough but hate books, or maybe they just don't feel ready. There is also the problem of financing tertiary education.

What about all the school learning that you may have forgotten in the army? Those who were called up for a July intake come back after two years' service and have been out of education for as much as three years. It is some-

times said that chaps come back from the army, with dull and glazed looks on their faces.

Some who need their mathematics and chemistry or physics may have done better to have studied first, but most are able to catch up very quickly.

A wide spectrum of courses are provided at most universities and technikons, while some more specialized courses are only offered at specific universities, often renowned for their particular discipline.

You will have to choose your university according to your direction of study. Details of courses and costs offered at each university or technikon are usually available from the institution's registrar or student adviser.

If you are not sure of your choice of direction of study, universities offer advice and aptitude tests to help you in your decision.

People interested in attending the University of Cape Town and finding out more about the courses that it offers can consult the UCT careers office, which supplied the above material.

Planned army coup in SA denied by Viljoen

W/E ARGUS 9/1/87

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Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has denied as 'completely untrue' a report that the military are plotting a pro P. W. Botha coup in South Africa.

The report appeared in the Paris-based confidential weekly newsletter, *Lettre d'Afrique*, which is said to have reliable sources within the French intelligence agency, SDICP.

It also claimed that South African generals had recently sent a memorandum to Mr Botha criticising the 'suicidal rigidity' of the Government and predicting a catastrophe if change did not take place speedily.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office said there would be no comment on the report.

MAGNUS MALAN

Lettre d'Afrique claimed the coup would be carried out by 'Malanites' — the civil and military team loyal to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and would be backed by the English business community.

The coup would lead to the suspension of Parliament and open the way for the introduction of far-reaching liberalisation.

It said the army would simultaneously strike even harder at Angola and Mozambique, but said it would grant independence to SWANumbria — even if the territory was pro Swapo.

The newsletter said 'The generals are furious at the obstruction of white extremists'.

RONALD REAGAN

They apparently argued that South Africa should take full advantage of the presence of Mr Ronald Reagan to relax apartheid.

It said the Malanites were more worried about bringing about the end of apartheid than about the African National Congress (ANC).

A defence spokesman in Pretoria said: 'It is known that South Africa has one of the most stable governments in the world.'

'This is an unfeeling and deliberate attempt to undermine that stability and the South African Defence Force — which everybody knows is not partial.'

General Viljoen

Cape Herald 9/1/82

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Storm over coloured cadet plan

PRINCIPALS and parents say that Ex-Service-men's president, Bill Francis, is out of step in his call for cadet training in black schools.

They say that discipline in the form of military training has no place in black schools at this stage.

Mr Francis made the call for the introduction of cadet training at black schools at a conference of the Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen's Legion held in Upington last week.

Mr Francis told Cape Herald: 'We need cadet training for the youth because it might help to alleviate the high crime rate and serve as a means of enforcing discipline.'

'Young people have such an abundance of energy which needs to be channelled,' he said,

'and cadet training could direct this energy. He said that parents should get involved and have a definite say in the matter.'

But Mr Francis's call has been strongly criticised in certain quarters.

Mr R S Evans, principal of Livingstone High School, said that the introduction of cadets at school was not acceptable.

'The idea will never be accepted until pupils have equal rights in this country,' he said.

'Not until everyone in South Africa can play a meaningful role in governing this country will the question of cadet training at school be considered,' he said.

'At this stage, I couldn't imagine that anything else could evoke more opposition from

certain sections of the population in this country,' was the response from Mr R O Dudley, also of Livingstone High School.

Another high school principal rejected the idea of implementing 'sergeant major tactics' to enforce discipline at school.

'Discipline at school depends on a proper relationship between pupils and staff. It should be based on honesty of purpose and a proper understanding of each other's role in the education process.'

'It cannot be enforced, it has to be developed and anybody who recommends military training at schools knows nothing about education,' he said.

Parents were also vehement in their rejection of Mr Francis's recommendation.

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Sunday Times
10/1/82



GENERAL MALAN

Paper predicts military coup in S Africa



MR P W BOTHA

Sunday Times Reporter
Paris

A STARTLING prediction that South Africa could be subjected to a military coup has surfaced in a confidential rightwing Paris newsletter which allegedly has reliable sources in French intelligence.

The amazing claim, made this week in the latest issue of Lettre d'Afrique, predicted a military coup in South Africa and the suspension of parliament

The anti-apartheid coup would be carried out by a civilian and military team around General Magnus Malan, the Prime Minister and the English-speaking South African business community, the newsletter alleges

The new regime would have "the backing of the United States and Britain, and it will suspend parliament which no longer has any credibility"

The newsletter says that if the coup is successful, then "the way would be open to far-reaching reforms to liberalise the political scene" Simultaneously, the army

would hit even harder at Angola, and perhaps Mozambique, and grant independence even to Namibia"

Lettre d'Afrique is sent to decision makers like parliamentarians, newsmen, bankers, businessmen and diplomats

It is known to have close ties with the French intelligence agency SDECE, is strongly anti-communist, and has scored numerous scoops — including news of Cuban/Soviet intervention in Angola

This week's issue states "We can reveal that South African generals recently sent a memorandum to P W Botha criticising the suicidal rigidity of the government which would, according to them, result in a catastrophe if the situation did not change speedily

"The generals are furious at the systematic obstruction of white extremists"

The newsletter says that the generals' main argument is that Pretoria should profit

as much as possible from the presidency of Ronald Reagan and should take advantage of "this American shield" to carry out necessary relaxation of apartheid

Lettre d'Afrique believes, however, that "the conservative nature of white South Africans would defeat the whole project"

The newsletter is consistently hostile to all leftist tendencies and has repeatedly issued warnings of a Soviet takeover of Africa

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Troops ARGUS 11/1/82 seen off — at a distance

RELATIVES, friends and other well-wishers were prevented by rope barriers and Railway police with dogs from saying goodbye to national servicemen.

The crowd of about 100 had to watch the departing train from a distance.

An angry father said: 'This is a poor show. Maybe the servicemen have to go to the border and not come back.'

A middle-aged mother complained 'They owe it to the parents to allow them to say goodbye at the place of departure.'

'My son is joining the Permanent Force, and we don't know when we'll see him again — it isn't just a question of two days.'

GIRLFRIEND

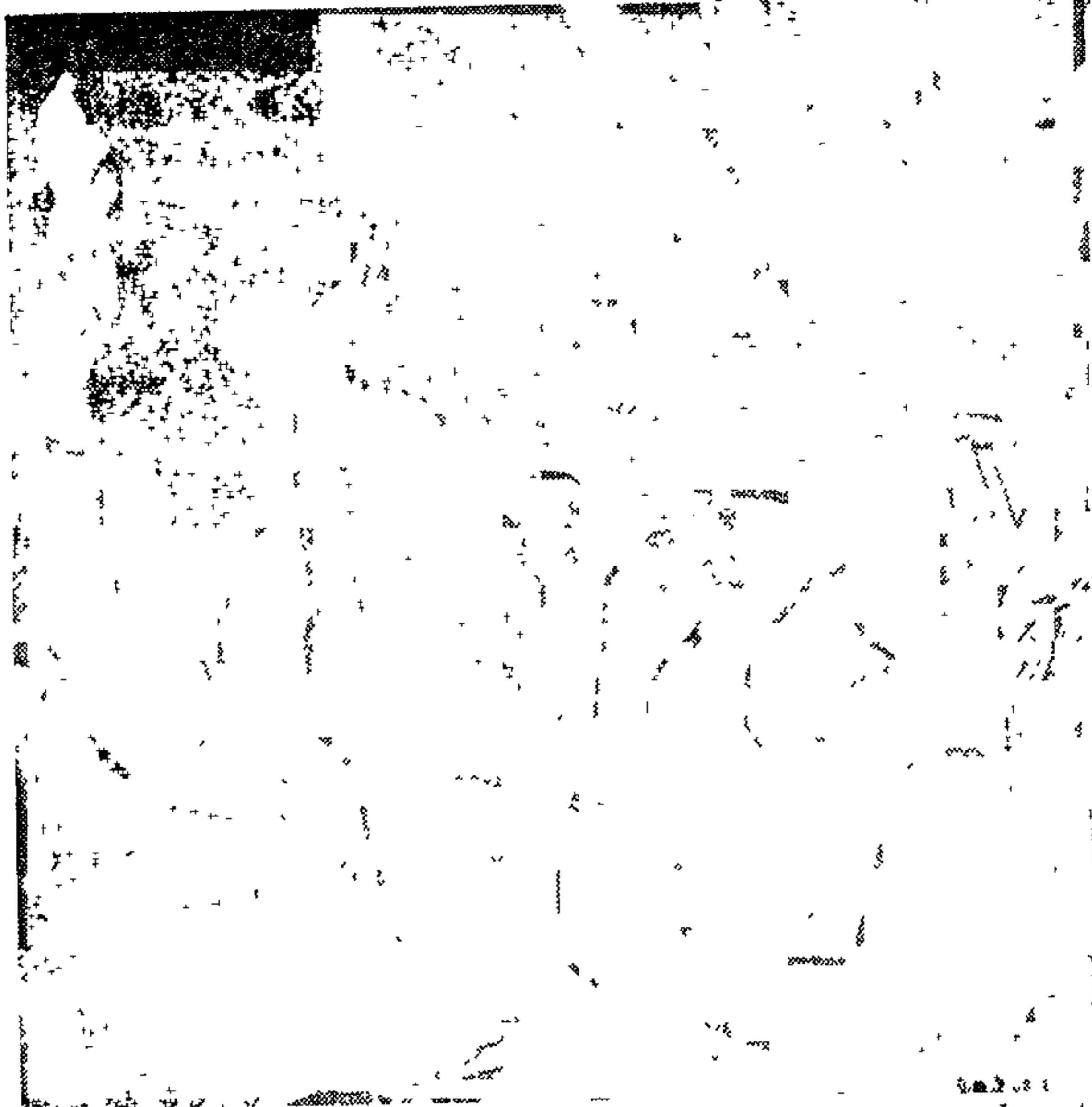
A tearful girlfriend said 'I think it's disgusting. My boyfriend may go to the border, and when will I see him again?'

Another mother said she was seeing her third son off to national service. 'This is the first time I have not been able to kiss a son goodbye at the train.'

The train left to shouts from the crowd of 'Vasbyt' and 'Min dae.'

Defence authorities announced recently that relatives and friends must take leave of national servicemen at the Castle.

They would not be allowed on the platform for security reasons.



RELATIVES and friends wave goodbye to national servicemen departing station for their training

SA coup highly unlikely, says analyst

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A leading strategic analyst has said it is highly unlikely that South Africa's generals would try to overthrow the government.

Mr Deon Fourie, a senior lecturer with the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of South Africa, was reacting to a confidential right-wing French newsletter which predicted at the weekend that a pro-P. W. Botha

military coup would take place in South Africa and lead to the suspension of Parliament.

The newsletter, Lettre d'Afrique, is said to have sources inside France's intelligence agency.

It predicted that the anti-apartheid coup would be engineered by the "Malanites" — the civilian and military team around Defence Minister, Magnus Malan — the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, and the English-

speaking business community.

The new regime would have the backing of the United States and Britain if the coup were successful and the way would be open to far-reaching reforms to liberalize the political scene.

"Simultaneously, the army would hit even harder at Angola and perhaps Mozambique, and grant independence even to a pro-Swapo Namibia."

It said "We can reveal that South African generals recently sent a memorandum to P. W. Botha criticizing the suicidal rigidity of the government, which would, according to them, result in a catastrophe if the situation did not change speedily."

The main argument of the generals was that the government should profit as much as possible from the presidency of Ronald Reagan and should take advantage of this "American shield" to carry

out necessary reforms. It said the "Malanites" were more worried about reform than they were over recent guerilla attacks by the African National Congress.

Mr Fourie said a number of things made him sceptical about the prediction.

The idea of a military coup in South Africa was raised about two years ago in an American academic paper, so it was not new.

Apart from this he believed

it was simply not in the nature of South Africa's generals to follow such a course, which would clash totally with the way they approached their duties.

It was possible that military leaders had discussed informally various issues with political leaders, but for them to take collective action in the form of sending a memorandum to the Prime Minister as suggested in the newsletter, was "just not their style", Mr Fourie said.

patrons.

Speculation

Common = goods to Y.
people always use

Fate of SA draft dodger

By PUS VANDERHOORN
to Sydney

dodger on the line

THE fate of a South African draft dodger who has applied for refugee status in Australia is likely to be determined this week. The Australian Director for Immigration, Mr. J. McPhee, said the dodger, who had been in Australia for some time, would be interviewed by the Australian authorities. The man, who is now 35, has been in Australia since December 1964 in the State of New South Wales.

by the Australian Government. He had already been interviewed by the Australian authorities in 1964. The man, who is now 35, has been in Australia since December 1964 in the State of New South Wales. He had already been interviewed by the Australian authorities in 1964. The man, who is now 35, has been in Australia since December 1964 in the State of New South Wales.

Not surprisingly, the man's application for refugee status was rejected. The man, who is now 35, has been in Australia since December 1964 in the State of New South Wales. He had already been interviewed by the Australian authorities in 1964. The man, who is now 35, has been in Australia since December 1964 in the State of New South Wales.

Soldier jailed 10 years for border rape

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Star

13/1/82

WINDHOEK — A former national serviceman, Robin Derick du Plessis (22) of Garsfontein, Pretoria, was sentenced to 10 years and six months' imprisonment by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on charges of rape, arson and theft.

The crimes were committed in Ovambo in Northern SWA/Namibia on July 10 and July 13.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Chris Moulton said the court viewed in a particularly serious light the convictions of rape and arson.

"The security forces have the task of protecting the civilian population. But, you have done the exact opposite. You disturbed the trust and security that you had to

uphold," he said.

Damage estimated between R80 000 and R500 000 was caused by the fire that razed a shop, a liquor store and the house of the shopkeeper, Mr Eliaser Hambili.

The situation of insurgency and counter-insurgency in Ovambo had prevented Mr Hambili obtaining insurance coverage on his property so that he had lost everything he owned, Mr Justice Moulton said.

Du Plessis stole a police vehicle at his base near the Angola border and drove to a Cuija shopping complex where he ordered a pregnant Ovambo woman to accompany him into the bush, where he raped her.

Du Plessis admitted earlier convictions of theft before he had been enlisted — Sapa

Scorn greets SA coup story

By a Mail correspondent

IS Mr P V Botha, aided by General Magnus Malan and the English speaking business community, planning a coup d'etat against himself?

Continuation of the startling allegation — made in Paris at the weekend by a confidential newsletter called Lettre d'Afrique — was stipulantly lacking in both Pretoria and Cape Town yesterday.

A Defence Force spokesman indignantly denied the truth of what he described as Lettre d'Afrique's "amateurish" attempt at robbing the South African state of its stability.

The spokesman said: "It is known that South Africa is one of the most stable governments in the world. This allegation is an amateurish and deliberate attempt to undermine this stability."

"The way the SADF, which is known for its political neutrality, has been involved in this article makes it even more absurd."

Some men for a long time had big headlines made it plain that they did not consider the allegation worth replying to.

Malanites

According to the newsletter, the coup would be carried out by the Prime Minister, Mr P V Botha, the "Malanites" — military and civilian followers of Defence Minister General Malan — and unnamed high-ranking officials in the Defence Force and the cabinet.

The purpose would be to suspend Parliament, which no longer has any credibility, and carry out reforms to liberalise the political scene, while at the same time strengthening borders at Angola and Mozambique and grant independence even to a prospective Namibia.

Lettre d'Afrique added however, that it thought "the conservative nature of white South Africans would defeat a coup attempt."

SADP
vach

Former lover who

By JOHANN BUYS

WHEN his mistress refused to give up dagga and liquor, a Benoni man who had already served a jail term for the murder of his wife decided that death would be better for both of them.

So, by a ruse, Mr Willem Adriaan Johannes Nel, 51, got a friend to lock the friend's 22-year-old son in the glove compartment of the friend's car. Then he took his lover, Mrs Johanna Louisa Lotter, 29, to the bankfront on Jan 6 Road.

When she opened the car door, he hit her on the head with a brick and pulled her into the car.

The couple's bodies were discovered in the car on August 21 last year.

After an inquest, a Benoni magistrate held Nel guilty of murdering his wife and posing as a man who had committed suicide.

He had been sentenced to 10 years in prison. Mrs Nel's father, Mr J. P. Nel, told the court in a written statement that he and his wife had lived at the same brickworks in Polshurg.

He had locked the 22-year-old son in the glove compartment of the friend's car. He had asked the friend to take the car to the security police.

When he got out of the car at a police station that afternoon, Mr Nel had been waiting for the friend's car. He had seen the friend's car on the road on August 21 near of the time when the friend's car was found.

He had been living at the same brickworks home as his wife and had been married to her for 10 years. He had a son and a daughter, both of whom he had seen at the bankfront on Jan 6 Road.

He had been living with Mrs Nel for some time before she had become engaged to Mr Nel.

He said the couple had been quarrelling for some time and he had known that Mrs Nel had served 10 years in prison.

"I saw the couple drive for the last time on the night of August 20 last year when Mrs Nel had served 10 years in prison."

Mrs Nel's father said in a statement that Mrs Nel and her son left for a two-week holiday at Polshurg in the Free State during the July school holidays while Mr Nel stayed behind in her room.

"When Mrs Nel and her son returned on August 2, he told me Mr Nel had broken off the engagement at that time and had moved into another room at the bankfront."

He said he had seen the friend's car on the road on August 21 near of the time when the friend's car was found. He had seen the friend's car on the road on August 21 near of the time when the friend's car was found.

Andrew was a small on his own

LONDON — A man in the latest entrant in a contest that apparently has sprung up among members of Britain's Royal Navy.

The small, thin, and aged was spotted by our correspondent in the fleet of ships on the coast of the British Isles.

He was seen in the fleet of ships on the coast of the British Isles.

He was seen in the fleet of ships on the coast of the British Isles.

Soldier gets 8 1/2 years for rape, arson, theft

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13/1/82

WINDHOEK. — A former national ser-
viceman, Robin Derick du Plessis, 22, of
Garsfontein, Pretoria, was jailed for 8 1/2
years in the Windhoek Supreme Court
yesterday on charges of rape, arson and
theft.

The crimes were committed in Owambo in
northern South West Africa on July 10 and July
13

Passing sentence, Mr Jus-
tice Chris Mouton said the
court viewed the convictions
of rape and arson in a par-
ticularly serious light

The security forces in
northern SWA had the task of
protecting the civilian popu-
lation "You have done the
exact opposite. You dis-
turbed the trust and security
that you had to uphold," the
judge said

Although there had been no
direct evidence before the
court, damage estimated be-
tween R80 000 and R500 000
was caused by a fire that
razed a shop, liquor store and
the house of the shopkeeper,
Mr Ehaser Hambili. The sit-
uation in Owambo had pre-
vented Mr Hambili from ob-
taining insurance coverage
so that he had lost everything
he owned

Stolen

Earlier evidence was that
Du Plessis had stolen a police
vehicle at his base camp near
the border with Angola and
driven to a shopping com-
plex. He ordered a pregnant
Owambo woman to accom-
pany him to a nearby bush
where he raped her

Giving evidence in mitiga-
tion of sentence yesterday,
Du Plessis said that two days
after the rape, he had decided
to go absent without leave

On that date he had al-
ready served more than the
two years' specified military
duty. The reason was that he
had earlier stolen liquor
from a non-commissioned of-
ficers' mess and had had to
stay on until charges could be
brought before a court

Du Plessis said he had re-
ceived no communication on
what was being done about
the case. He wanted to go
home "and I became
frustrated"

He took an armoured De-
fence Force vehicle and re-
turned to the shop, which was
deserted, and shot open the
door

It was dark inside the shop,
Du Plessis said, and he burnt
a newspaper to look for
candles

After taking cigarettes, li-
quor and a blanket, he no-
ticed that the counter had
caught fire and he left the
shop

Ground

The entire shopping com-
plex was burnt to the ground
Du Plessis admitted earl-
ier convictions of theft before
his army callup

Du Plessis was sentenced
to five years for rape, three
years for arson, two years for
theft and three months each
on two counts of taking vehi-
cles of the security forces
without permission

The sentences for arson
and theft are to run concu-
rently — Sapa

Handwritten text at the top of the page, including the word "A" and other illegible characters.

Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a list or series of entries, possibly related to a report or document.

Large block of handwritten text in the middle of the page, possibly a detailed account or a set of instructions.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, including the phrase "West African Refugee in Africa" and other illegible text.

Handwritten text on the right side of the page, possibly a date or a reference number.

14/11/82
Policeman 254

who pointed rifle fined

A young policeman was fined R150 (or 75 days' jail) by a Johannesburg magistrate for pointing an R-1 rifle at the chest of a fellow policeman.

In delivering judgment yesterday the magistrate, Mr W Fourie, said the firearm was a dangerous weapon and if a shot had gone off "it would have had fatal results."

The court took into consideration that the policeman had been trained to handle the weapon competently.

Stephanus Cornelius Coetzee (18) of Herders Court, Gold Street, Triomf, had pleaded not guilty to pointing the gun.

Evidence was led that on August 22 last year Coetzee pointed the rifle at Sergeant M A Hloka while they were on duty at Fairland police station.

Marines develop unique amphibious landing operation



THE Marines go in behind a harbour defence vessel.

SLIPPING the tow at 30 knots.

ALL ashore and ready for anything

Into action...!

*(254) Mercury
14/11/82*

By GERRI STRAUSS
Defence Correspondent

THE South African Marines at Richards Bay have developed a technique to land retaliatory forces in an amphibious operation believed unique in the world.

The technique was specially evolved to suit the geographical conditions of the new harbour which is still largely undeveloped and has long stretches of sandy beaches backed by thick bush.

The main function of the Marines at Richards Bay is to provide mobile land and sea units to protect the harbour in the Navy's high-powered, twin-hulled Namacutra harbour defence vessels and to guard key points.

But by road from the Navy base it takes up to 30 minutes to convey a force to the furthest point around the sprawling bay after an action-stations alert, whereas across the bay at 30 knots it takes only a few minutes. But the small Namacutra vessels, crewed by six men, are not de-

signed to carry troops and so the unique 'CDF beach landing' technique was born.

Armed troops in earless CDF rowing boats are towed behind the Namacutras which head at speed straight for a stretch of shoreline and veer off just before reaching shallow water.

Simultaneously, the tow rope is released and the momentum carries the landing party boats on to the sand where they immediately establish a beachhead and go into action.

They receive back-up support from the highly manoeuvrable Namacutras. The amphibious spearheads of the Marines, with their twin 7,62 mm and single-mount 12,7 mm machineguns, are the most heavily armed boats for their size in the world and were built and designed in South Africa for harbour security duties.

Marines — a military service within the Navy — are specially selected, trained and organised for service at sea as well as for land operations.



WITHIN seconds, they're in action.

15/1/82 copy

Draft dodger accepted

254

CANBERRA — Australia yesterday accepted a South African draft dodger as a refugee, the Immigration Minister, Mr Ian MacPhee, announced.

Mr MacPhee revealed earlier this month that Australia had previously granted asylum to at least a dozen South African draft dodgers.

The 24-year-old man accepted yesterday is using the pseudonym Peter Smith to protect his family in South Africa. He has told reporters thousands more of his countrymen would like to seek asylum in Australia rather than serve in the armed forces — Sapa-Reuter.

11a
254 FM 15/1/82

Preparing for area war

During 1982, SA will prepare and put into operation an "area defence" system to meet the growing "area war" assault by the African National Congress (ANC). This, as the Chief of the Defence Force General Constand Viljoen made plain this week in a wide ranging interview with the *FM*, (page 190) will involve significant changes in the national service system to provide the SADF with more manpower.

He refused to give details of the proposed system which, he said, would be placed before Parliament in the coming session.

It is certain, however, that it will involve increased military commitments for many — although Viljoen added that the Defence Force would keep its pledge not to increase the "initial" two-year call-up period.

The General said the aim was to increase the "defensibility" of all South Africans. People in each area will form the first line of defence, aimed at containing terror attacks, while the full-time forces form a "reaction force" to deal with major incidents.

He made it clear that "area defence" was necessary because of the pattern of ANC attacks. Unlike Swapo in SWA/Namibia, the ANC was not planning a border war but an "area war" of widely spread attacks aimed at creating "an atmosphere of instability" and at spreading security manpower. "They want maximum publicity for the least activity," he said.

For the full-time forces to deal with this threat would make too great a manpower demand on the system, Viljoen said. It was therefore necessary to be able to call on sufficient auxiliary manpower "so that all areas in SA will be less vulnerable to attack."

How this is to be achieved remains partly a matter for speculation, although it is clear it will involve increased military commitments for the citizen and commando forces (probably including local call-up) after their two years of full-time service.

The commando system will be revised to achieve "on the spot defence" and industrial undertakings and businesses may also be called upon to take increased responsibility for guarding their premises.

Although Viljoen is optimistic about the chances of constitutional solutions to SA's problems, it is plain he expects the military to have the important task of holding the ring while the politicians do their work. In fact, he expects any movement towards a political settlement to intensify the security threat.

"Why now?" he asked of growing ANC insurgency. "Is it because they see progress being made towards a political solution? Is it because political stability does not suit the aims of Russia?"

Not everyone shares Viljoen's confidence that the politicians have the political resolution (or even the will) to devise and push through a political solution acceptable to the majority of South Africans.

However, he is determined the SADF will provide them with every opportunity to do so by maintaining the country's physical security.

This includes a preparedness to strike at ANC sanctuaries in neighbouring countries if it should be necessary to do so.

Maintaining a high state of military preparedness is costly and Viljoen cited "finance" as his biggest problem.

He said one should not expect a large increase in real terms in the Defence Vote in this year's budget, but it is clear that there could still be a large increase in monetary terms.

In last year's budget, the Defence Vote apparently increased by 36%. But Viljoen said this, in fact, represented a real fall of a few percent. Inflation in military costs, particularly weapons systems, outruns general inflation by considerable margins. He found the need to spend large amounts on defence regrettable when money was needed for urgent development programmes. Since 1980, Viljoen said, the growth of the defence budget had levelled off in real terms.

The SADF's view is that the ANC has not succeeded in "politicising" the black community to the extent needed for a successful subversion campaign. "They do not have enough support to be able to count on a majority of the local population," Viljoen said. The ANC's secret method of operation demonstrated this was so.

But there is obviously the risk that, in the absence of concrete reform, they could achieve greater success. The General places his confidence in government promises of reform and says he is sure government will achieve a political solution.

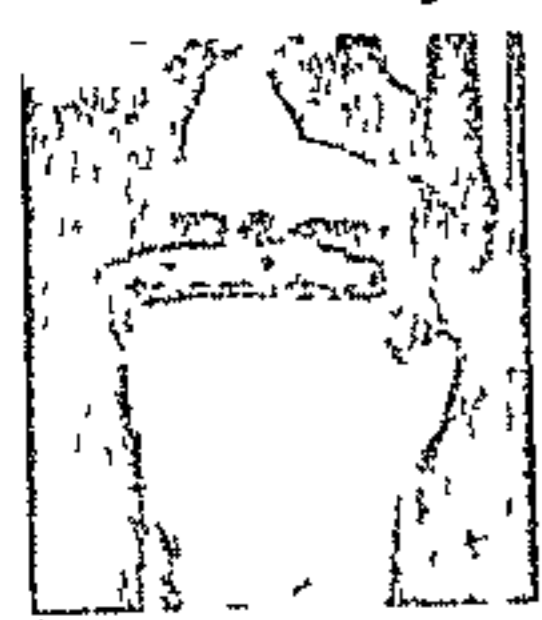
Yet the pace of reform remains glacially slow. If the country has arrived at the point where available manpower will be strained to maintain security, it is surely time for government to move faster.

Viljoen wants "a happy and prosperous society with freedom for all the people." Only government can provide that.



are the result of some major grievances and if they are big enough to affect an economy. The fact that strikes were prohibited and the African workers did go on strike, led to the reduction.

Changing defence strategy



The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, spoke to the FM about security and military prospects

FM How do you see SA's security situation during 1982?

General Viljoen One must be honest about the whole situation. The threat in 1982 as in 1981 will be very much directed against us by the Russians and their proxies. This threat has two main elements. One element being black nationalism which we acknowledge is important. This has been a problem ever since black and white met, but it is something we can accommodate. The bigger problem arises from Russian expansionism. There is no doubt the Russians are misusing black nationalism and also our constitutional problems to their own advantage. To them time is very important - as it is to us.

Do you see time as being on their side?

Not necessarily. I think the (political) initiatives of the SA government make Russia fear there could be a political or constitutional solution in SA. This would destroy Russia's appeal in the area.

Do you blame the Russians for regional instability?

I think they are causing it in order to create a demand for their services. As long as conditions are unstable there is a demand for training, there is a demand for weapons, there is a demand for assistance with propaganda and there is a demand for doctrine. They have all these to offer.

SA is often accused of destabilising its neighbours. But in your view would it suit SA better if destabilisation came to an end?

I think there can be no doubt. What are we after? I say on behalf of the Defence Force that we are concerned for the happiness of all the people of SA. We want a happy prosperous society with freedom for all the people. We are not concerned with the political side of all this but in a country where there is a diversity of political and racial groups we believe we are serving all the people. We are politically neutral but there is a belief that the Prime Minister's initiative can work. He has given the assurance that he will solve the problems, he has given an indication of what steps he will take and he has created the machinery - the President's Council. The result of the general election indicates he has the political backing. It is our job to maintain the peace while he gets on with whatever he has in mind.

If the ANC and the Russians see the possibility of a political solution would you expect them to step up their efforts to destabilise the country?

There is no doubt. Many examples exist as in Central and Southern America elsewhere in Africa and in South West Africa where, since 1972 SA has said it does not want to stay. Our only objective is to create the machinery whereby the people can decide for themselves. The honourable thing for Swapo to do would be to join this process instead of making war. Even the United Nations refuses at this stage to remain impartial, as has been so clearly demonstrated by the new Secretary General. With this taking

place there can be no doubt that Swapo will not participate in a free and fair election. They and their Russian allies want freedom through the barrel of a gun because this would best serve the purpose of expanding Soviet influence. Would you expect the ANC to step up sabotage and subversion in SA itself?

They have already done so and have stated they intend to keep on doing so. The question is why now? Is it because they see progress being made towards a political solution - a development which does not favour Soviet strategy in southern Africa?

Revolutionary doctrine calls for a 'pre-violence' stage, during which arm caches are built up and people are politicised. Do you think SA is beyond that stage?

No I don't think so. That is the classical approach. But apart possibly from some of the urban areas they have not had much success. I don't think their politicisation of the community has gone far enough to support revolutionary action. The way they are operating proves they are not at the moment operating with the support of the local population. They arrive secretly they deploy their weapons secretly in buried caches, they do not tell the local population what they stand for they pretend to be normal members of the black population and they assemble only for the purposes of their operation and then try and disappear immediately. Thus they would not do if they could count on the local population's support.

Do you think they have much weaponry cached within SA?

I don't think they have much. But what

they do have can always be used to create incidents such as the Wonderboom attack. What they have in mind is to create an atmosphere of instability while endeavouring to get maximum publicity from the least activity.

The SADF is known to want more manpower and will probably change the call-up system. Can you tell us what you have in mind?

I wouldn't like to say exactly what we have in mind. The Minister of Defence has said we are not going to extend the two-year service period but something will have to be done about service after the initial two year call-up.

When can we expect action to change the present call-up system?

During the next Parliamentary session.

In broad terms will it involve further periods of service after the initial call-up?

I believe the situation in SA has changed. Among the demands arising from recent developments is that of area defence. In manpower terms this means we must be able to call on sufficient manpower so that no area in SA will be vulnerable to attack. In SWA, Swapo has only fought in the border area with 90% of incidents happening within 20-30 km of the border and 99.9% north of the Red Line. In SA itself we expect a different approach. They, apparently do not have a border war in mind. They are going to fight an area war. This has been shown by the number and distribution of incidents in SA.

This obviously makes you spread your manpower?

If we had to deal with this using the

full-time force, the demands on the system would be too great. But we are going to deal with it by using area defence which means we are going to raise the defensibility of all the people.

Meaning that people living in a particular area will be liable for military service in that area?

Meaning people living in an area must be organised to defend themselves. They must be the first line of defence. Our full-time force must be a reaction force. The first line of defence will contain any terrorist attack and the better equipped and trained reaction forces will deal with insurgents.

Can we expect a large increase in the Defence Vote this year?

I don't think you should expect a large increase. Even in the previous budget, when you take inflation into account there was an actual decrease of about 4% - notwithstanding the large increase quoted in the press. When you look at defence production you find that inflation is very much higher than the 14-15% in the country's normal economy. To maintain what we need for a number of years would require an increase of not less than the inflation rate in the cost of arms production. Some of the weapons systems increase in price from 25% - 50% annually.

Are you satisfied that you have the weapons to do your job?

Considering the threat and the enemies we might be called upon to face, I am perfectly happy. Of course if Russia were to leave her Afghanistans and her Polands and decide to attack us it would be difficult to defend ourselves. But when you consider the potential enemies -

their military doctrine their weapons and their training then we are confident we can handle it.

What is the major problem facing the Defence Force?

Finance. We all realise how expensive defence is and the importance of spending money on constitutional developments and on job creation in order to ensure full employment. On the other hand, we have reached the point where Russian interest in the country is so great that if we don't spend money on defence we will be faced with defeat.

Do you mean defeat in SA itself or in SWA?

I mean defeat throughout southern Africa. I mean the Russians will attain their objectives.

Do you see the time coming when you will find it necessary to retaliate against neighbouring countries who harbour the ANC?

We have indicated we believe in offensive defence. You have to be aggressive, as this demonstrates your determination. If it becomes necessary as the Prime Minister has said we will certainly act against insurgents or terrorists harboured by neighbouring countries. If such operations were interfered with by neighbouring countries we would, as in Angola, be prepared to face them as well. We would however, have no intention of attacking such countries. It is the declared policy of SA to live in peace with her neighbours and to develop all resources for the benefit of all inhabitants of the sub-continent. We sincerely hope our neighbours will allow us to do so by adopting co-operation and not confrontation.

EDM 15/1/82

By DON MARSHALL

THOUSANDS of Citizen Force soldiers can expect to serve additional camps after completing their basic two-year call-up to provide the South African Defence Force with the additional manpower it requires, Pretoria sources said last night.

While the new call-up system — which will come before Parliament during the Defence budget in the coming session — will increase the military commitment for many, it will bring long-awaited relief to members of infantry units who have had to carry the brunt of operational duties in the past

Assurance

Mr Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence, has already given the assurance that he will not tamper with the present two-year training stint for National Servicemen.

By changing the call-up system for Citizen Force units, Gen Malan will be making the long-awaited move to spread the load for operational duty more equitably.

Citizen Force units are currently required to serve 240 days over an eight-year period, but members receive credit for only the first 30 days they serve in the Operational Area

Many units — infantry units in particular — could be sent to the Operational Area for periods of up to three

Extra stints in store for the Citizen Force

254

months and receive only the basic 30 days' credit

What the Minister of Defence is apparently planning is to increase the 240 days to, say 300 days over ten years, and make every day that a member of the Citizen Force spends in uniform count, sources said last night

The sources were responding to a report in this week's Financial Mail of an interview with General Constand Viljoen, the Chief of the Defence Force, who said that during 1982, South Africa would prepare and put into operation an "area defence" system to meet the growing "area war" by the African National Congress

This would involve significant changes in the national service system to provide the SADF with more manpower.

Gen Viljoen was not available last night to comment on the report, but sources said it was in line with changes already suggested by among others, Mr Magnus Malan

Necessary

In the report Gen Viljoen made it clear that "area defence" was necessary because of the pattern of ANC attacks

Unlike Swapo in South West Africa, the ANC was not planning a border war but an "area war" of widely spread attacks aimed at creating an atmosphere of instability and at spreading security manpower

For the full-time forces to deal with this threat would make too great a manpower demand on the military system. It was, therefore, necessary to be able to call on sufficient auxiliary manpower "so that all areas in South Africa will be less vulnerable to attack", Gen Viljoen said

revised

Page 1

Woman collapses

RDM 17/1/82 (254)

during drugs

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

A WOMAN who took an overdose of Vesperax tablets shortly before being questioned by police at John Vorster Square collapsed and was rushed to the Johannesburg Hospital yesterday.

Detectives had called the 21-year-old woman to the police station to make a statement in connection with the death of a young national serviceman who had allegedly injected himself with an overdose of Welconal in the barracks of the Witwatersrand Command in Twist Street, Johannesburg.

probe

A spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday the dead man was Mr Gert Diederik van der Schyff, 19, of Padston Road, New Redruth, Alberton.

Detectives from John Vorster Square said Mr Van der Schyff and a friend, also a national serviceman, had allegedly injected themselves with crushed Welconal tablets on Monday night.

The friend told police that both went to bed and when he woke up the next morning Mr Van der Schyff was dead.

Police said they found several puncture marks on Mr Van der Schyff's arm and seized six syringes while searching through his belongings.

The friend had told the police that both had experimented with drugs for several weeks.

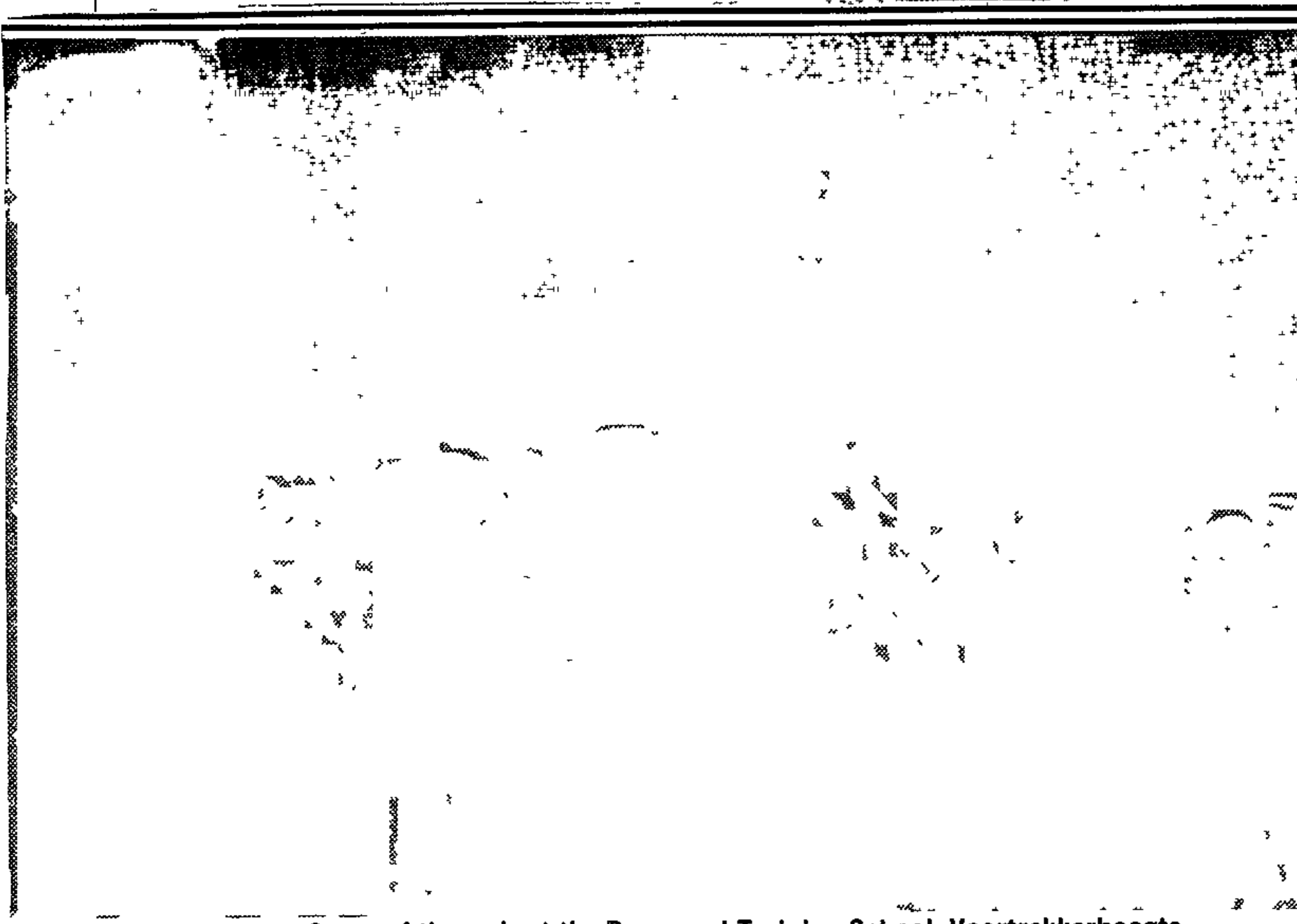
Collapsed

The police said they had asked the woman to make a statement because she knew both of the men. While they were talking to her she collapsed.

They then found the tablets among her belongings.

● The director and head of clinical services of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca), Dr Sylvain de Miranda, said yesterday that several people had died from overdoses of Welconal over the past few months.

He said Welconal is a synthetic narcotic and is listed as a strictly controlled drug along with drugs such as morphine and pethidine. Like morphine and heroine, it is addictive and drug addicts commonly crush it to inject themselves.



IN THE ARMY NOW . . . Some of the girls at the Personnel Training School, Voortrekkerhoogte

Picture NATALIE GOLDSMITH

A hair-raising first day in camp

By DAVID CAPEL

HAIR today, gone tomorrow — but the new recruits didn't find it amusing.

When an army officer at the Personnel Services School at Voortrekkerhoogte asked if they wished to keep their hair, several nervous rookies answered with a solemn "Yes sir."

"Right, put it in a plastic bag and hide it under your beds," the officer joked.

But the day was, for the most part, wrapped around with red tape for the aspiring soldiers. It was their first day in the army — and it took some getting used to.

For the rookies, the day began when the sun came up.

They were "marched" off to a large hall where their army registration papers were checked and they were invited to open a bank account.

Next it was off to the unit pay office where they were signed on and divided into two batches for the finance service corps and the personnel service corps.

Mugged tomorrow

Medical

After talking to a welfare officer they were taken for a medical examination.

A spokesman explained that if any serious medical problems were found, the recruit would be sent to Number One Military Hospital where he would be checked by specialists.

The mood among the men changed drastically after the medical examinations — next stop was the barber shop.

But most took it in good humour and a few but only a few, even liked their new look.

Then the new soldiers were issued with uniforms and sent to their bungalows — which were inspected shortly afterwards.

There a corporal demonstrated one way of staying out of trouble — ensuring their clothes were always well ironed.

A show of 'hands' among about 45 men revealed that 15 had previously ironed at home — the rest learned quickly.

Women

The personnel training school also provides the basic military training of Permanent Force women, an officer orientation course for graduated women, and the junior leader orientation phase for the training of instructors and young officers.

An SADF spokesman stressed that most recruits come from the Witwatersrand — the most densely populated area in the country — and therefore disruption would be minimised for women who wanted to make the army their career.

The first basic course for women at the Personnel Services School began on January 7 with the officers' orientation course scheduled to start next week.

The junior leaders' course begins in March and after that there will be another basic and officers' orientation course.

Vacancies still exist for women in the SA Medical Services, the Air Force, and the Navy.

A Defence Force comes marching in to Goodbye Good

By DAVE McDERMOTT, Property Editor

THE GOOD SHEPHERD Home and Convent in Montclair is to be leased to the South African Defence Force for 10 years from April 1.

Two commando units will use the property as offices for administration purposes.

Set on 4,35 hectares, the various buildings occupy a hilltop site which overlooks the remainder of the suburb. The initial building work dates back to the 1930s.

Negotiations with the Department of Community Development were concluded by Sheila Williams and Ferdie Meischke of RMS Sifacts, and the lease fee is equivalent to the purchase price — set at R750 000 last year — taking into account escalations.

"This is the sort of property for which there is no ready market as such," says Meischke. "It is a highly specialised property and it was difficult to assess its value."

Good Shepherd Home closed as a convent about five years ago but it is presently occupied by the Golden Hours Training Centre for handicapped children. The centre is using the school and hostel facilities until March 31 when the lease expires.

Negotiations for the sale of the property, which is owned by a French order called Congregation de Notre Dame du bon Pasteur d'Anders, were begun by RMS in the middle of 1980.

It was put up for auction in June last year and while an option was held on the property at R750 000 and several institutions showed an interest, a sale was never concluded.

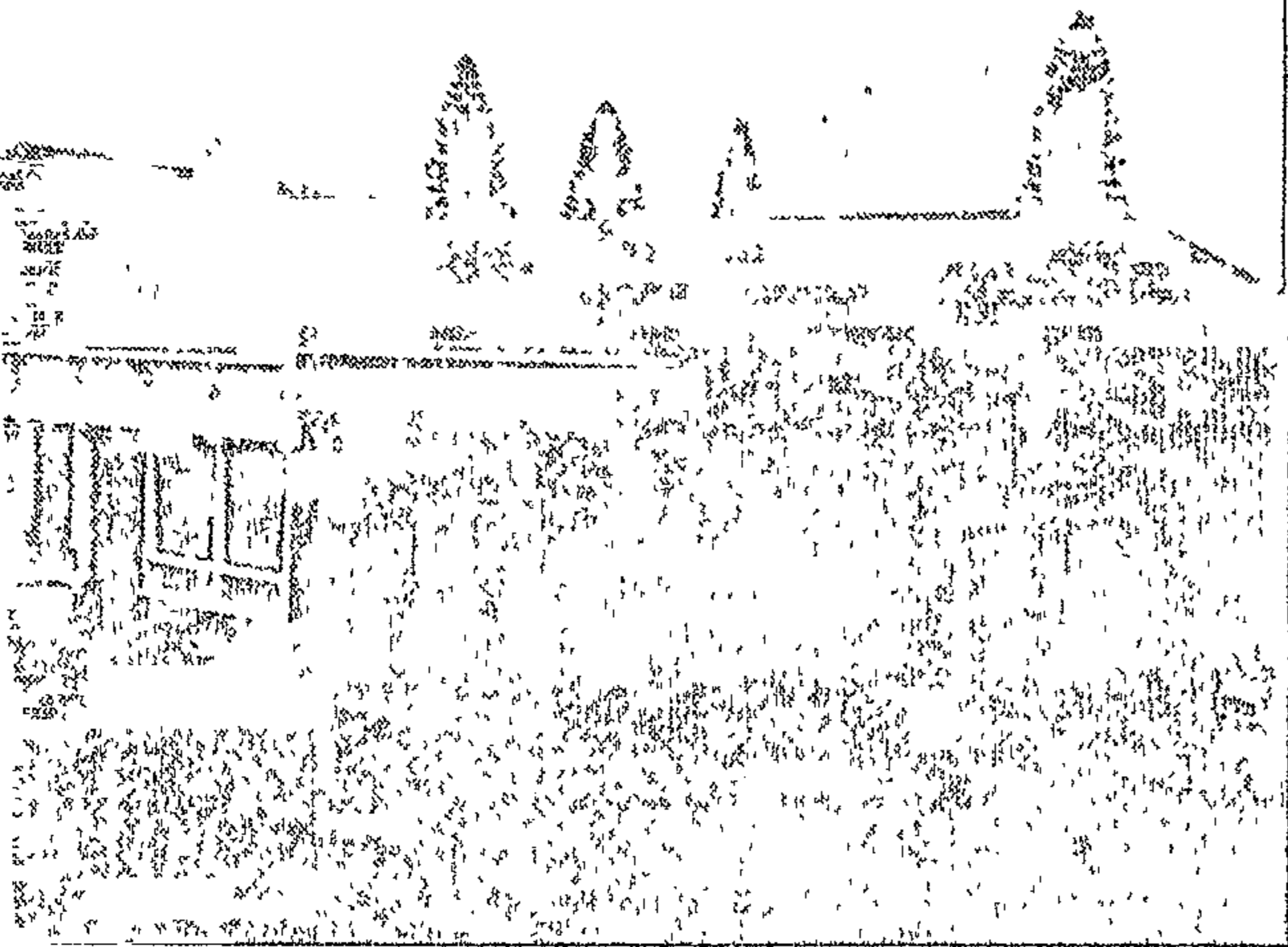
The main convent building is constructed of face brick and is almost entirely double-storeyed, built around a central courtyard. It provides a large number of bedrooms, recreation rooms, kitchen and scullery.

Attached to the convent building is a large double-volumed chapel, which is also finished externally in face brick.

The double-storey school building is under tiled roof and consists of a large hall with stage, various classrooms, kitchen, pantry, cold-room, dormitories and toilet/shower facilities. A courtyard encloses the swimming pool.

A covered walkway connects the school building to club premises — a single-storey building under iron roof which is in need of renovation.

There is also a double garage of brick under tiled roof. The property is zoned partly special residential, partly institutional.



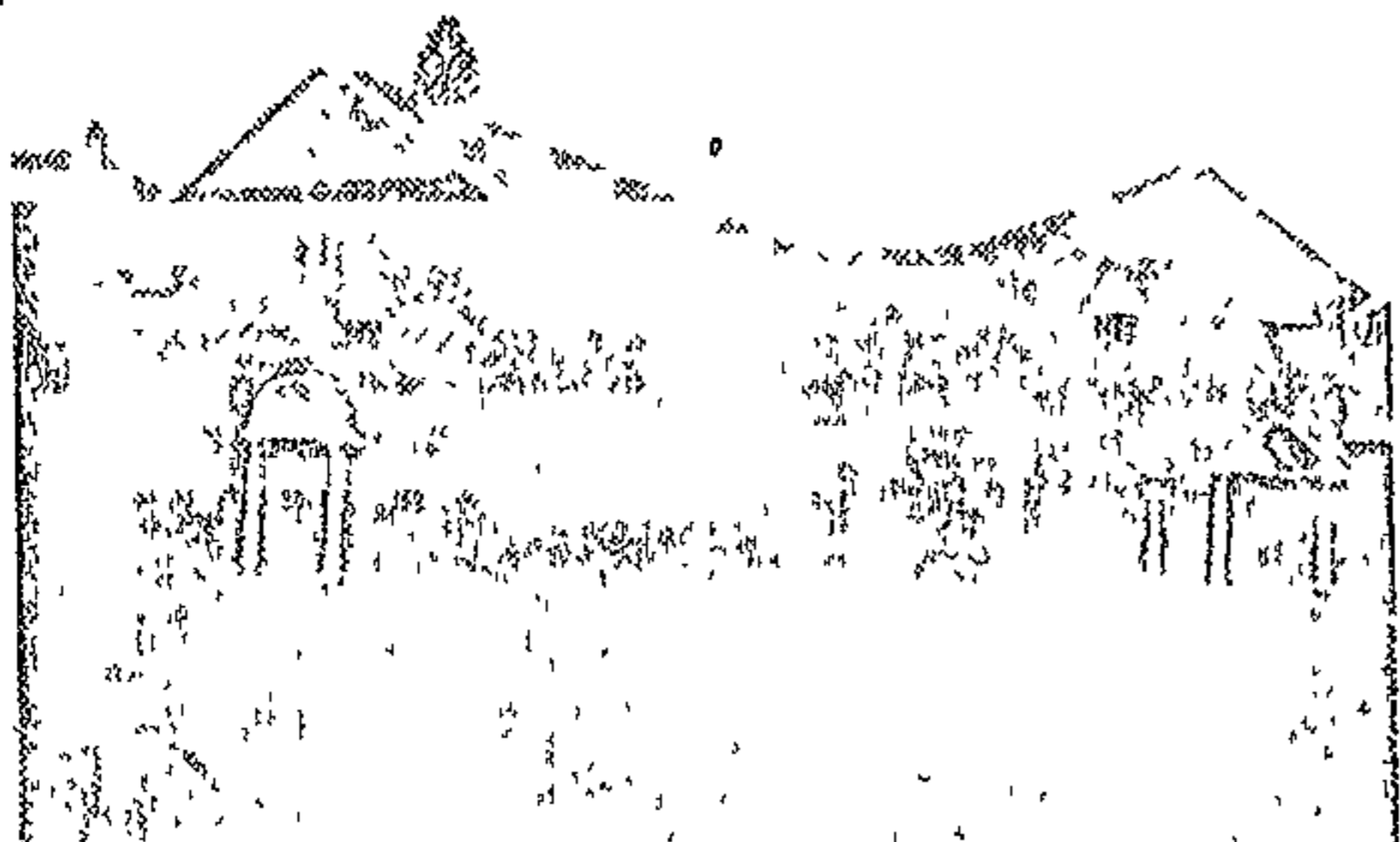
Convent building at the Good Shepherd Home in Montclair, south of Durban

at beautiful old Durban landmark

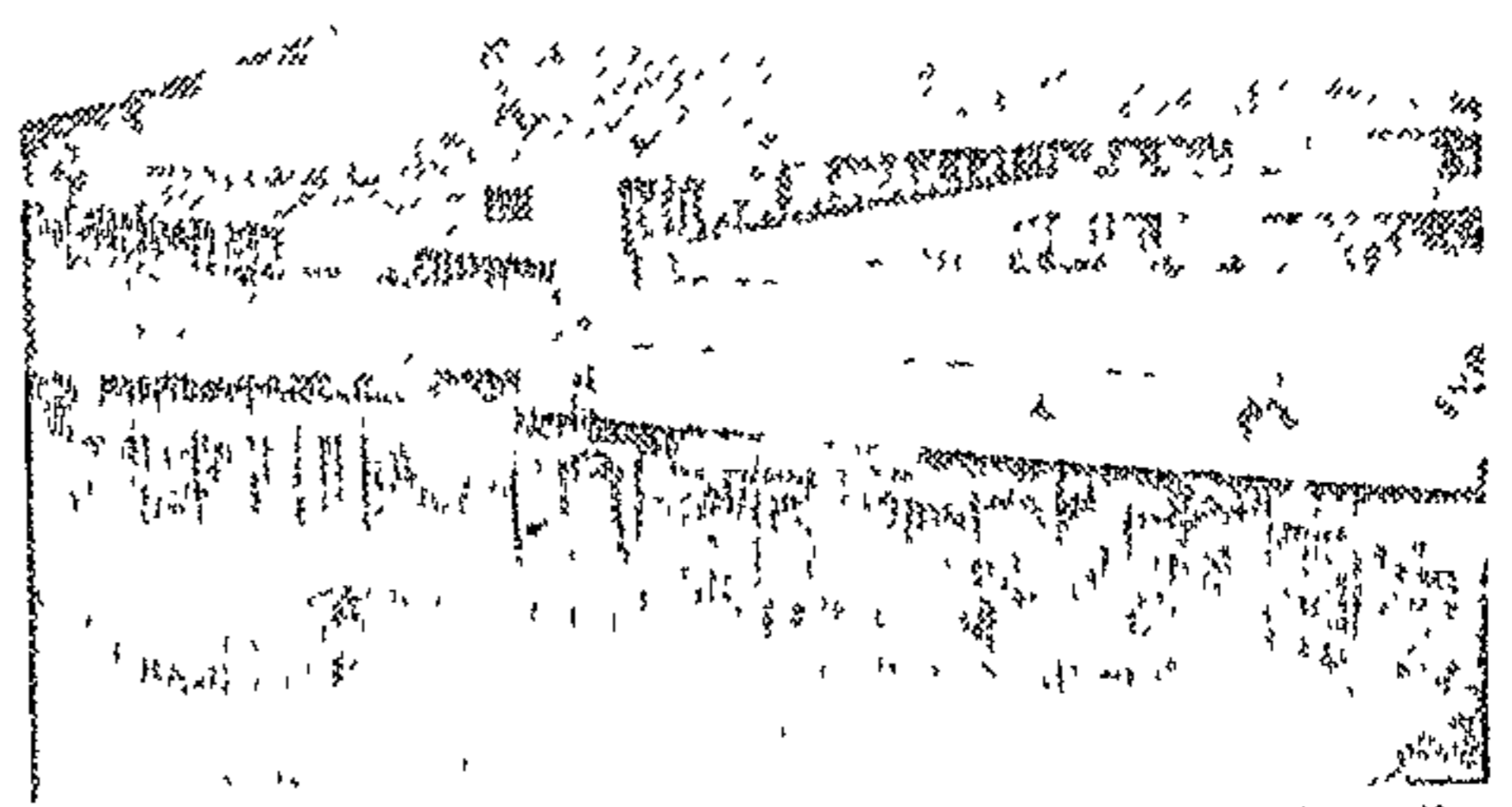
Shepherd!



A VIEW of the entrance to the convent showing the solid face brick finish, arched windows and balconies. The building was constructed in the 1930s



THE double volumed chapel building which adjoins the convent, finished in face brick



THE main school building, showing the covered walkway (left) and the courtyard enclosing the swimming pool

Tribune
Reporters

SOUTH AFRICAN draft dodgers are moving to Australia, Britain and America to avoid doing their national service.

Many of them are being granted asylum in these countries. Others are simply disappearing in their new found homes, working illegally or marrying to gain the right to stay.

This week Australia's Immigration Minister Ian MacPhee announced that his country had accepted a South African draft dodger as a refugee. He also revealed earlier this month that Australia had previously granted asylum to at least a dozen young South Africans who were opposed to doing their national service.

The 24-year old man accepted this week used the pseudonym Peter Smith to protect his family in South Africa. He was given refugee status, said Mr MacPhee, in the light of his activities in opposition to apartheid and the probable consequences of those activities should he be obliged to return to South Africa.

According to the Tribune's London Bureau, Britain has become a refuge for hundreds of South African draft dodgers who are living on the dole. Others have moved to countries such as Holland or America where they can find work.

Chairman of the London-based Committee on South African War Resisters (COSAWR), Gavin Cawthra, said more than 1 000 young men have been granted asylum in Britain since 1977.

At least 20 draft dodgers are in America and almost 70 in Holland he says.

"But the number of applicants for special refugee status in Britain — and probably in other countries too — is just the tip of the iceberg," Mr Cawthra says. "We've helped about 200 people since 1978. Not all of them stay here and not all apply for asylum. Those who stay simply apply for permission to stay and then settle down."

The Home Office does not keep statistics on the number of South Africans who apply for political asylum on the grounds of avoiding national service.

"The category of draft dodger does not exist," according to a Home Office spokesman. "Anyone admitted to Britain who falls into a certain age bracket could be avoiding national service."

South Africans granted political asylum in Britain are more likely to be politically active people — the sort the army might pursue. The label draft dodger might be attached to people later, rather than something they claim when they first arrive.

One young South African who calls himself a draft dodger is James — he declined to give his full name because, he says, his family lives in Cape Town. James,

MORE AND MORE DRAFT DODGERS FLEE S.A.

22, left South Africa in May last year to avoid the July call-up. "I came to Britain as a tourist," he says. "My passport stamp allowed me to stay for six months."

"After a few weeks I contacted the UK Immigrants and Advisory Service and they sent my passport to the Home Office with my application for asylum."

"The application has not been granted yet, but since I have applied I'm entitled to social security which means my rent is paid and I receive about £10 a week."

"It's not much and I don't like being on the dole but I'm better off here than millions of people back in South Africa who have jobs but earn less — and are subject to continued political harassment," too says James.

He originally hoped to teach — he has an art's degree with history as a major — but with unemployment in Britain perilously close to 3 000 000 he would settle for any job.

James estimates the number of draft dodgers to be in the hundreds. "I wouldn't put it higher than that."

The South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (SAMRAF) in New York is trying to persuade the United States Government that South African

military service is necessarily political. However the human rights section of the State Department is wary of such an interpretation and handles each case on its merits.

Samraf spokesman, Don Morton said: "Apart from those who have filed applications for asylum there must be many more who are simply living in the United States."

"These people may be working illegally or may have married American women to gain the right to stay. But of course we can only guess how many there are."

Officials of the United States Immigration and Naturalisation Service will not disclose whether the 43 requests for asylum from South African nationals last year involve only draft dodgers or other types of applicants. Of the 43 five had been approved, four were denied and 34 are still pending.

"They say that as a rule, mere draft dodging will not lead to asylum being granted because the applicant must have reasonable grounds to fear persecution in his home country on the basis of race, religion, national origin or political opinion."

South Africa's newly-independent neighbour Zimbabwe has not developed a policy with regard to draft dodgers and has not given asylum as such to any South African political activists.

The handful of recent military and political exiles there, numbering no more than about a dozen, have been granted residence rights or work permits largely on the basis that their skills are needed by Zimbabwe.

In New Zealand Immigration Department spokesman, Don Bond said although Australia had been reported as giving refugee status to 12 South African draft dodgers New Zealand had not been faced with applications from refugees.

In only one instance, Bond said, where a South African had applied for papers to settle in New Zealand had it incidentally emerged that the applicant could be liable for military service in his own country.

"Frankly it is not our custom to ask intending migrants about their liability for military service," Mr Bond said. "Their responsibility is not a factor in our calculations as to whether the person concerned should be granted the right to settle in New Zealand."

Draft dodgers picket SA Embassy

Tribune Bureau

LONDON More than 100 South African draft dodgers and members of the African National Congress Youth Wing yesterday picketed the South African Embassy to protest at last week's national service call-up and the extension of compulsory military service.

Their placards urging South Africa to "get out of Namibia" and "get out of Angola" seemed, however, to be having little immediate effect — the Embassy doors were locked and nobody appeared to be inside.

Yesterday's lunch-time picket was organised by the Committee on South African War Resistance (Cosawr) and the ANC Youth Wing.

The liaison was explained in a pamphlet handed to passersby.

"The call-up comes barely a week after the 70th anniversary of the founding of the South African liberation movement, the African National Congress, and at a time when the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa is characterised by a growing unity of all sections of the population — including many young whites," it said.

The announcement that compulsory military service is to be extended has been given prominent coverage in the Guardian newspaper. Included in the report was an interview with SA Defence Force Chief, General Viljoen, in which he says the ANC has achieved little success except, possibly, in some towns.

PARATUS

Industrial War
17/1/82

Official periodical of the SA Defence Force

Publishing Philosophy

Thomson Publications has been awarded the contract for the advertising and allied promotion of PARATUS, the official magazine of the South African Defence Force. Editorial content is still provided and controlled by the SADF.

Over the coming months PARATUS will become more attractive to the Defence Force. Editorial colour will be increased and special sections, on a variety of topics, will be geared towards the men and women in uniform.

PARATUS offers a unique opportunity to reach young people in the age bracket 18 to 23 (National Service) who are making their first purchasing decisions and have an open mind on brand awareness which, properly directed, can be influenced for many years to come.

It will also be a major influence in promoting products and services to Permanent Force members who can be viewed as a microcosm of the general South African buying public.

The Defence Force members have an annual income in excess of R750 million, much of this being disposable income thanks to the many facilities which are provided for them free of charge.

Will the journal be read? 32 000 copies are distributed (20% of which are on subscription to parents and friends outside the Defence Force) PARATUS is often the only written media that is easily available to members of our armed forces. Editorially, it helps the young man who is in the Defence Force for two years to relate to his 'new life style' and to come to terms with it. He/she needs to know about their life as it now is and PARATUS gives them this information.

For the career soldier, obviously the Defence Force is his chosen life and PARATUS is necessary for his career.

Thomson Publications

Thomson Publications is the largest publisher of technical and specialist journals in South Africa.

The company has been associated with South Africa for over thirty years and is part of International Thomson Publications which has publishing operations, travel and data basis companies in many countries of the world. In South Africa some 40 titles are published annually reaching approximately half a million readers per month. It was because of

Target Audience

The Defence Force makes PARATUS available to all its members. Every military

installation in South Africa receives copies of PARATUS and pass-on readership is high (exact personnel numbers classified information).

Editorial

PARATUS is an in-depth portrait of the life, successes, technology of members and happenings of the Defence Force as well as overseas armament technologies.

Editorial representatives are filing copy from the major areas of the Republic and the Operational area. All aspects of the Defence Force are covered; the professional/technical and tactical side of a sophisticated Security Force; the social happenings generated by many thousands of its members; the general interest and civilian features that keep the Defence Force members in touch with civilian life. Both official languages are used and meritorious service is highlighted. Editorial is balanced between all branches of the Defence Force - Army, Air Force, Navy and the Medical Service.

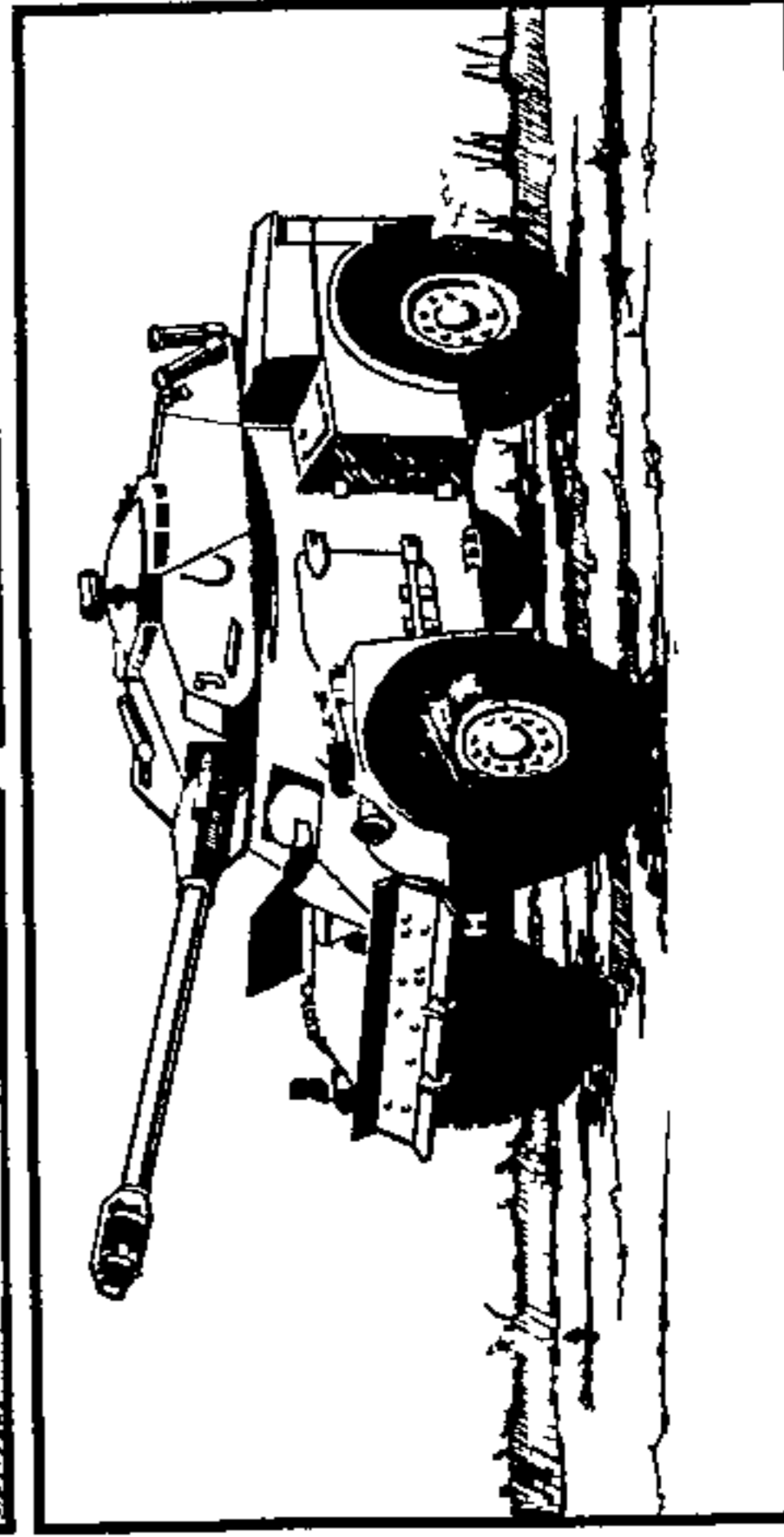
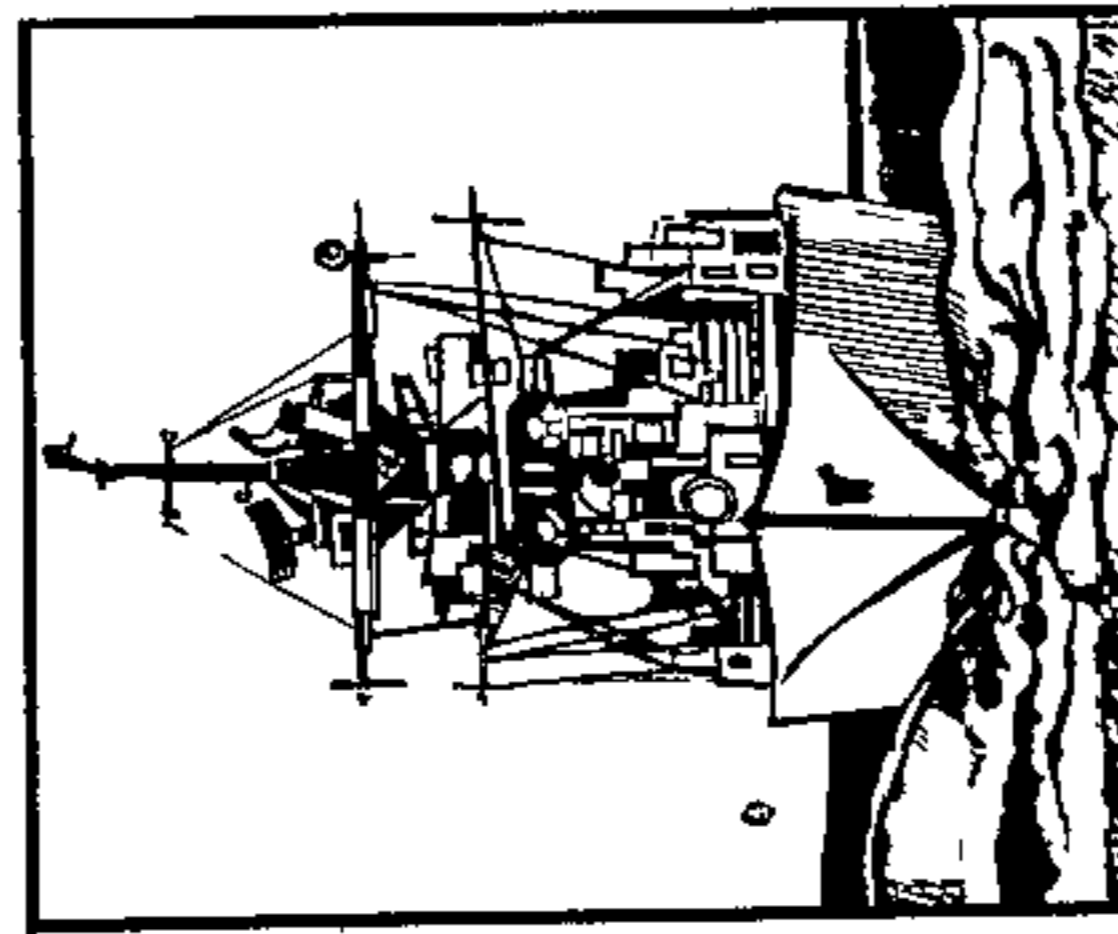
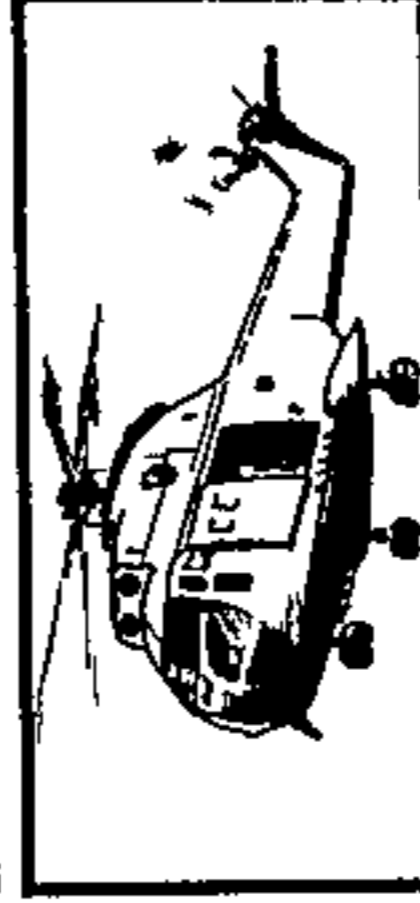
Plans

Thomson Publications is instituting various promotional activities in the Defence Force market such as future features on hi-fi, outdoor activities, cars, bikes, cameras. Thomson Publications is increasing the number of colour pages within the magazine which will have a minimum of 32 full page colour. Thomson Publications has also improved the quality of the paper.

Recruitment

PARATUS offers an ideal market for recruitment advertising. Every six months tens of thousands of National Servicemen complete their two years service. Thousands are presently seeking employment but unfortunately those in outlying caps and border areas are not exposed to all available media.

A major factor built into Thomson Publications special recruitment rate will be that recruitment advertisements will not be banked or concentrated into recruitment supplements.



Two die ²⁵⁴
Star 18/1/82
in action

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Two young Natal men were killed in action in the operational area, on Friday evening, a Defence Force spokesman said today.

They were Rifleman Jonathan Raymond Spencer, Drake of Kloof Falls Road, Kloof, and Rifleman Bruce Allen White, of Royston Road, Bellair, Durban.

Drake's family learned of his death on Saturday — his 22nd birthday.

(254) (278)
Mozambique
accuses SA ROM 18/1/82

MAPUTO — South African aircraft violated Mozambique's airspace 11 times in the last six weeks, the Mozambican armed forces said at the weekend.

A statement read this morning on a weekly radio programme called "Voz de Combate" — the official voice of the Mozambican armed forces — said the SAAF aimed to supply armed groups trying to destabilise Mozambique, carry out reconnaissance, and airlift their "agents and mercenaries" in.

A Defence Force spokesman refuted the claims in Pretoria at the weekend. "It is well known the concerted propaganda effort against South Africa follows the same pattern every

time major discussions are entered into to deal with the South West African question"

This "well-orchestrated" propaganda had been levelled at South Africa by Marxist-backed and oriented countries in Southern Africa unable to handle their own worsening internal problems," he said.

These countries should look at the destabilising influence Russia and its surrogates have on the region rather than blame South Africa for their own problems," he said — Sapa-
Reuter

D. Dispatch
Mozambique

254

18/1/82
accuses SAAF

MAPUTO — South African aircraft had violated Mozambique's air-space 11 times in the past six weeks, the Mozambican armed forces claimed yesterday.

A statement on a weekly armed forces radio programme listed eight incidents in December and three this month, all of them in the southern half of the country.

It said "The South African Air Force is continuing to violate our space. Its aim is to supply armed groups trying to destabilise Mozambique, carry out reconnaissance actions and airlift their agents and mercenaries into the country."

The most recent incidents mentioned were on January 4 when, the statement said, two planes flew over the Ponta de Ouro area, 100 km south of the capital on the South African border.

Approached for comment on the Mozambique claims, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria it was well known that the concerted propaganda effort against South Africa follows the

same pattern every time major discussions are entered into to deal with the South West African question.

This "well-orchestrated propaganda" is levelled at South Africa by Marxist backed and orientated countries in Southern Africa who were unable to "handle their own worsening internal problems."

These countries should look at the destabilising influence Russia and its surrogates have on the region rather than blame South Africa for their own problems," the spokesman added — SAPA-RNS.

Burgersdorp call to save water

BURGERSDORP — Residents here have been urged to save water, as the town's supply has been seriously affected by a blockage in the feed pipe between De Bruin dam and the local reservoir.

The municipality's public relations officer, Mr Jannie Koen, said workers were trying to clear the blockage. In the meantime residents have been asked not to use garden sprinklers — DDC.

~~(254)~~
SADEF man
in court (254)

Star The Star's African News Service 18/1/69

MBABANE -- A member of the South African Defence Force is to appear in court in Manzini on Thursday charged with possessing arms of war.

He is named as Guv Harting Clark (30). He was arrested at a hotel in Manzini with a gas plug -- an essential component of a modern combat rifle -- and a set of sergeant's stripes.

ROOM 19/1/82
Two on Defence Charges

(851) By MIKE LOUW (254)

A MAN and a woman will appear in the Johannesburg Regional Court today in connection with allegations of contravening the Defence Act. They will also face charges of fraud.

They are Mr Willem Hendrik Kruger, 40, of Triebhard Street, Doornkop, and Mrs Theresa Lawrence, 29, of Trawan Street, Tuusfontein.

The State alleges they wrongfully and unlawfully encouraged, incited or assisted Mr. Michael John Vorster, Mr Cornelius Pieter van der Merwe, Mr Joseph Gonsalves, Squire and Thackeray Alexander to refuse to perform any service required under the Defence Act.

It is alleged Mrs Lawrence gave a gift of an indecent amount to Mr Kruger to enable him to procure, procure or procure for

Alexander not to undergo national service or military training.

It is also alleged that Mr Kruger attempted to receive a gift from Mrs Lawrence for him to obtain an exemption from national service or military training.

It is alleged that Mr Kruger and Mrs Lawrence embezzled a total of R 150 for making arrangements for the exemption from national service or military training, alternatively that they stole the money.

Prejudiced

It is further alleged that they prejudiced the South African Defence Force in the proper administration of the State.

It is further alleged to have been committed by Johannesburg between March 1973 and March 1974.

Kidnapped or volunteers?

Cape Times 19/1/82

— the issue is complicated

DO Swapo gangs abduct members of the local population for training — or are alleged kidnap victims who vanish across the border actually voluntary Swapo recruits who are officially described as abductees to disguise the fact that they are supporters of the insurgency?

I pose this question in view of a recent letter to the Cape Times from Mrs D Cleminshaw of Newlands, who raised some interesting points

Answering another correspondent, who asked if insurgent movements acknowledged conscientious objection rights, she said

"The issue (of conscientious objection) only arises where there is conscription. Common-sense indicates guerilla movements must rely on volunteers. Abductions have occurred — were these planned by the leadership or by some local maverick?"

"Experience of church workers in Mozambique was that many teachers and senior students vanished without warning, to enlist voluntarily in Frelimo. At the time some of these were reported by the Portuguese as abductions."

From which one might legitimately ask

● Are the authorities doing the same as the Portuguese and "disguising" absconding Swapo supporters as kidnap victims?

In my experience the authorities have never demed that some locals — particularly Ovambos, which make up the vast majority of the Swapo ranks — do a midnight flit over the wire, and in fact make a clear distinction between such people and victims of abduction.

I have no doubt some are genuine Swapo adherents. But others, it seems, go not for political reasons but because they think they will have opportunities to better themselves

It is not always easy to isolate the precise motivation for doing a flit

For instance, an SADF spokesman pointed out to me recently it was no novelty for security forces on an operation to be confronted by numbers of hands-apping Swapo fighters claiming they had been press-ganged after being abducted or lured northwards by promises of a free and/or better education

True or false? The SADF says that in some cases "we're pretty sure" the people concerned are talking straight, but admits it cannot always tell

● Do abductions as such take place?

There is no doubt that at various times Swapo gangs have in fact abducted Ovamboland residents, ranging from individuals to large groups. In one widely-publicized case insurgents captured a bus full of people and drove it into Angola at gun-point. In another case a large number of children were taken from a school near the border, according to non-official witnesses

● Are abductions planned by the Swapo leadership or the result of unauthorized local action?

I seem to remember that during Operation Reindeer (the attack on Cassinga in 1978) a large number of civilians at the base pleaded to be taken back to SWA/Namibia because they had been brought to Angola against their will

One expert I consulted says the fact these people were at a major headquarters like Cassinga — more than 100km inside Angola — indicates their abduction was not a matter of maverick local initiative

● Do insurgents rely solely on volunteers?

One would think so, but in fact experience worldwide is that insurgent groups have long known how to "manufacture" volunteers of various kinds

One can abduct older teenagers and young adults and turn them around by a combination of isolation and re-orientation — not a difficult task if they are relatively unsophisticated or have some sort of family connection with one's movement. Threats against families who have stayed behind are also used

One can obtain full cooperation from locals who stay *in situ* by a variety of means of intimidation, ranging from actual or implied violence to exploiting their fear of witchcraft (believe it or not) or

threatening reprisals

● Which all proves, I suppose, that no issue is as simple as it looks

No CO

I BECOME enraged when I read something like Mrs Fanny Gross's recently published call for alternative service for total conscientious objectors

Not at the call, let me add, but at the thought of what might have been

But for the efforts of various smart guys who insisted on turning it into a political issue, some arrangement might have been reached by now

I'll name no names. If the shoe fits, wear it, and I hope it pinches

What settles a thorny matter like this is quiet talking, not screaming like a banshee. Try the latter route and the only people who suffer are the ones you're "helping"

It is not a large problem and is not likely to become one, but obviously it needs settlement. So let's use our heads and talk instead of shout. Then we'll see who really wants it settled and who just wants to talk politics

Exemptions

A NUMBER of my readers are angry about the latest deferments problem, in

On Parade



by Willem Steenkamp

which the SADF had to resort to a press statement in order to clarify the whole question of who had to report for service and who did not

This try at speedy clarification is praiseworthy but must be seen as an emergency measure only, since it can lead to more confusion in some cases

According to the statement the problem arose because of the late submission of examination results to the Exemptions Board and a flood of late applications for deferments of one-month camps which jammed the works

The whole situation is unsatisfactory. It is quite obvious that the present official machinery is too prone to break down under pressure (at the same time I call down a plague on all those senders of late exemptions who regularly clog the channels, year after year)

Perhaps the answer lies in some measure of decentralization. Should not the exemption-and-deferment machinery be decentralized provincially?

Perhaps, too, the educationists can be stimulated into releasing examination results available earlier than at present

Unimoan (4)

A READER says "Why can't the Army get its tunics right? Now and then you meet a soldier whose tunic fits him, but in all

too many cases they hang like civvie sports jackets. It looks terrible. If you must abolish all belts, the tunic should be shorter and fit close to the body

"What also irritates me is the fact that many soldiers wear trousers which are too short. Properly fitting trousers should cover the junction between shoe and sock, or even better, they should be staged so as to drape naturally over the shoe"

● I tend to agree, particularly as regards the fit of the tunics. The problem is that without a belt things tend to become a bit flappy, I can understand the reasoning (much though I disagree with it) behind the abolition of the Sam Browne, but was it necessary for all belts to be done away with?

I also agree one notices short trousers quite often, mostly on national servicemen. The problem, I think, is that many of these lads are still growing when they receive their uniforms, and should be re-kitted at some stage

I think one can classify the tunics-and-trousers problem as an administrative rather than a policy matter. RSMs please take note

Student pleads charges in camera

254
By J. Ann Shoobham
The Star 19/1/82

In a case held in camera yesterday, Witwatersrand University student Mr Benjamin David Greyling (20) pleaded not guilty to three charges under the Official Secrets Act

The address of Mr Greyling — who was arrested on July 31 last year and has been in custody since — was given by his family as The Fort

In the first charge he is accused of tempting, instigating, or deceiving or having Mr Gerhardus van der Werff contravene the Official Secrets Act to the detriment of the security of interests of South Africa by making a sketch of the Military Psychological Institute at Verwoerdburg

The second charge involves drawing up two documents, one entitled "Treatment of Detainees in Keikana-chad" and the other "Diagnostic Study with References to the Aim, Nature, Composition and Functioning of the Special Forces of the South African Defence Force"

Mr Greyling was remanded in custody. The case continues today in the Johannesburg Regional Court

NSC: Who decides what?

~~Star~~
254

A handful of men is assuming a greater say over South Africa's security as the country faces increasing threats to its survival.

Yesterday the National Security Council held its first meeting of the year. Its decisions may never be publicly known.

But the effect of these decisions will inevitably be known sooner or later in the form of military, police and security strategy.

While the Cabinet enjoyed a recess over the festive season the NSC could not rest. It held a meeting in George on December 23.

Its agenda is secret but it can be safely assumed that the latest negotiations on SWA/Namibia must have been high on the list and that the NSC must have directed South Africa's hand in the negotiations.

This week the NSC is likely to have discussed Government policy on the Rabie Commission report on security legislation and the Steyn

Exactly how much influence does the powerful National Security Council exert?

David Breier, The Star's Chief Reporter, examines the secret workings of the council.

Star
19/1/82

Commission report on the mass media.

It is significant that the NSC meets first and the Cabinet second — perhaps to consider the recommendations of the NSC. The Cabinet only holds its first meeting of the year today.

The chairman of the NSC is the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who is also chairman of the Cabinet.

The other statutory NSC members are the senior Minister, Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetzee, and the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange.

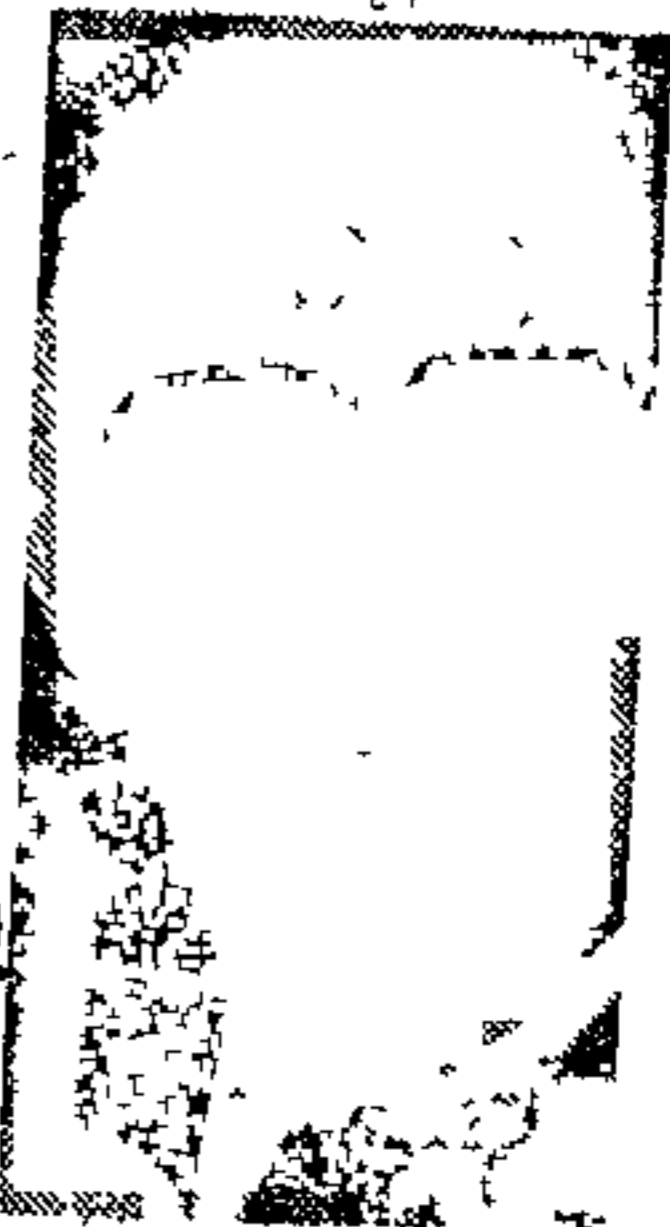
Also on the NSC are the head of the National Intelligence Service,

Dr Nael Barnard; the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie, the Director-General of Justice, Mr J P J Coetzee, and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

The Prime Minister can co-opt any other Minister or head of a Government department on to the NSC.

The function of the NSC is to advise the Government, at the request of the Prime Minister, on

• The formulation of national policy and strategy in relation to the security of South Africa and how such policy or strategy shall be implemented and executed.



P W BOTHA
... can co-opt.

• A policy to combat any particular threat to the security of the country

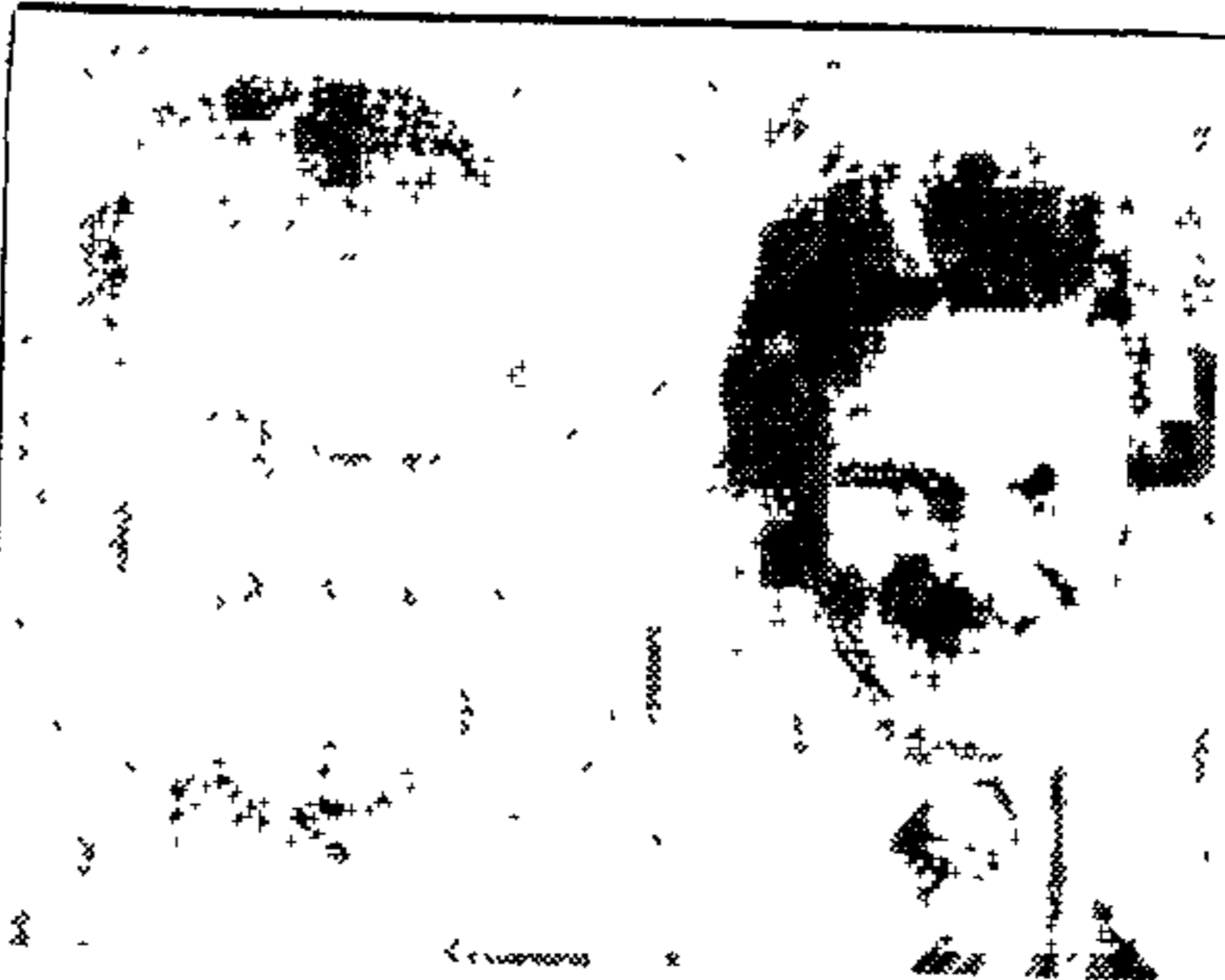
• Determining intelligence priorities

On the face of it the NSC is merely an advisory body but Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition Defence spokesman, said that by law the Cabinet merely advised the State President. In practice the Cabinet made the decisions.

In the same way the public would want to know which decisions were being made by the NSC and which by the Cabinet.

He said the NSC was assuming a greater role as strategic issues played an ever-increasing part in South Africa's affairs.

"The public will call for an explanation on who decides what," he said.



Rfn BRUCE White Rfn JOHNATHAN Drake

Two Natal servicemen killed in action

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Moray
19/1/82

Defence Correspondent
TWO 22-year-old national servicemen, Rfn Johnathan Raymond Spencer Drake, of Kloof, and Bruce Allan White, of Durban, were killed in action in a contact with terrorists in the Operational Area on Friday.

Defence Headquarters announced yesterday that Rfn Drake was the son of Mrs Mary Rose Drake of Kloof Falls Road. He was to have completed his national service in July after having been called up after matriculating at Kearsney College at Botha's Hill in 1979.

He is survived by his mother, a sister and a younger brother and will be given a private funeral.

Rfn White was the son of Mr Charles White and his

wife Barbara, of Royston Road in Bellair. His father said yesterday that Bruce, who had been educated at Mansfield High School, had been exempted from national service because of a key job with the Post Office.

'But Bruce wanted to do his bit on the border and pestered the military authorities to call him up. When they wouldn't he resigned from the Post Office and was called up in 1980. He was to have been discharged in July this year,' he said.

Mr and Mrs White, who settled in South Africa from Rhodesia 13 years ago, have two other sons and three daughters.

Arrangements for a semi-military funeral for Bruce have not yet been finalised.

Forging ahead for future

By Lynn Carlisle

SPURRED by the initial success in promoting industrial growth, Owaqwa is going ahead with the construction of a second industrial area and four new factories at Phuthaditjhaba

"Ipopeng" — Owaqwa's philosophy that a small industry soon becomes an increasingly bigger venture — is attracting the entrepreneur and seasoned industrialist alike because the risk of failing in business there is exceedingly low, says Lou du Toit, executive manager of the Owaqwa Development Corporation (QDC)

"Phuthaditjhaba is the industrial township where no one goes bust — they only grow bigger," he says

Development is underway of an additional 39 industrial sites covering 50 ha with decentralisation concessions

and assistance provided by the Corporation for Economic Development (CED) and the QDC

Said to be one of the fastest growing Homeland industrial townships, Phuthaditjhaba last week received CED approval on R4-million for infrastructural projects over the next 18 months

Among other improvements is the commissioning this month of an automatic telephone exchange, Escom's 132 kW sub station nearing completion, the SAR's "station away from a station", plans for an aerodrome with a 1 380 m runway while Martin Harris Contract-

tors approach roof level on the R9-million hospital

Gert Beetge, the QDC's head of establishment of small industries, reports an abundance of capable manpower and approval for a manpower development scheme to be instituted later this year

"South Sotho's are productive workers. We foresee men from this area presently working in industries on the Reef and Sasol, returning as more jobs become available here," says Beetge

Situated between Durban and the Reef, it is only a short stopover for materials to be re-worked and sent to markets from Phuthaditjhaba

"We have a well developed container service now in operation," Beetge adds

But H and Q Luggage Owner, Trevor Wood, has reservations

"Transportation can be a sweat. The transport permit situation affecting the Homelands must be eased by Pretoria," he says

Wood also wants permission to negotiate the contract if and when he extends his factory in this way he can dictate and speed up the pace of construction

"After manufacturing on the Reef, I would probably still make the move to Owaqwa if I had to," says Wood



HIGHVELD Cut Glass Director Frikkie Botha watches one of his staff cutting French-made glass at his Owaqwa factory

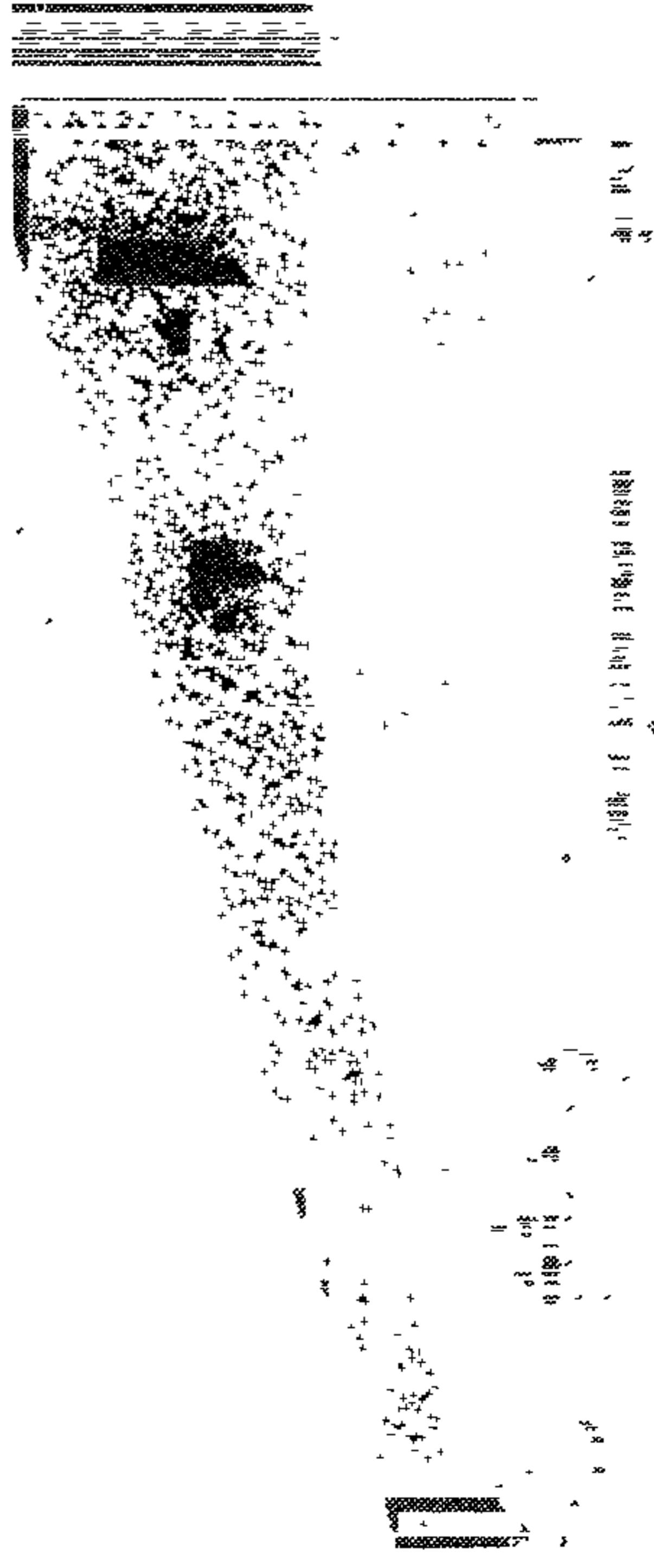
The daily grind

E C LENNING has just finalised a R10-million, six year contract with SAR for the supply, operation and maintenance of two Speno International rail grinding trains.

Mike Parker MD of Lenning tells Industrial Week that "after the success of a three-and-a-half year pilot contract in Natal, the SAR saw the importance of rail grinding as a maintenance technique.

"Rail grinding can extend the life of a rail by three to five times. There are also enormous labour savings, for the rails will be ground "in situ", and not taken up and machined in a workshop."

The two R2,5-million machines will also be used for preventative maintenance



19/1/82 (954)

Industrial
Week

Jobs for troopies ^{19/1/82} (254)

NINETY-five percent of national servicemen have jobs by the end of their two years of duty in the army, according to Maj Danie Opperman, the officer in charge of the SADF employment bureau.

"The bureau placed about 50 servicemen in jobs during 1981 but there are far more jobs than men to fill them," Opperman tells Industrial Week.

Maj Opperman says the

reason for this is that most servicemen apply for jobs at least three months before the end of their service.

"There are a number of publications that reach the men advertising work vacancies. National servicemen are in great demand due to the discipline they have learnt during their training years," says Opperman.

He says the bureau general-

ly gives advice to the servicemen or assists in organising apprenticeships.

"Finding jobs is the least of our troubles," says Opperman. "Johannesburg employers have been magnificent, they have gone out of their way to help us."

"But I am glad to say that very few chaps come to us with problems as they have no difficulty finding employment."

(254)

19/1/82

Soldiers for trial in SWA

ARBUS
19/1/82
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Defence Reporter

THREE national servicemen will be tried by an ordinary court martial in Grootfontein this month following an incident in which several church workers were allegedly harassed by SADF members in central SWA last November

The SADF confirmed today that three men had been summarily tried and sentenced for drunk-

ness following the incident and the other three, Lance-Corporal W van Zyl, Private L J A Labuschagne and Private E Gertenbach, all of 16 Maintenance Unit, Grootfontein, would face charges of assault and conduct prejudicial to military discipline.

The church group — three missionaries and a church worker — alleged that while they were on the way from a mission station at Maribronn to another station at Doebra they were harassed by servicemen during a roadside stop for lunch.

ABUSE

The Roman Catholic Church said in a statement at the time that the servicemen had directed their abuse at a nun and later at a young Ovambo girl travelling with the church party.

The SADF instituted an inquiry into the incident which led to the summary appearance and the forthcoming court martial.

The president of the court martial will be Colonel R W E van der Walt of the SWA Territory Forces.

The three men who will face the court martial were due to complete their national service in December, but have been detained to face trial.

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**Soldiers
acquitted
of robbery**

Jan 19/1/82
Two national servicemen accused of attempted robbery, pointing a firearm and malicious damage to property were yesterday acquitted by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate.

The state alleged Mr Johannes Grobler (20) and Mr Hendrick van Wyk (19) both of the Potchefstroom army base were drinking at a service station near Crown Mines when the incident happened.

The caretaker, Mr Watson Nyanga, objected to their drinking. He said the men became aggressive, pointed a firearm at him and tried to rob him.

He grabbed the firearm and ran to a nearby factory. The men told the court they chased him "to get the R1 back"

uary 20 1982 7

Staw
Student ~~(324)~~
20/11/82
acquitted
(252)
but still
in custody

By Diann Shochoham,
Court Reporter

Mr Benjamin David Greyling (20), a University of Witwatersrand student, was acquitted in the Johannesburg Regional Court today of three charges under the Official Secrets Act

But he will remain in custody — where he has been for six months — because he still has to appear with three other Wits students in connection with alleged contraventions of the Internal Security Act

Mr Greyling had pleaded not guilty to the Official Secrets Act charges

The hearing was held in camera, but the magistrate made his judgment public today

He said the State had only one witness, Gerhardus van der Weiff, who had been convicted of a similar charge and was said to be an accomplice in the present case

Van der Weiff said he had been in the South African Defence Force and had given Mr Greyling two documents and a sketch of the Military Psychological Institute at Verwoerdburg, where he was stationed

The magistrate said today the State had not proved its case against Mr Greyling beyond reasonable doubt

CRAYFISH

In poachers

risk

NAVY

NAVY

lowlanders

Arms

20/1/82

Fishing

Will be used

Shipping Reporter

CRAYFISH poachers who make night raids on the lucrative crayfish grounds surrounding Robben Island... SA Navy... patrol launches.

This is the warning that has gone out to divers who have been operating a highly profitable racket and follows a request to the Navy from the Department of Prisons

Robben Island falls within the boundaries of the 'Crab Fisheries' Table Bay crayfish sanctuary, but more important it has a 1000 metre security circle around it

Divers have been going into the restricted area at night in small boats and taking out thousands of crabs worth of crayfish which are then sold on the black market in Cape Town

Department of Prisons officials are worried by the increasing number of outboard-powered craft which during the day close inshore around the island and have asked the SA Navy to include the inshore waters in the routine patrol work of one of its... patrol boats

In a statement issued through the PRO offices, the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R. A. Edwards, said the Navy will use the minimum amount of force considered necessary to effect an arrest... but will make use of firearms and underwater explosives if necessary

Support

The chairman of the Western Province Power-boating Association and vice-president of the national body, Mr Tony Frisquet, said 'I fully support the move,

Robben Island offers the poachers easy and rich pickings right on the doorstep of the illegal blackmarket outlets in the

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)

Patrols

Details of the patrols and the threat of opening fire on any small boat which tries to escape after it has been challenged were spelt out to officials of organised boating and known poachers at a recent meeting in Cape Town

The threat of using firearms and underwater explosives was confirmed by SA Navy officials today

Arms 20/1/82
Grayfish

(Continued from Page 1)

'a very serious thing,' he said... but security is

Mr Fraquet, who attended the special meeting, said the threat of a navy craft opening fire on a poacher's boat that tried to outrun it had a more than sobering effect on the divers who are known to specialise in night raids on the Robben Island crayfish bed.

Under the Sea Fisheries Act divers operating from a boat in a crayfish sanctuary could be sentenced to fines totalling R39 000 or 20 years in prison — or both

Department of Prisons officials point out that divers caught in the restricted area around the island face penalties of up to R2 000 fine or two years in jail — or both

Star Defence
20/1/82 charges
dropped

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Charges against a man who allegedly tried to get others to refuse to render national service and who offered to obtain exemption for them were withdrawn in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday

Mr Willem Hendrik Kruger (40) of Tri chard St, Doornkop, had been charged with five counts under the Defence Act and four counts of fraud

WARRANT

Another accused in the matter, Theresa Lawrence (39) of Tramway St, Turffontein, failed to appear in court for the second consecutive day

Mr H S van Heerden issued a warrant for her arrest

The alleged offences took place between March 1977 and November 1978

3 killed, 5 injured in SAAF helicopter crash

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stan

20/1/82

A South African Air Force helicopter crashed in the Tugela Ferry area yesterday during a dagga patrol, killing two policemen and a flight engineer and injuring five people.

Police said the Alouette from 15 Squadron crashed into the thick bush on a mountain in the remote valley of the Tugela at 5.30 pm. The injured were

flown to Addington Hospital in a Super Frelon helicopter.

The names of the dead and injured were released by police and Defence headquarters in Pretoria today.

Warrant Officer M P Ngcobo (43), married with four children and stationed at Tugela Ferry, and Constable M C Fakude (26), unmarried and stationed at Ladysmith, both died in the crash.

Sergeant M W Khumalo (35), married with two children, Constable J Mbelakane, unmarried, and Constable B O Gumede, of Maritzburg, are in a critical condition.

The dead engineer was Flight Sergeant J Williams, of Amanzimtoti, and the injured pilot is Lieutenant C D Nicolson, of 15 Squadron.

3 die, 4 hurt in SAAF copter crash

CAPE TIMES

20/1/82

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Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A South African Air Force helicopter crashed in the remote area of Tugela Ferry yesterday, killing the flight engineer and two policemen. The pilot and three other policemen were flown to Addington Hospital last night in a critical condition.

The helicopter, an Alouette from 15 Squadron, was on a routine dagga patrol when it

crashed into a mountain in the remote valley of the Tugela at 5.30pm yesterday.

Durban City police blocked Erskine Terrace last night as a Super Frelon helicopter carrying the dead and injured from Tugela Ferry landed outside Addington Hospital.

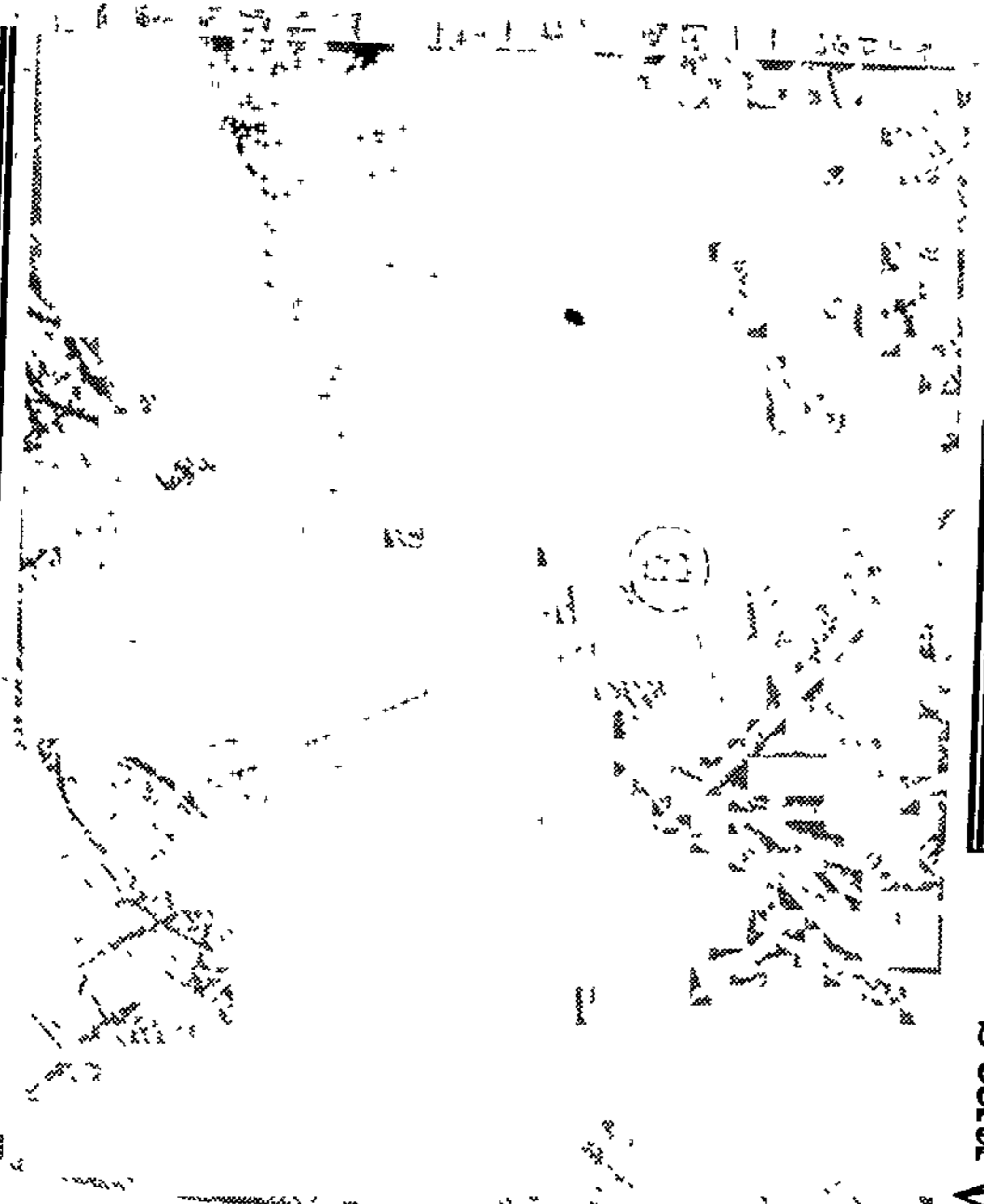
According to reports, the SAAF flight engineer and two black policemen were killed in the crash. The pilot and the three other black policemen were in a critical condition last night.

Traffic on Erskine Terrace was held up for more than 20 minutes when the mercy flight landed at 10pm and the dead and injured were transferred to the hospital.

Hilly

Tugela Ferry lies about 150 km north of Durban. The area is extremely hilly, but not the soft, rolling hills of the South Coast and Zululand but rather steep up-and-down country. The foliage is thorn-brush — the kind of brush in which little other than goats survive. It is also very dry.

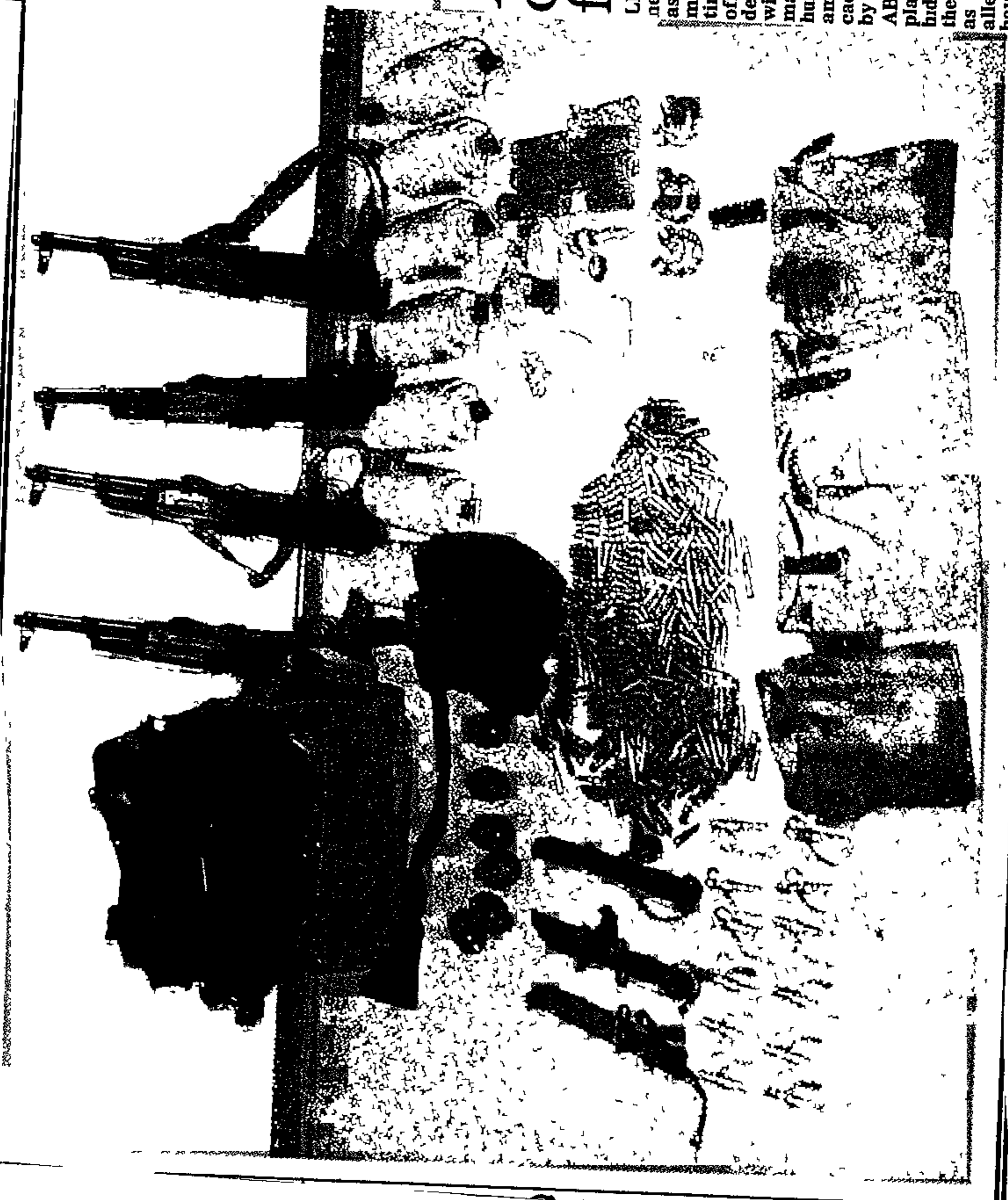
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Arms cache found

LEFT: A dangerous haul neutralised - four AKM assault rifles, seven limpet mines with detonators and timing devices, three offensive and three defensive hand grenades with detonators, 12 magazines and several hundred rounds of ammunition were in arms caches discovered in Natal by Security Police.

ABOVE: Another hiding place 'A' marks the hiding place and 'B' marks the twigs and branches used as camouflage. Three alleged ANC insurgents have been arrested.



D. Airpatch
**Ex-detainee
soldier flees**

~~229~~
254

JOHANNESBURG — Charles Bill, a national serviceman who spent seven weeks in detention last year, had deserted the Defence Force and left the country, his father said yesterday

The Reverend Francois Bill, Moderator of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church in South Africa, said Charles, 22, had telephoned him from "somewhere overseas" to say he had left South Africa and was safe

Mr Bill, of Johannesburg, said he had last seen his son about 10 days ago

Charles was detained at a roadblock on September 11. He had started his military service in July last year.

He was released on November 2 and returned to duty, his father said

Charles had not given reasons for leaving the country, he said "But he was having some difficulty in securing non-combatant status in the SADF"

"He wasn't having a tough time in the army, but he was unhappy about taking up arms against people he saw as friends", his father said — SAPA

Border blast kills two soldiers

254
ROOM
2/11/82

Mail Reporters

TWO young riflemen were killed by a landmine explosion in the operational area on Tuesday morning "in combat against terrorists", a Defence Force spokesman said yesterday.

They were Rifleman Dudley Nel, 18, of Brackendowns, Alberton, and Rifleman Johannes Gerhardus Reyneke, 19, of Witpoortjie.

Rfn Nel had begun his national service in January last year, and had last seen his family in September.

The news was broken to his mother, Mrs Geraldine Nel, by an army chaplain and a major on Tuesday evening.

"I had a feeling something was going to happen, and when I saw the uniforms, I knew it," said Mrs Nel.

She spent the evening being comforted by near relatives. "I felt as though I was dreaming — that someone

RFN D NEL, 18, died in landmine explosion

RFN J REYNEKE, 19 killed in action

was going to come and tell me that it was junk."

Rfn Nel was employed by the Post Office before he went into the army, and intended to return after his national service.

He would have been 19 in March. He is survived by his mother and two brothers, Kevin, 15, and Tyron, 12.

Rfn Reyneke's parents received their only son's last letter on the day he died. In it he asked them not to send any more parcels.

His parents said yesterday that they thought it was because he was being moved, but because of army regulations could not say so.

Mrs Susan Reyneke, Johannes' mother, said "I never believed it could happen" Johannes was last seen by his parents in December.

Johannes was an apprentice plumber with the railways in Germiston, and after his spell of national service.

Like his older sister, he was born in Lusaka, but was re-registered as South African when he was four.

"If we hadn't done that, he could have kept his British citizenship and never have gone to the army," said his father, Mr Johannes Gerhardus Reyneke.

Johannes is survived by his parents, his young sister Suzet, 10, and his older sister, Mrs Joan Claasens.

254
~~254~~
Staw
2/1/82

Soldiers' tribunal next week

WINDHOEK — Three national servicemen will appear before a military tribunal at Grootfontein in northern SWA/Namibia on January 27 on charges of assault.

They arise from an incident last November when national servicemen allegedly molested a group of Roman Catholic missionaries.

Some of them alleged a veil was pulled from the head of a nun and a young black woman was hit with a thornbush branch.

Star 21/1/82
~~247~~ ~~254~~ ~~254~~
**Twins (18) among
five soldiers killed**

THREE national servicemen — two of them twins — died in a landmine explosion yesterday in action in the operational area, a spokesman for the SA Defence Force said in Pretoria today.

They were Lance Corporal Pieter Kruger and Lance Corporal Ockert Petrus Kruger, twin 18-year-old sons of Mr and Mrs H B Kruger, of Stephen Street, Universitas, Bloemfontein, and Trooper Herman Fourie (20), son of Mr A J S Fourie of Stewart Street, Mafikeng.

Earlier it was reported that two national servicemen died in a landmine explosion in the operational area on Tuesday.

They were Lance Corporal Johannes Gothardus Reyneke (19), son of Mr and Mrs J G Reyneke of Reyger Street, Witboortse, West Rand, and Rifleman Dudley Nel (18), son of Mrs G F Nel of 76 De Waal Street, Brackendowns, Alberton. Sapa.

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Living out

Twins died as they lived — together

254

Argus 22/1/82

Argus Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN. — As they lived, so they died — together.

Death struck Mr and Mrs Hennie Kruger of Bloemfontein a double blow this week when their identical twin sons, 18-year-old Pieter and Ockert, were killed in a landmine explosion in the operational area.

Due to complete their national service this year, the twins — both lance corporals — were on their first spell of border duty when they met their deaths in a blast that claimed the life of another national serviceman, trooper Herman Fourie, 20, of Molteno.

Next month, on February 7, they would have celebrated their 19th birthday.

GOD'S WILL

'They always did everything together,' a weeping Mrs Kruger said yesterday.

'Perhaps it was God's will they died together. If one had survived, how would he have been able to live without the other?'

The twins spent their early years at Bloemfontein's Sentraal primary school in the same class — and were unhappy when different subjects forced them into separate classes at Grey College, where they matriculated in 1980.

Three months after they started their national service in Bloemfontein, they were also separated.

Ockert specially asked for a transfer from his infantry battalion to the School of Armour so he could be with Pieter, Mrs Kruger said.

The first time the twins' paths would have parted would have been in December, when they were due to complete their national service.

Pieter had signed a contract with the Railways in Bloemfontein to work in the Department of Telecommunications, while Ockert was destined to work in Pretoria, also for the Railways, as an apprentice engineer's assistant.

TO THEMSELVES

Their father is a loco foreman for the Railways in Bloemfontein.

'Neither spoke much about the separation,' Mrs Kruger said. 'They kept it very much to themselves.'

The last time the Krugers spoke to their 'baby boys' — they were the youngest of five children — was on Christmas Day when they telephoned from the border.

'Before they left, they organised a beautiful flower arrangement to be delivered to me on Christmas Day,' Mrs Kruger said.

Now she is wondering whether the twins also arranged for her to receive another bouquet on her birthday, in eight days' time.

'They were such loving children,' she said, unable to hide her grief. 'And

(Contd on Page 3, col 2)

Twins

(Continued from Page 1)

they had so much love for each other.

The twins' letters home always arrived in the same envelope. The last two, written on Christmas Day, tell of the dinner they enjoyed and parcels they received.

As soon as the news of the tragedy reached there the Krugers' other children set out from their homes in the Cape and Transvaal for Bloemfontein.

Hennie, 26, came from Vredenburg, near Saldanha Bay. Johanna, 34, travelled from Vryburg in the Northern Cape and Lucia, 35, came from Springs.

It was Johanna who summed up the family's anguish when, weeping, she asked 'Please tell me — why did both of them



THE twins who died on the border, Ockert Kruger, left, and Pieter Kruger, with their partners at Grey College, Bloemfontein matric dance in 1980.

(254) Co. Times 23/1/82

No SADF ruling against brothers serving together

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Defence Reporter

THE Defence Force has no rule against two brothers going to war together in the same unit or sub-unit, as were twins Pieter and Ockert Kruger when they were killed in a recent landmine explosion in SWA/Namibia.

Observers here pointed out, however, that detailed evaluation and research based on mine incidents in the border had given South Africa a world lead in the development of mine-protected vehicles like the Buffel.

Minimum casualties

An SADF spokesman made this clear yesterday when he was consulted on behalf of many readers of the Cape Times who had been shocked by the double tragedy and wanted to know if any regulations existed in this regard.

The observers pointed out that in the past few years, casualties resulting from vehicle-detonated mines had been reduced to a minimum.

Local military observers were yesterday unable to recall a similar case in recent wars in which South African troops were involved.

Most border mine casualties resulted from soldiers who were not properly strapped in or members of the local population who detonated mines while travelling in "soft" civilian vehicles.

Transfer

It is evident from yesterday's official response that the SADF co-operated with the twins' wish to serve together — Ockert Kruger is reported to have applied for and received a transfer from his infantry battalion to the School of Armour in order to be with his brother Pieter.

In the United States armed forces there is no rule against brothers serving together, but in the days when universal conscription was in force in the United States there was a rule that if a serviceman or servicemen were killed on active service, leaving only one brother alive, he would not be called up.

The spokesman commented that "when brothers serve together in the same unit it is usually at their own request or that of their family".

This measure was introduced by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during World War II when the American nation was horrified and saddened after seven brothers named Sullivan had died together when their ship was sunk by enemy action.

No details about the incident in which the Kruger brothers met their deaths could be obtained yesterday.

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1) Savings and Investment are two different things done by different people for different reasons. But in most cases firms invest while households save. Now if what the households want to save, plan to save, is Ex Ante Savings required what the firm wants to invest (Ex Ante Investment) then there will be equilibrium through planned saving need of necessary equal planned investment.

Ubombo 'operational area' a possibility says Buthelezi

Mercury Reporter

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says that rumours of the Ubombo district of northern KwaZulu becoming an 'operational area' are not as far fetched as they seem

Opening the offices of the Makhasa tribal authority at Ubombo this week, Chief Buthelezi said that, bearing in mind the land claims in the Ingwavuma region, it was obvious that the area would become even more of a 'frontline district' for KwaZulu than it already was

He said this development imposed great responsibility on leaders and people of the district

'There are certain elements who are already behaving as if this is an operational area

'To be an operational area is not as romantic as it appears on the face of it.'

The Chief Minister said the people of South West Africa were witnesses that they were at the receiving end of cruelty from both sides of the conflict

'Never, ever be deceived that, if this area

became an operational area, the people here will face a rosy future,' he warned

Chief Buthelezi said that every time he saw soldiers in uniform in this part of KwaZulu, it was a crude reminder to him of what a 'nasty business' apartheid was

'If we were not a society in conflict there would be no need for a military presence in this part of KwaZulu,' he pointed out

He said it was very difficult for him to applaud military might or violence, whichever side it came from

~~10/11/82~~ (254) Mercury 22/11/82

'Area defence' — what it ²⁵⁴ may involve

UK. TIMES 23/1/82

By WILLEM STEENKAMP, Defence Reporter

GENERAL Constand Viljoen's apt phrase, "area war" — used by him in a recent interview with the Financial Mail to describe the sort of internal conflict South Africa is likely to face in the near future — has already passed into popular useage.

While the average man may fancy the description, however, he is slightly apprehensive about General Viljoen's prediction that post-national-service military obligations are likely to be adapted to meet the new scheme of things.

This is all the more so because the Defence Force's proposals — covering this matter and others, such as credit for operational service — will enjoy early attention in the forthcoming parliamentary session.

General Viljoen's thesis is that the military does not expect a border war on the SWA/Namibian pattern, but rather a series of nationwide urban attacks.

Unacceptable strain

The present full-time force, he says, would be placed under unacceptable strain if it had to deal with such a situation. Instead he envisages what one might call "area defence", with local forces providing routine internal security while full-time elements act as "reaction forces" when an actual incident occurs.

If one accepts this area war/area defence concept (and there appears to be no reason why one should not) two questions need to be asked and answered.

● Is the full-time force really incapable of providing area defence without straining itself beyond its limits?

The answer is "yes". The full-time forces are small, as these things go. The standing army, which would be the service most deeply involved, has something like 11 000 male and female regulars of all races, plus about 60 000 national servicemen in various stages of training at any given time.

Out of this rather shallow pool the army must find men for fighting the SWA/Namibian border war, guarding our own borders where necessary and keeping its own machine running (the Permanent Force is so small that the army could not function properly without its national servicemen of

General Viljoen ... on the shape of future conflict

metres' away on the border

Area defence will also allow better utilization of other sections of the army. One of the reasons for the present review of manpower utilization was the fact that infantrymen did more border duty *per capita* than any other arm of the service, simply because the border war is essentially an infantryman's show for which, say, a logistics clerk is not properly trained.

Area defence is another matter, however. Every soldier receives enough training in basic military skills to enable him to man area defences with little or no retraining, and a low medical category need not be a handicap.

The ones likely to be least affected are the relatively small conventional forces, which are trained and equipped to take part in classic "heavy" land battles. Such forces must necessarily practise their complicated role at frequent intervals, and any new deal will surely take account of this fact.

Another scenario envisages the creation of a "Dads' Army" drawn from older men on the inactive reserve whose relative length of tooth is not a factor of overriding importance in a static area-defence situation.

The "Dads' Army" concept is not, let it be noted, necessarily a last resort, as was the case with Hitler's Landsturm and possibly (depending on one's political views) with Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesians — the Israelis have made use

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Potential targets

This being so, it is obvious the standing army cannot possibly hope to guard the huge array of potential targets in this industrialized country, particularly in view of the fact that any internal security situation this country might face will be an urban rather than a rural one.

What makes the problem more complicated is that an urban terror threat might come not just from extremist blacks but also from extremist whites.

● What extra burden on the part-time forces is this likely to entail?

There are several alternatives: it might be that a long-distance plan has been drawn up which can be implemented depending on how the threat escalates.

Logic compels one to the conclusion that for financial reasons, if nothing else, the SADF will do its utmost to utilize its existing assets before trying to raise and train additional forces. Instructors and instruction facilities are in short supply as it is, and every rand spent this way has to be diverted from other operational necessities.

This being so, the best possible scenario is that initially anyway there will be no great change, at least on paper.

There are thousands of Citizen and Commando Force members in the counter-insurgency forces who have been classified "area-bound" because business, compassionate, health or other reasons make it impossible for them to go off to the border for three months at a time.

By the nature of things these "area-bound" personnel have been underutilized when compared to border-going troops, now, however, it might become policy for them to do an equivalent amount of home service, either in one lump or in a number of periods.

Undoubtedly this is the easiest way out for all concerned, since it is much easier and cheaper to tailor a man's role to circumstances if he is on home service rather than a couple of thousand kilo-

of the concept for years and it seems to work well. Area defence can be a dull grind, and older men often handle such a task better than youngsters.

Other races

Another scenario envisages the selective call-up of races other than white (at the moment all such servicemen are volunteers). In my opinion such a move would follow rather than precede a new constitutional dispensation, however, although more part-time volunteers like the ones serving in Eastern Cape industrial commandos would be sought, no doubt.

I do not believe there is any intention to institute a call-up for women either. Not only would it strain training resources, but the SADF refuses to use women in a combat capacity, which is what area defence is all about.

An imponderable which should be borne in mind is the SWA/Namibian situation. A settlement there would mean a widespread re-deployment of SADF troops which would blur the present distinction between home service and border service. The matter is fraught with so many difficulties and unknown factors, however, that it is outside the scope of this article.

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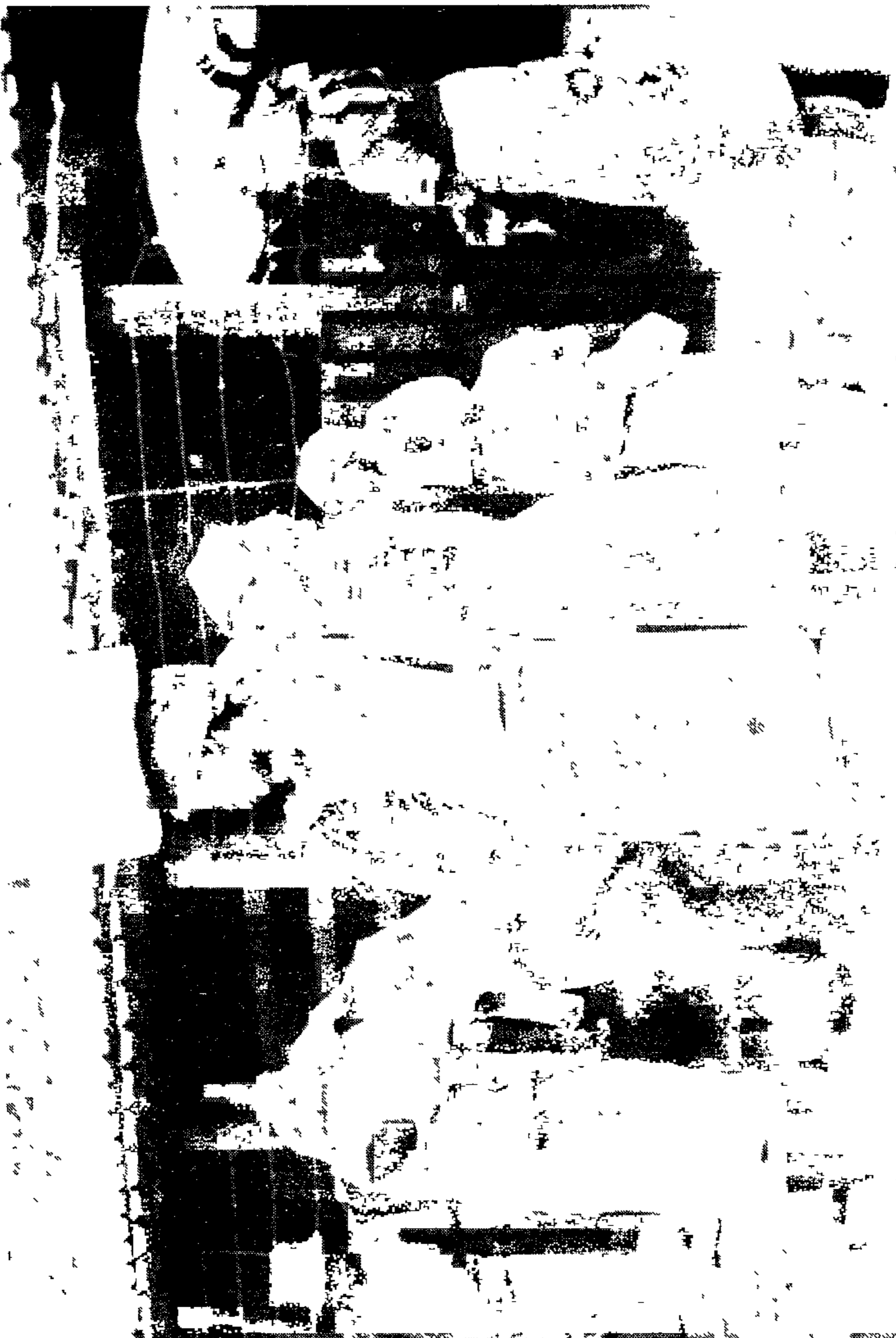
23/1/82

Cape Times

FAMILY POST

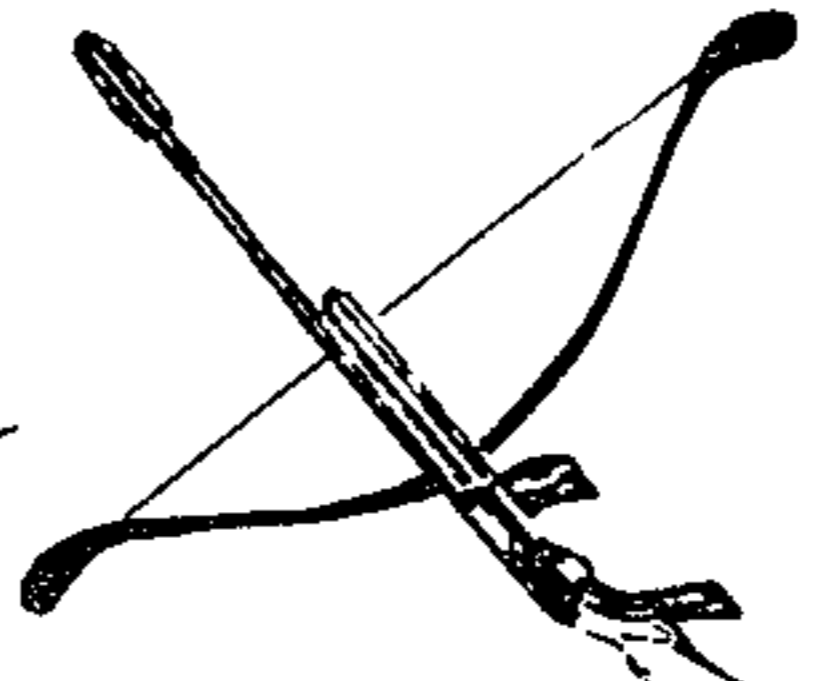


MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE WEEKEND POST — FAMILY POST, JANUARY 23, 1982



Bushman women buy vegetables flown in from Pretoria to the Omega camp in the Caprivi Strip. The days when they had to dig for roots are over, but now there are new problems.

Refugee Bushmen
enter modern era



WILSON, GUY
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(254) E. Post, 23/1/82 (E.P.)

RIGHT in the middle of the Caprivi Strip — that 200km-long piece of land linking SWA/Namibia with Eastern Caprivi — is one of the strangest military camps in the world.

It has a clothing factory, a bakery, a school, a church, a hospital and many little wooden houses, called kimbos, neatly built in sandy rows beneath the trees

It is also populated mainly by little people.

Omega is the place where the South Africa Defence Force trains Bushmen to fight in the war against Swapo.

But it is much more than an army camp — it is a social experiment in which some of the world's most primitive people are being brought into the late 20th century

In the process, their culture is probably going to be destroyed, but there has been no alternative, for these are no ordinary Bushmen

Most of them are refugees from Angola, who have no connection with the other Bushmen clans in SWA/Namibia



A Bushman soldier, wearing glasses, poses proudly with his automatic rifle on the newly-built stoep of his home in the Omega camp.

By Trevor Bisseker

there had been no alternative

"If we had refused to take them, they were doomed," he said

Military training for Bushmen began in the early '70s with 45 trackers at the old Alpha camp, but today the Bushmen get a full military training and are highly regarded in

believe they are in a safe area — laughing and joking, and even scurrying through the bush hunting for honey

There are about 200 whites at Omega, including the wives and children of SADF officers, but no white fighting troops

All supplies are flown in from Pretoria for the village which is, in fact, in the middle of a nature reserve

The only other link is a single dirt road of unspeakable quality running

enrolled he is expected to attend regularly and conform

From Sub A, the Transvaal syllabus is followed to the letter, up to Std 3

The exercise books we examined, with neat writing and colourful illustrations, were typical of those one would expect in any primary school

There are seven teachers — all national servicemen — enjoying a unique experience in which pupils in a class may range in ages from eight to 16

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They attached themselves to the departing South African forces in Angola in 1975, and refused to be left behind in the civil war, because of the fate they feared from both sides

"They were often used as slaves by the local black people in Angola, and their experience has left us with a considerable problem — they call all black people 'Swapo'," Major Thys Buitendag, second-in-command at Omega, told a group of visiting journalists recently.

It was decided to establish the refugees at Omega, and the population grew rapidly as news of the camp spread through the bush

Today there are several thousand men, women and children living in family units, although the men are full-time soldiers

All are Bushmen, made up of two distinct types — the little yellow-skinned Kung Bushman and the Barakwena, or Water Bushman; who is tall, thin and very black

Major Buitendag agreed that there was a distinct danger that the Bushmen's culture would be destroyed, but in the case of the Omega people

combat situations.

They receive the same pay as other soldiers in the SADF, ranging from R400 a month upwards. A sergeant gets R800

In a demonstration we saw, the firepower produced by a six-man patrol in a defensive ambush situation was quite staggering

The only concession to the Bushman concerns his pack

Because of his size he is not expected to carry the regulation load on patrol

There has been no terrorist activity in the Omega region since 1969

The Angola side of the border is deserted for hundreds of kilometres as a result of the civil war and the Bushmen, like their Kavango neighbours, are deployed with regular units in the operational area to the west

One of them was killed in Operation Protea

But it is still as trackers that the Bushmen are most valuable

They have an uncanny ability — almost a sixth sense — to detect the presence of an enemy, often predicting a contact minutes in advance

But although they are good soldiers they also have an unnervingly casual approach when they

from Rundu, 280km to the west, to Katimā Mūlilo, a similar distance to the east

The nearest railhead is Grootfontein, 600km away

Communication with the Bushmen is in Afrikaans

Some of the white personnel have attempted to learn the Bushmen dialects, with their strange clicking and kissing sounds, but have not progressed too well



The Bushmen, on the other hand, soon acquire a working knowledge of Afrikaans, and the achievements of some of the children at school are remarkable

There are 300 pupils, housed in a collection of small, well-equipped wooden classrooms

Children of all ages are found in the various classes, which begin at nursery school level

Here the first rudimentary lessons in Afrikaans are given, and children are prepared for the behaviour patterns that will be expected of them

School is not compulsory, but once a child is

(There was a 14-year-old in the nursery section)

The children sang for us in their own languages and Afrikaans, and ended the programme in English with a strangely accented, "We wish you a merry Christmas and a 'harpee' New Year"

Main sports interest is athletics, in which a sprinter has been timed at 10,7sec for 100 metres on the airstrip

Does he run barefoot or in running shoes?

"It depends on the temperature of the tarmac," quipped the soldier-teacher

He did not say whether the temperature affected the sprinter's times

Another Bushman showed such promise over longer distances that he was sent to a regional meeting at Rundu, where he won the 3 000m and earned a trip to the Defence championships

There he won the silver medal

The girls have a problem when it comes to sport

They are too short to play netball against other schools in the region

Strangely, the parents take very little interest in the school, perhaps be-

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It's a far cry from veld to the kimbo's of Omega camp

● From Page 1

cause they feel it is beyond them

But fathers have accepted the responsibility for ensuring that their sons learn the bush lore that has enabled their people to survive down the ages

With the full co-operation of the SADF, they go off for periods in the bush together, in which the bow and arrow temporarily replace the automatic rifle

The move into modern times has been particularly unsettling for the Bushman women, who no longer have the dominant role they filled in the wilds

Largely through the efforts of the officers' wives, a little clothing factory has been established in the camp, in which Bushmen women are employed on a voluntary basis

They progress quickly from old hand-operated sewing machines to foot-pedal models and finally to modern electric ones, making all kinds of clothing and household items which are on sale in the camp



There is also a bakery where some of the women are employed

They have quickly grown to trust the doctors in the camp hospital, and there is usually a group of mothers awaiting attention for their babies

The tiny babies at the hospital fascinate visitors. Their average weight at birth is about 2kg

For all the Bushmen,

converting to even this fairly rough version of modern life has required enormous adjustments

The camp authorities soon found to their consternation that Bushmen saw nothing wrong in theft, because most of them had never lived in anything but a family environment

Simple modern amenities, like toilets, were unknown to them

Liquor is also something of a problem, and there is a canteen limit of two beers on Bushmen soldiers. They cannot handle more than that



Some of them had nasty early encounters with whisky, for which one Bushman paid R70 a bottle to an unscrupulous vendor

Money, too, is a new experience

The Bushmen spend their pay on food, clothes and luxuries like hi-fi sets

One soldier proudly showed us his nicely furnished kimbo, on which he had spent R500 adding a covered stoep

Another substantial item of expenditure is a new wife, for which the going rate is about R400

The Bushmen have become involved in the running of the camp in a type of town board, which also serves as a court

Fortunately there has been little serious crime, as the Bushmen cannot stand being locked up, and punishments are mostly in the form of fines

One murder accused had to be taken in custody to Rundu for trial

The most severe form of punishment in the community is banishment

That is a disaster for people who have never known another permanent home

What would happen to the Bushmen if Swapo took control of SWA/Namibia in a settlement election?

Nobody at Omega likes to think of such a possibility, but one had the impression that if the SADF were to pull out, the Bushmen would refuse to be left behind

Their hatred and fear of Swapo are that strong

There would then be a strong temptation in the SADF to fall in with their wishes, and build another Omega, somewhere in South Africa

23/1/82

(254) WIE Agpu

National Security Council: Who

A HANDFUL of men is assuming a greater say over South Africa's security as the country faces increasing threats to its survival.

This week the National Security Council held its first meeting of the year. Its decisions may never be publicly known.

But the effect of these decisions will inevitably be known sooner or later in the form of military, police and security strategy.

While the Cabinet enjoyed a recess over the festive season the NSC could not rest. It held a meeting in George on December 23.

Its agenda is secret but it can be safely assumed that the latest negotiations on SWA/Namibia must have been high on the list and that the NSC must have directed South Africa's hand in the negotiations.

This week the NSC is likely to have discussed Government policy on the Rabie Commission

Weekend Argus Correspondent in Johannesburg reports

report on security legislation and the Steyn Commission report on the mass media.

It is significant that the NSC meets first and the Cabinet second — perhaps to consider the recommendations of the NSC. The Cabinet only holds its first meeting of the year today.

The chairman of the NSC is the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who is also chairman of the Cabinet.

The other statutory NSC members are the senior Minister, Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Justice, Mr Coetzee and the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange.

Also on the NSC are the head of the National

Intelligence Service, Dr. Niel Barnard; the Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen; the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie; the Director-General of Justice, Mr J P J Coetzer; and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys.

The Prime Minister can co-opt any other Minister or head of a Government department on to the NSC.

The function of the NSC is to advise the Government, at the request of the Prime Minister, on:

- The formulation of national policy and strategy in relation to the security of South Africa and

23/1/82
decides?

how such policy or strategy shall be implemented and executed.

- A policy to combat any particular threat to the security of the country.
- Determining intelligence priorities.

On the face of it the NSC is merely an advisory body but Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition Defence spokesman, said that by law the Cabinet merely advised the State President. In practice the Cabinet made the decisions.

In the same way, the public would want to know which decisions were being made by the NSC and which by the Cabinet.

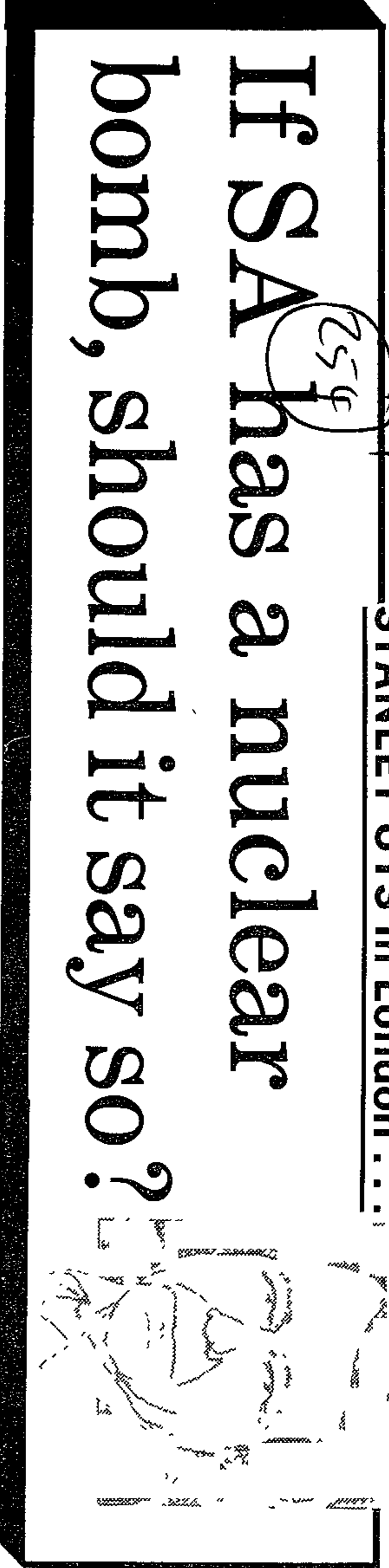
He said the NSC was assuming a greater role as strategic issues played an ever-increasing part in South Africa's affairs.

'The public will call for an explanation on who decides what,' he said.

AMW 23/1/82

STANLEY UYS in London . . .

If S.A. has a nuclear bomb, should it say so?



IT IS endlessly asked whether South Africa has a nuclear bomb or to what extent it is capable of manufacturing one. No final answers have been forthcoming, because Pretoria plays its cards very close to its chest. Also, there is the Atomic Energy Act to discourage prying.

But there is one area in which speculation is permitted and that is what the purpose of a nuclear bomb would be. On what target would it conceivably be dropped? If it is not to be dropped on any target, what kind of diplomatic leverage would its possession or near-possession give Mr Botha's Government?

This kind of speculation has appeared in a diplomatic bomb for South Africa, by Richard K Betts, in "South Africa's foreign policy alternatives and deterrent needs" by E' Bustin, in "Nuclear proliferation and the near-nuclear countries", edited by Marwah and Schultz, and in "South Africa's narrowing security options", by Robert Justen.

Now Professor Jack Spence, South African-born Vice Chancellor of Leicester University, England, who is well known in South African academic circles, has come up with a further contribution. "South Africa the nuclear option", in the January issue of "African Affairs", the journal of the Royal African Society.

Professor Spence quotes Betts's rational proposition that "Whatever bargaining advantage Pretoria might be able to spin off from the exercise of its nuclear options could be derived more effectively from publicising its capacity to 'go nuclear' — which is highly credible — rather than from the threat of subsequently using such weapons — which is demonstrably less credible." Thus, says Professor Spence, is an apt summary of the present position.

But, adds Professor Spence, cogisance must be taken of "the distorting influence of the Afrikaner's ideological perception, the growing sense of isolation on the part of its leadership, the deep-rooted fear of an aggressive, revolutionary Soviet Union and the absence of a sizeable professional elite skilled in the theory and practice of

nuclear strategy and contributing to informed public debate on these matters."

This brings Professor Spence to suggest "It is factors of this kind, allied to dramatic changes in the configuration of power within Southern Africa as a whole, which might well hasten the public declaration of nuclear status."

This would be a momentous event — a declaration in public by Mr Botha's government of possession of a nuclear capability. One can imagine the commotion it would cause not only in Africa, but throughout the world. But then of course Pretoria has lived with commotions since 1948, and, in a sense, has surmounted them all. So it might well risk another one.

During the last decade, says Professor Spence, South Africa has moved firmly into the category of the near-nuclear states.

Various factors contributed to this. In 1970 South Africa claimed that it had pioneered a "unique" process of uranium enrichment, two nuclear reactors have been built at Koeberg, in 1977 the American press reported that South Africa was within two to four years of acquiring the bomb, in 1977 the Soviet government alerted

Washington to alleged South African preparations for an atomic test in the Kalahari Desert, and in 1979 a US reconnaissance satellite detected a tell-tale double flash of light in the South Atlantic, which provoked speculation that South Africa had tested a nuclear weapon.

"These events and the public debate they have aroused have suggested to many observers that South African incentives to acquire a nuclear capability now outweigh the constraints that have operated in the past," Professor Spence writes.

"They point to the fact that its government has not signed the non-proliferation treaty, to the heavy defence expenditure of the last 15 years, and to the fundamental changes that have taken place in the state's immediate external environment with the achievement of black majority rule in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe."

Professor Spence finds other reasons for South Africa's heightened sense of insecurity. The war with Swaziland, guerrilla infiltration into the Republic and attacks on installations, rumblings of discontent among urban Africans, the Cuban presence in Angola, the growth of Soviet influ-

ence in the horn of Africa, and the uncertainties created in the Gulf and Indian Ocean by the collapse of the Shah's regime in Iran.

Professor Spence suggests South Africa is being pushed inexorably towards the acquisition of a nuclear capability, but that for the present Pretoria prefers a covert "bomb in the basement" to a deliberate and public announcement of accession to the nuclear club.

South Africa therefore is deliberately being ambiguous — creating uncertainty in the minds of its opponents over its nuclear capability and its intentions with that capability. This gives it greater leverage than "going nuclear" would do.

It is difficult to see any military utility for nuclear weapons either as deterrent or defence, according to Professor Spence. Their use against guerrillas is inappropriate — guerrillas are too elusive for this.

As for dropping nuclear bombs on the capitals of neighbouring black states to deter them from harbouring guerrilla movements, it is difficult to see how the present deterrence offered by South Africa's conventional forces could be improved by the substitution of nuclear

weapons.

Besides, South Africa would incur international opprobrium by brandishing nuclear weapons over the heads of its defenceless black neighbours.

A nuclear capability might seem attractive to deter an extension of Soviet power, but the Soviets might be more effectively deterred by the prospect of the West going to South Africa's assistance.

On the other hand, South Africa might feel it had nothing to lose. From Pretoria's point of view, "the worst outcome would be a combination of mounting guerrilla warfare co-existing with, indeed perhaps including, the threat of maximum Western pressure on the government to abandon apartheid."

"In these circumstances there would be a strong incentive to declare a nuclear capability as a symbol of its determination to stand alone on the principle of *justicea, peccat mundus* (let justice prevail, even if the world perished)."

Thus, says Professor Spence, might be the apocalyptic option, the choice of last resort, and logical enough in the context of creating a garrison state. But for the present, economic, techno-

logical and diplomatic links with the West are still prized, and Pretoria has little incentive to put these relations at risk by defying Western governments — from whose perspective a nuclear armed South Africa would have the disadvantage of focusing unwelcome attention on a relationship already highly ambiguous and subject to periodic stress and criticism from other countries, especially in the Third World.

There are other factors which give South Africa a significant degree of diplomatic leverage which an open declaration of nuclear status might needlessly put at risk.

The West needs South Africa's co-operation over South West Africa, the West is dependent to some extent on South Africa's raw materials, there is the possibility that Russia's various external moves may persuade the West that Pretoria has a military contribution to make, and the Reagan Administration has adopted more sympathetic posture towards South Africa.

After outlining the various reasons why South Africa would prefer a "bomb in the basement" to a public declaration of a nuclear capability, Professor Spence suggests that Pretoria nevertheless, because of feelings of growing insecurity, may decide to "go nuclear" publicly.

"If this were to happen," writes Professor Spence, "it is doubtful whether a common strategic ideology of the sort that characterises US/Soviet military relations could easily develop between the Republic and its opponents."

"In the former case there exists, because of a common historical experience in coping with crises, some prospect of assessing both intentions and capabilities with a measure of accuracy."

"But the life or death nature of the conflict in South Africa as this is perceived by the white minority makes calculations about intentions, if not capabilities, a difficult enterprise, fraught with hidden pitfalls for all those states whose leaders will ultimately have to grapple with the complexities of change, controlled or otherwise, in the Southern African region."

SADF helped police in midnight raid on hostel

A COMBINED operation by members of the South African Defence Force, the South African Police and West Rand Administration Board police netted more than 600 men in a midnight raid at a Soweto single men's hostel last week.

Eyewitnesses told the Sunday Express they had seen many people being hit with batons and that some were bitten by dogs let loose on those who tried to escape.

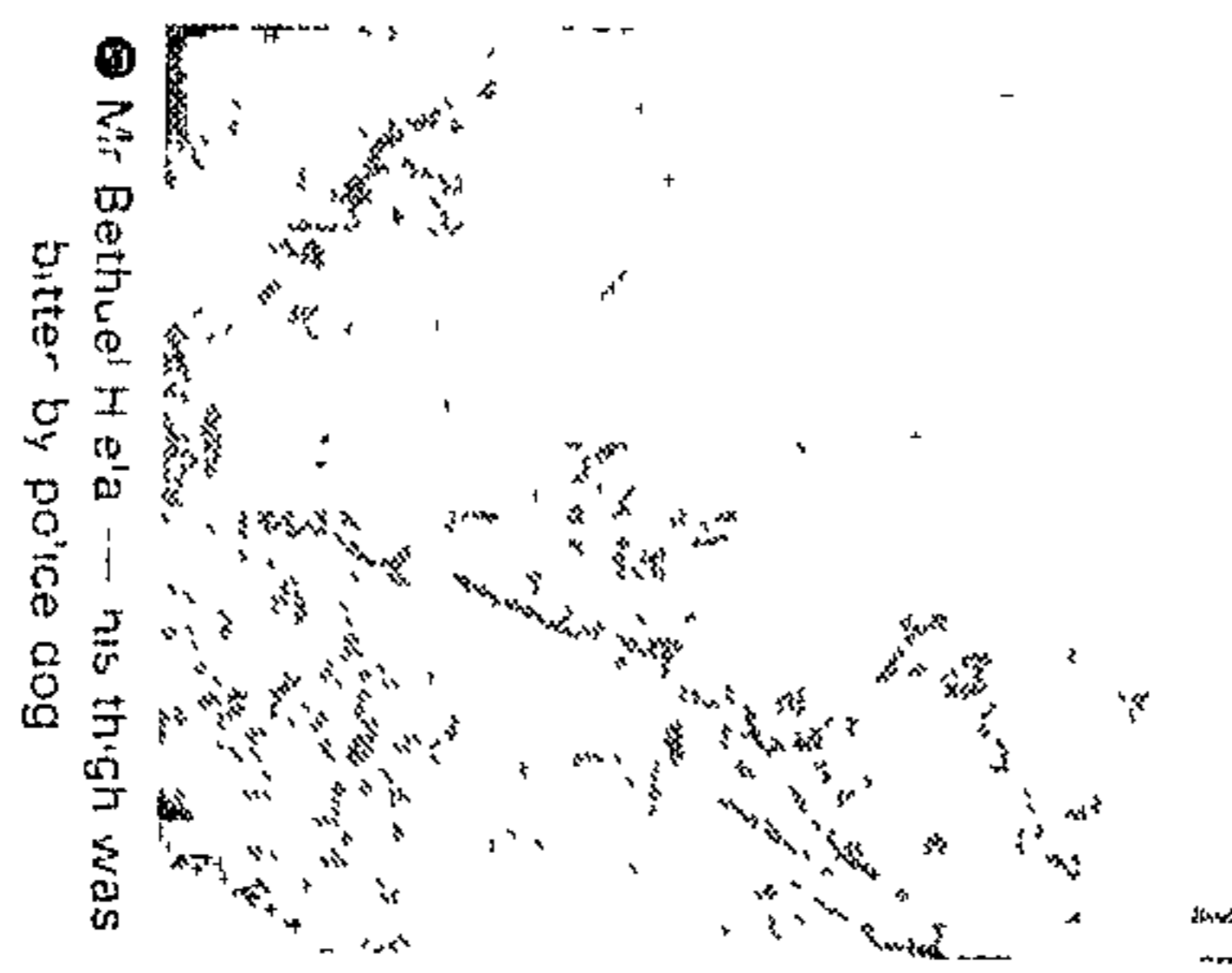
The midnight raid which Soweto police chief Brigadier Mulder van Eyk described as a 'normal check', has instilled fear into the more than 5 000 residents of the Diepkloof hostel complex.

Brig Van Eyk emphatically denied the SADF was involved in the raid but an SADF spokesman told the Sunday Express it is correct our men were there.

The combined operation to raid the massive hostel complex of homeless individuals living there illegally and described by one hostel dweller as the "biggest ever", was carried out late on Thursday night last week and lasted until the early hours of Friday.

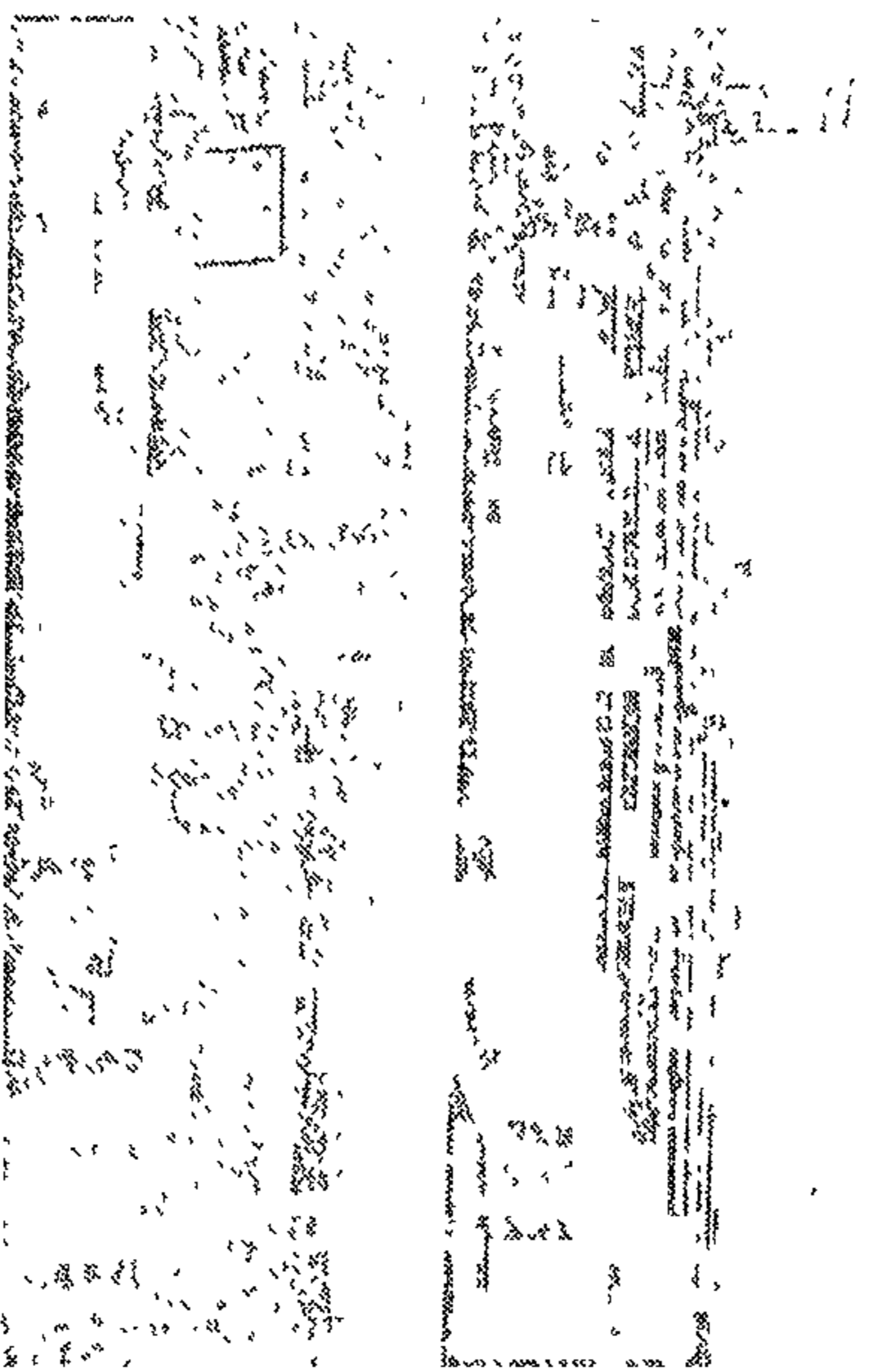
About 300 soldiers from the Doornkop army base across the road, arrived at the hostel about 11pm, cordoned off the complex while armed Black and White policemen in camouflage uniforms — with dogs and batons — accompanied by the premises for illegals. Dog handlers were also post-

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204

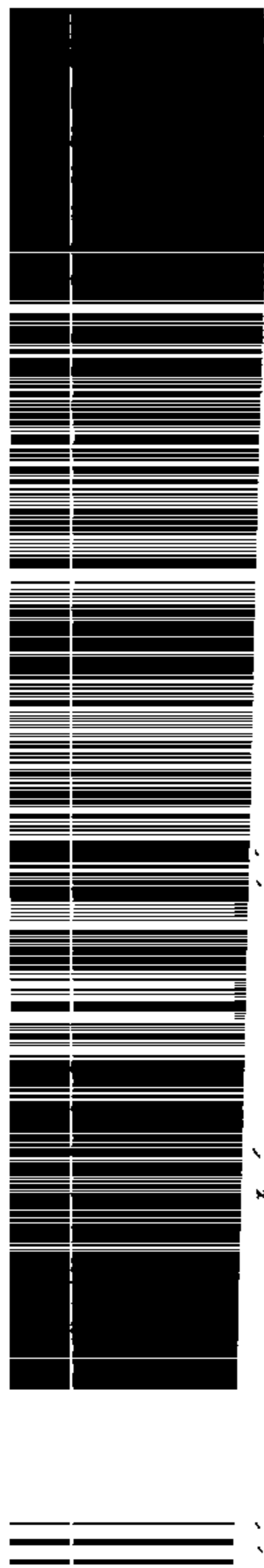


Mr Bethuel Hela — his thigh was bitten by police dog

The massive Diepkloof single men's hostel complex (top right) was surrounded by members of the SADF while the SAP and Wrab's "blackjacks" raided it. Hostel inmates were loaded into vans which were parked on a nearby sportsfield (below right), before being taken to Orlando police station.



BY MURRINI MAKAMINGE and BARNIE MTHOMBOTHI



The residents were refused in their sleep and many tried to escape in the confusion were bitten by dogs and baton-charged Van Eyk denied any one injured during the raid. The Sunday Express spoke people who were bitten by is and those who were baton-charged. The men are so they are man hunted at raiding a vigilante group. The police should have been alerted against Eyewitness claim. The raid was attended to in my ambulance which accompanied the raiding party.

Eyewitness estimated the number of police at 400 including the "blackjacks". Brig Van Eyk referred further inquiries on the matter to Brigadier J J Vektor, Soweto CID chief.

Brig Vektor refused to speak to us because we did not have Police-Press cards.

The SADF spokesman said the army took part in the raid at the request of the police. He referred all questions to the police.

"Our men were there at the request of the police. It is their baby and they will have to answer all the questions. We don't take part in investigations or anything. We were there in a purely supportive role."

Diepkloof Hostel is run by Wraab and most of the residents are migrant labourers from the homelands. All need permission to be in Johannesburg and permits to stay at the hostel.

Wraab's director of labour Mr A Steenhuisen, referred reporters to the Diepkloof Community Council.

Mr G H Brophy, the acting chief executive officer of the council, warned that raids of this nature would be conducted regularly in future to "clear up the hostel".

Mr Brophy said between 600 and 700 people were arrested for trespassing during the raid.

They were taken to Glendol police station where they were held some for more than three days before friends paid admission of guilt fines for their release.

Others are believed to be serving jail terms at Modder Bee prison in the East Rand.

Some of the men claimed they were kept in a roofless room at Orlando police station. It was so overcrowded they could not sleep.

Those who did not pay the R25 admission of guilt fines

were kept in jail until Monday this week.

Mr Benhuel Hlela 22 was savaged by a police dog when he tried to run away from raiders.

"The police caught me in the dormitory. I managed to get away but a police dog bit me in the thigh."

"I was then taken to an ambulance where my wound was attended to before I was bundled into a waiting police van," he said.

Mr Hlela was released from Orlando Police Station on Friday morning. He went to Baragwanath Hospital for further treatment but no claims, was told to go back to the people who mutually attended to his wounds.

DOGS AND BATONS USED TO ROUND UP 600 MEN

Mr Ephraim Bengu showed the Sunday Express a gash on his knee which he claimed was a dog bite. He has scars on his back and had a black eye.

"I was attacked by three policemen who also let a dog loose on me. I didn't fight them and even when I was following the instructions to get into one of the vans a policeman punched me in the eye. Next time I'll defend myself," he said.

Mr Makhosana Ndawonde had a swollen eye and he claimed an army boot did it.

"I was trying to escape, not realising we were soldiers right around the hostel. A soldier kicked me and I fell. I was taken to a police

van and taken to Orlando. Mr Patrick Mazibuko, 23 told us he was going to the toilet, dressed in his under parts when he saw people running around in the yard. The police demanded to see his permit.

I told them my permit was in my dormitory. They didn't give me a camera and started hitting me all over my body with batons. I was dragged to a police van and later taken to Orlando Police Station where I paid a R25 fine," Mr Mazibuko said.

Mr Mazibuko is legally staying at the hostel but when he asked for a refund of his money from the hostel superintendent, he said he was told he would not get it.

Mr T. Ja Mdlenshe from esikhwini in Zululand was also among the residents arrested.

Mr Mdlenshe said he was asleep when Black and White policemen in camouflage uniform loudly knocked on the dormitory door at about 11.30pm and burst into the room woke them up by flashing torches in their eyes and demanded reference books and permits.

"Because I did not have a permit and my reference book was not yet in order, I was dragged into a waiting van in the yard. When the van was full, we were taken to a nearby sportsfield where several police trucks were assembled," Mr Mdlenshe said.

He said he, were later taken to Orlando Police Station where he spent three days. He was released when a friend paid his R25 admission of guilt fine.

MPs 'beat up' suicide serviceman

254 Express 24/1/82

A YOUNG national serviceman who tried to commit suicide last week was later allegedly assaulted and removed from Natal Command's sickbay by senior military policemen against doctor's orders.

The Sunday Express learnt this week that 18-year-old Kevin Swan of Malvern, Durban, who was arrested after going Absent Without Leave from the Grahamstown military base five months ago, was sedated and under psychiatric care when the incident allegedly took place.

The matter has been reported to the Surgeon-General in Pretoria and a spokesman for the Army said the matter would be thoroughly investigated and the necessary action taken should the allegations be substantiated.

Sources at Natal Command told the Sunday Express Mr Swan was in the sickbay after he had tried to commit suicide in military police custody by slashing his wrists and other parts of his body with broken glass.

He was receiving psychiatric attention from army psychiatrists and psychologists and strict instructions had been given about his care.

Sources told the Sunday Express that when MPs tried to remove Mr Swan from the sickbay he was kicked and punched by sen-

PARENTS FEAR SON MAY KILL IF HE DOESN'T GET HELP SOON

By DARYL BALFOUR

ior military policemen, including a commandant.

Attempts to confirm the incident with senior army officers were unsuccessful although none denied it had happened.

Colonel Colin Harwood, officer commanding the medical unit at Natal Command, said the matter was sub judice and described it as "a very unsavoury affair".

Col Harwood said he had sent a written report to the Surgeon-General in Pretoria and would also personally report the matter tomorrow.

A spokesman for the Surgeon-General's office, Major-General T Wasserman, confirmed that the incident had been reported to him and said he was awaiting a written report.

"I've only had a telephonic report and documents are being sent to us from Durban. We will only have them on Monday and once we've studied the statements we will consider making a full

"I know something happened in the sickbay but I don't know what," his mother, Mrs Barbara Swan, said.

"I saw Kevin in the cells last Sunday and he seemed to be all right although I'm very worried about him. The boy needs proper psychiatric help and I know the psychiatrists at Natal Command are unhappy that he has been put back in the cells," she said.

Kevin's father, Mr Owen Swan, said his son had asked for help in the past but claimed he never received it.

"That boy has a terrible fear of confinement. He goes completely wild if he's locked in a confined area. I've been to see the welfare officers, psychologists and everyone I can think of but nothing ever seems to be done about it."

Mrs Swan said after her son was arrested last week he had slashed his body, including his wrists, when he found some broken glass in his cell.

"I know now that if my child does not get proper help soon he will seriously hurt himself. He's not making idle threats, he could kill himself."

Mrs Swan said she was upset that the Army had not informed her of the full details surrounding her son's case.

"I battled nearly all night last Friday to find out what was going on when I heard Kevin was back in the cells and no longer in the sickbay."

"I was getting ready to visit him when the MPs telephoned to say we couldn't visit him because he was back in detention."

Mr Swan said he was also worried that his son may end up hurting someone else.

"That's why my wife and I are so concerned about this and pray someone will realise our son needs proper care."

● Kevin Swan slashed his body

report to the Chief of the Army," Gen Wasserman said.

Mr Swan's parents said they were unaware of any assault on their son but said they were concerned that he had been removed from the sickbay and returned to the cells.

Namibia turns on Angola's tap

254

S. Tribune
 ALAN DUNN
 reports from Windhoek
 of the Tribune Africa News
 Service
 24/1/82

NAMIBIAN authorities are pumping millions of cubic metres of water from the Calueque scheme in Angola to relieve drought - stricken Ovambo.

The territory's Department of Water Affairs is drawing water from the Cunene under an agreement made with the Angolan Government before the MPLA came to power.

This emerged at a Press conference this week addressed by the member of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers in charge of water affairs, Hans Jurgen von Hase

Officials revived the Calueque water source, which is now supplying half the Ovambo population, late last year by using installations and a water route that have been dormant for years.

Mr von Hase refused to say whether or not the scheme was being tapped with Angolan permission

"But it is an old agreement between Angola and us that we can take water at that point," he said.

In spite of the international Cunene project deal, however, water from the Calueque scheme did not run to Ovambo after Angola's civil war. An alternative scheme, supplying only 10 percent of Calueque's potential, was built in the late seventies from the "hippo pool" in the Cunene River below Ruacana Falls.

Mr von Hase said the water from Calueque had solved "big problems" in Ovambo "We supply half the population through that state scheme and the flow is

A security forces spokesman said a drop in the number of guerilla incidents in the last nine months was partly attributable to the drought.

"We are also beginning to see the effects of Swapo's losses; roughly 1400 have died each year for the last two years."

The dry conditions in Ovambo favoured security forces engaged in counter-insurgency operations for several reasons:

- Food and water were not readily available to insurgents, who either had to carry their supplies or were restricted to areas where people supported them

- Swapo's infiltration routes were limited to riverbeds or waterpoints, reducing the search areas.

- Insurgents no longer had the cover of dense foliage in which to operate and the dry ground made it easier for security forces to track.

- The intense heat cut the guerrilla's daily radius and caused fatigue. They had to discard equipment and weapons to escape the fresh trackers pursuing them who were deployed by helicopter in a "leap-frog" system

About 15 Swapo insurgents had committed suicide in the last three months. Medical officers said the violent and irrational behaviour displayed by these men indicated symptoms of extreme heat fatigue

The drought also had disadvantages for security forces:

- Troops on operations had to be supplied with water regularly and,

... but thirst drives many to end of road



Farmer Musamo ... Nothing as bad as this

fill all pans, dams and reservoirs. They are all full."

The Olushandja Dam is north-west Ovambo, which had a capacity of about 40 million cubic metres, already had four million cubic metres of water pumped into it.

"As soon as it reaches eight million, which will happen soon, it becomes high enough to pump to the southern (Ovambo) canals."

The drought on the Namibia-Angola border has had a marked effect on the bush war in Ovambo.

where there was no water points, this was done by helicopter. This caused loss of surprise and consumed helicopter-hours.

● Hot sand and rocks affected the paws of tracker dogs, which had to be replaced hours sooner than under normal conditions.

The spokesman said security forces were ready at any time to switch to wet-weather tactics. Rain helped Swapo by providing water and dense foliage and by washing out their tracks. Poor weather affected air operations and the air transport of troops.

The remains tell the story

By PETER HONEY, Tribune Africa News Service

FAMINE and war have driven thousands of people from rural Kaokoland to shelter in the only notable town in the 50 000 square kilometre region — Opuwo, meaning, literally, "the end of the road".

They live in patchwork hovels of cardboard, sacking and sticks — often as many as six in a beehive hut little larger than a doghouse.

They are the Ovahimba and Herero people of Namibia's most north-western region which has been devastated by drought. Some parts have not seen rain in six years.

Opuwo, the capital of Kaokoland, had a population of 400 three years ago. Now 4 000 are crammed into the rambling, dusty collection of littered streets, houses and shacks.

The influx of war and drought refugees has meant that there are about eight squatters to every resident townsman.

Opuwo is little more than a military, police and administrative centre with a population of about 50 whites. There are about 100 brick houses. Dotted among these buildings are the squatter shanties and wooden huts built by Angolan refugees who have moved in since the civil war there.

But Opuwo also has a hospital with 132 beds and four military doctors serving a population of about 15 000 in an area nearly twice the size of Lesotho.

In spite of the drought, which killed 40 000 cattle last year, few people have been admitted to the hospital for malnutrition.

"We have 80 patients and only one, a child of 18 months, is being treated for gastro-enteritis brought on by malnutrition," a military doctor said this week.

"It is perhaps surprising that the incidence of malnutrition is so low.

"I can ascribe this to one factor — that nearly all babies are breast-fed until the age of two," he said.

Opuwo hospital has not had any deaths directly attributable to starvation, although some adults have died from diseases contracted because their resistance was low.

However, as Kaokoland is undoubtedly the region in Namibia least penetrated by Western civilisation, one of the doctors conceded that many rural Ovahimbas probably would not seek help in Opuwo if they were starving.

The head of the Herero administration said 75 percent of the population was dependant on Government feeding schemes.

"The administration distributes 16 tons of mealie meal to the rural

population each month. Then there are supplies of fat, sugar and the like," Mr Tinus Smit said.

If the situation regarding the human population is good, it is certain that the cattle population is steadily dying out.

Flying over the thorn scrub and mopane bush between Opuwo and the southernmost region of Otjokovares, one cannot see so much as a stub of grass in the baking red soil.

The unique Kaokoland elephants are there, with apparently nothing to eat, but there is no sign of cattle — the mainstay of the Herero and Ovahimba societies.

Kraals stand deserted, the bleached grey stick huts barren as skeletons. Then you are in the district of the Otjokovares.

More than 400 people live here, in settlements seething in the heat and stench of rotting carcasses.

Most of the cattle are owned by Jonas Musaso, who began farming in the district shortly before the drought of 1962.

"This drought cannot be compared with anything before. My father and mother cannot remember a drought as bad as this," Mr Musaso said.

The only market for Kaokoland cattle is the meat processing factory at Oshakati. Because of veterinary regulations preventing the spread of foot-and-mouth disease and lung sickness, no cattle may be exported south of a fence running across southern Kaokoland.

"The zebras used to live here and our traditional water and grazing lands were south of the fence. Now we are where the zebras used to be and they are where the water is," Mr Musaso complains.

But the wild animals are suffering in the drought as well. Each side of the "great white road" running northwards to the Angolan border lie the carcasses of zebra, kudu and oryx — trapped behind a low stock fence which, in their weakness, they are unable to jump.

A senior member of Otjokovares' community, Langman Muzuma, says the feeding must stop.

"What does it help to keep feeding the cattle if they are going to die? The Government should rather slaughter all the cattle, or let them die so that we can prepare for the war which is going to come," Mr Muzuma says.

S. Tribune

24/1/82

254

Transkei bid to recruit in US

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON — Transkei had been trying to recruit retired black United States Army officers to train its defence force, Transkei's U S representative said on American television

Mr Ngqondi Masimini, who is based in Washington, said there was almost no country in Africa that Transkei had not asked to supply army officers to train Transkeians

"I've been busy for the past three years trying to recruit retired black American officers to go and train our people," he said, when asked why a white former officer in the Rhodesian Selous Scouts was head of the country's armed forces

"The blacks in South Africa don't know how to handle a gun. Now that we are independent, we have to have our own security forces. I have personally been involved with trying to recruit black Americans to teach our people how to handle guns, how to defend themselves"

Mr Masimini said Nigeria and most other African countries had friendly relations with Transkei, although none had recognized the former homeland

Recognition had not followed because Transkei could not raise the required two-thirds majority to rescind a resolution of the Organization of African Unity barring diplomatic recognition

Banned

Mr Masimini denied that black Americans recruited by Transkei would be fighting the banned African National Congress, arguing that all countries — including Swaziland, which was smaller than Transkei — had armies

The ANC was banned in Transkei simply because the ANC sent "hit squads" to assassinate Transkei's leaders after independence and made Transkei their target rather than South Africa, he said

SA Navy gives PE dockers free milk

~~233~~ (254) Post Reporter E. Post 25/1/82

PORT Elizabeth dock workers got 160 litres of free milk today, by courtesy of the South African Navy

About 80 workers lined the quay to watch the two navy frigates, SAS President Kruger and SAS President Pretorius, cast off after a weekend in port

An officer disembarked from SAS President Kruger and told them they could help themselves to the ship's excess milk from four 40-litre milk cans.

Most of the workers quickly disappeared and returned with an assortment of cardboard cartons, tin cans and bottles

SAS President Pretorius left harbour at 9am and SAS President Kruger followed an hour later.

One sailor almost missed his ship through lingering too long in saying farewell to friends. He managed to scramble aboard as the gangway was pulled away.

Soldier in sickbay 'beaten up' by MPs

2 Post 25/1/74

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A young national serviceman who tried to commit suicide last week was later allegedly assaulted and removed from Natal Command's sickbay by senior military policemen, against doctor's orders.

According to the Sunday Express, 18-year-old Kevin Swan of Malvern, Durban, who was arrested after going absent without leave from the Grahamstown military base five months ago was sedated and under psychiatric care when the incident allegedly took place.

The matter has been reported to the Surgeon-General in Pretoria, and a spokesman for the Army said the matter would be thoroughly investigated and the necessary action taken, should the allegations be substantiated.

Sources at Natal Com-

mand said Mr Swan was in the sickbay after he had tried to commit suicide in military police custody by slashing his wrists, and other parts of his body with broken glass.

He was receiving psychiatric attention from Army psychiatrists and psychologists and strict instructions had been given about his care.

The sources said that when MPs tried to remove Mr Swan from the sickbay, he was kicked and punched by senior military policemen, including a commandant.

Attempts to confirm the incident with senior Army

officers were unsuccessful, although none denied it had happened.

Colonel Colin Hartwood, Officer Commanding the medical unit at Natal Command, said the matter was "a very unsavoury affair".

Col Hartwood said he had sent a written report to the Surgeon-General in Pretoria and would also personally report the matter today.

A spokesman for the Surgeon-General's office, Major-General T Wasserman, confirmed that the incident had been reported to him and said he was awaiting a

written report.

"I've only had a telephonic report and documents are being sent to us from Durban. We will only have them on Monday and once we've studied the statements, we will consider making a full report to the Chief of the Army," Gen Wasserman said.

Mr Swan's parents said they were unaware of any assault on their son but said they were concerned that he had been removed from the sickbay and returned to the cells.

"I know something happened in the sickbay but I don't know what," his mother, Mrs Barbara

Swan, said.

"I saw Kevin in the cells last Sunday and he seemed to be all right, although I'm very worried about him. The boy needs proper psychiatric help and I know the psychiatrists at Natal Command are unhappy that he has been put back in the cells," she said.

Kevin's father, Mr Owen Swan, said his son had asked for help in the past but claimed he never received it.

"That boy has a terrible fear of confinement. He goes completely wild if he's locked in a confined area. I've been to see the welfare officer, psychologists and everyone I can think of, but nothing ever seems to be done about it."

Mrs Swan said after her son was arrested last week, he had slashed his body, including his wrists, when he found some broken glass in his cell.

A photo

DIEDERICKS 7/4

Gold base ↓

Mess

Recess - bed

lab. ↑

2 years

has long base etc

slow

see see by

254
204
25/1/82

Women soldiers killed

Mail Reporter

TWO women members of the Permanent Force were killed instantly in a car crash at at the weekend.

Sergeant Elizabeth Mostert, 50, from Free State Command, and Private Karin van Rensburg, 19, from army headquarters in Pretoria, died when their car and another vehicle collided at 6.45am on Saturday at Voortekkerhoogte.

Another passenger in the car, Signaller Lynette van Rooyen from Newton Park, Port Elizabeth, sustained multiple injuries in the crash near the new Number 1 Military Hospital.

A hospital spokesman said yesterday she was in a serious condition.

(654) (32)
SADF man
Jan
fined in
26/1/82
Swaziland

MBABANE — A man described as a member of the SADF, Mr Guy Harting Clark (30), was found guilty in the Mbabane Magistrate's Court today of possessing arms of war and fined R100 (or 50 days). He was found guilty of possessing among other things a gas plug, a component of a modern assault rifle. He was arrested at a Manzini hotel bar late last year. He told the magistrate the items had accidentally been packed with his clothes before he set out on his holiday in Swaziland. — Sapa.

(254) RDM 26/1/82

SADF looks into assault claim

THE South African Defence Force is investigating allegations that a national serviceman, Mr Kevin Swan, 18, of Malvern, was assaulted at Natal Command where he was undergoing psychiatric treatment

Brigadier Kobus Bosman, officer commanding Natal Command, said yesterday he had ordered a full inquiry. The matter was now sub judice, he said

Mr Swan was recently detained by the military police

after disappearing from the military barracks in Grahamstown about five months ago.

He left Natal Command yesterday for the Eastern Province where he is to be admitted to the Port Elizabeth hospital — Sapa

Soldiers Star
sentenced
after (254)
assault (277)

The Star's Africa
News Service

GROOTFONTEIN

Three national servicemen were given suspended sentences at a court martial in Grootfontein today for assaulting a Catholic Brother and a nun during a "40-days" celebration

Lance-Corporal Willem Marthinus van Zyl (21) was stripped of his rank and sentenced to 120 days' detention. The entire penalty was suspended for two years

Rifleman Lukas Albertus Labuschagne (19) and Rifleman Ernest John Gertenbach (21) were each sentenced to 120 days' detention, suspended for three years

The three soldiers, of 16 Maintenance Unit, had pleaded guilty.

Their appearance followed an incident near Otavi on November 6 when they were celebrating the fact that they had only 40 more days of national service

Colonel van der Walt and two assessors found that Van Zyl had prodded a young Ovambo-speaking woman, Miss Agnes Katanga, on the buttocks with a stick.

Labuschagne pulled Sister Anatolia Arugodhi's veil from her head and threw it to the ground. Gertenbach removed Brother Wilhelm Dickmann's glasses from his face and hit him on the arm.

Handwritten marks: a large '2' and '739'.

Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the number '1'.

Twins share their grave

ROOM 254

27/1/82

Mail Reporter

IDENTICAL twin brothers, who were killed last week in a landmine explosion while on duty in South West Africa, were buried in the same grave in Bloemfontein yesterday. Ockert and Pieter Kruger, 18 — direct descendants of the Transvaal Republic President, Paul Kruger, — were buried with military honours in Bloemfontein's Old Cemetery only a week before they would have celebrated their 19th birthday, on February 2.

The memorial service, held in the Gereformeerde Kerk, Bloemfontein South, was attended by an estimated 500 mourners.

The town's mayor, Professor Reino Kruger, also attended. He was not related to the twins.

The Kruger twins — both Lance Corporals in the same armour unit — served on the Angola/South West Africa border when the landmine was tripped off, killing them and Rifleman Herman Fourie.

Father

Their father, Mr Hennie Kruger, said yesterday his sons must have been destined to die together.

"Ockert was a tank commander and Pieter commanded his own armoured car. They should have been riding in their own vehicles, but at the time of their deaths, they both were in the same armoured car," he said.

"Those boys always have been inseparable. When the army put them in different base camps, they insisted on being stationed together," he said.

The two flag-covered coffins bore the twins' black berets.

Before the coffins were lowered the flags and berets were handed to their mother.

Nun assault: Servicemen sentenced

254

Aug 27/1922

Argus Africa News Ser-vice

GROOTFONTEIN.—Three South African national servicemen were today given suspended sentences here for assaulting a Catholic brother and a nun during a 40-days' celebration.

The president of the court martial, Colonel R

W E van der Walt, said the fact that the soldiers had violated the dignity of these church people was worse than the assault itself.

Lance Corporal Willem Marthinus van Zyl, 21, was stripped of his rank and sentenced to 120 days' detention in barracks. The entire penalty was

suspended for two years. Rifleman L u k a's Albertus Labuschagne, 19, and rifleman Ernest John Gertenbach, 21, were sentenced to 120 days' detention each.

Their sentences were suspended for three years. The three soldiers, of that Van Zyl had prodded face and hit him on the

appearance follows an incident near Otavi on with a stock November 6 when the Labuschagne pulled Sis-ter Anatolia Arugodhi's veil from her head and threw it to the ground.

Gertenbach removed Colonel van der Walt Brother Wilhelm Dick and two assessors found man's glasses from his

Tonder, for the defence, front, just as any other result of the incident. You can only serve them (the public) if you win and keep the public trust. A soldier must always conduct himself as to be proud of his own uniform, and so that he always to make war—he fellow citizens can also be proud of it. Colonel van der Walt said.

also had a duty towards the public on the home

Boast (254) led to 27/1/82 court (254)

MBABANE — A man, described as a member of the SA Defence Force, Mr Guy Hattling Clark, 30, was found guilty in the magistrate's court here yesterday of possessing "arms of war." He was sentenced to a fine of R100, or 50 days' imprisonment.

Mr Clark was found guilty of possessing, among other things, a gas-plug, one of the vital components of a modern assault rifle.

He was arrested at a Manzini hotel bar late last year.

In his defence, he told the magistrate that the items had been packed accidentally with his clothes before he set out on his holiday in Swaziland.

The court was told that Mr Clark was arrested during a drinking session when he started boasting to his companions that he was a member of the SA Defence Force.

One of his companions was a police officer who arrested him instantly —
SAPA

Conscientious objector back after tour

27/1/82
D. Dispatch
254

PORT ELIZABETH — Conscientious objector, Mr Peter Moll, 25, who spent a year in the Pretoria military detention barracks for refusing a military call-up for Christian religious reasons, recently returned to South Africa after a year's study-tour of South America with the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR)

He also visited Holland and the United States

In a letter to friends who supported him by correspondence through the "wasteland of 1980" — the period of his detention — he says he and a fellow South African conscientious objector, Mr Richard Steele, visited Brazil for five months at the invitation of the Catholic Church there

Mr Steele, 23, a Baptist and former Religious Studies student at the University of Cape Town, who is now studying in the United States, also served a year's sentence in military detention barracks for refusing to report for mili-

ary service on Christian pacifist grounds

Both Mr Moll and Mr Steele, who are cousins, spent long periods in solitary confinement for refusing to wear military-issue brown overalls during their detention. The South African Defence Force finally allowed them to wear the blue overalls worn in detention by Jehovah's Witnesses who are officially recognised as conscientious objectors

Mr Moll, who studied both Business Science and Religious Studies (Honours) at the University of Cape Town, will lecture at the university this year while reading for a Master's degree

Between speaking widely of his experiences and conscientious objection, he will counsel conscientious objectors

Mr Steele is studying theology under the auspices of the Mennonite Church in the United States where he will remain until 1984 — DDC

Army relieves teacher shortage

14/2

Star
28/1/82
254

By Tyrone August

The serious shortage of teachers at coloured schools on the Rand is receiving the urgent attention of the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Affairs).

The shortage of teachers is critical especially at high schools," said the acting chief inspector of the Transvaal, Mr J S Feldman, yesterday

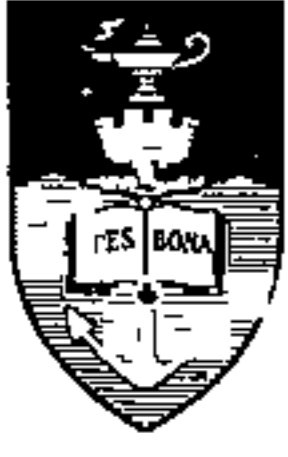
"We are busy trying to recruit white teachers at the moment. They have helped us out a lot in the past"

Mr Feldman said the department was also making use of army recruits as a short-term measure. "So far we have obtained the services of 14 recruits," he said. "They have been placed mostly in schools on the Rand, particularly at the Eden Park High School in Alberton"

Eden Park, a new school with 27 classrooms and accommodation for 1 000 pupils, opened last week without a single teacher. Five army recruits are now teaching at the school

He said the shortage of teachers was most acute in mathematics and science subjects

Mr Feldman said there were no real problems of overcrowding in schools this year. "Our building programme is making excellent progress," he commented



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

Army trio attacked

Answer books must be numbered

Number	1	2
Number	1	2

Name: *PETER KENNY* (in block letters)

Signature: *Peter Kenny*

Subject: *3 A, B Sc*

Heading on the Examination: *WINDHOEK*

Number to be copied from the heading on the Examination: *1*

CAREFULLY

Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering. Blue or black ink must be used for writing answers. The use of red ink is prohibited.

WINDHOEK. — Three young national servicemen who harassed two Catholic missionaries and a woman friend picnicking near the operational area were found guilty of assault and given suspended detention sentences by a court martial in Grootfontein yesterday. Evidence was that an Ovambo nun's veil was ripped off, a German missionary brother hit on the arm and the civilian woman jabbed in the buttocks with a stick. Lance-Corporal Wilhelm Martinus van Zyl, 21, Rifleman Ernest John Gertenbach, 21, and Rifleman Lukas Johan Labuschagne, 19, all pleaded guilty. They said that on November 6 — the day of the incident — they had been celebrating "40 days" of their national service to go. The three men were members of 16 Maintenance Unit based at Grootfontein and were scheduled to be demobbed in December, but stayed on for the court martial. Evidence was that they harassed and assaulted Brother Wilhelm Dickmann, Sister Notolia Arugodi and Miss Agnus Katanga at a spot near Olavi, 90km west of Grootfontein, not far from the operational area. The president of the court martial Colonel R. E. W. van der Walt said the offence was more serious than if they had been civilians because it was the duty of soldiers "to serve the public".

Ripped
The soldiers had strode up to the three civilians as they prepared to eat their lunch. Labuschagne ripped the nun's veil off, Gertenbach took off Brother Dickmann's glasses and hit him on the arm and Van Zyl jabbed Miss Katanga in the buttocks with a stick. Pleading in mitigation, Sergeant-Major Mandeville Bishop-Brown said he had known the three for 19 months — during their stay at the base — and had no disciplinary problems with them. They had contributed outstanding work. Van Zyl was stripped of his rank. All three were sentenced to 120 days' detention suspended for two years. Passing sentence, Col Van der Walt said "You can get down on your knees tonight and thank God that this was your first offence."

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
2	63	
3	27 } 59 32 }	

Innocent
He said soldiers could only serve the public if they had the confidence of the public. The three men had harassed three innocent people who had merely stopped by the roadside to rest and eat. Their behaviour had cost them the respect of the public. He told the trio they were in South West Africa to work with the people and build up good relations with them. The chairman of the Grootfontein rugby club, Major Deon van Heerden, said Van Zyl had played rugby for Grootfontein and had gone on tour as a member of the SWA Territory Force team. During the tour he had not had to discipline Van Zyl. The men were defended by Lieutenant Gerard van Tonder and prosecuted by Frans Rautenbach.

Notes, pieces of paper or other materials brought into the examination room candidates are so instructed.

Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

The answer book is to be torn out. Examination books must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination room.

Subject to possible exclusion from the examination.

One of the Government's main guides in shaping its present security philosophy is a slim, little-known book first published in 1963 and written by a French general, Andre Beaufre

Titled "An Introduction to Strategy," it is the first military manual to define "total war" and "total strategy" — key terms in the Government's policies — and to involve not only the armed forces in national defence but many spheres of civilian activity

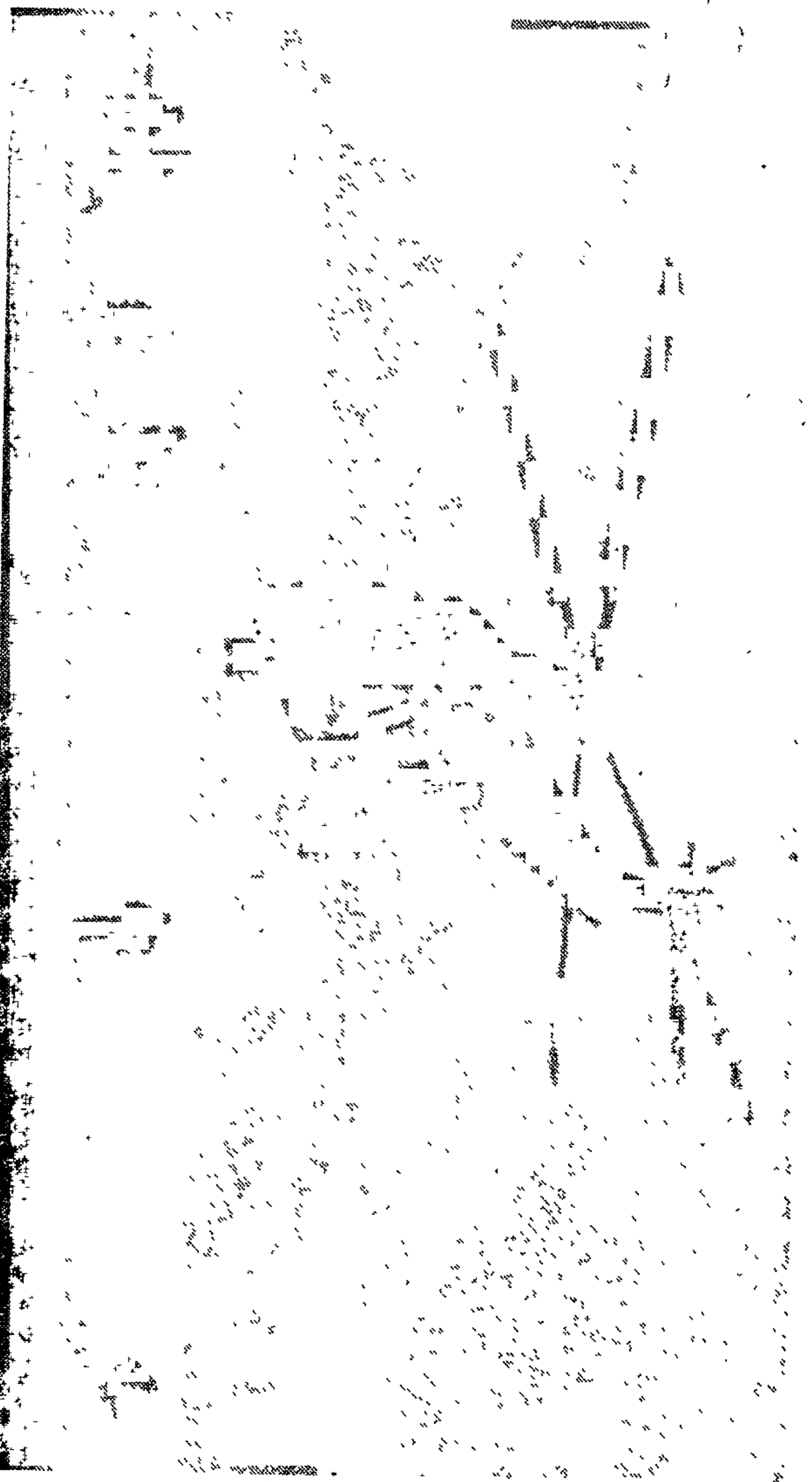
Passages from the book have appeared in paraphrase in speeches made by Cabinet Ministers and Defence Force spokesmen since Mr P W Botha became Prime Minister, like this one

"Everyone knows that war today is total, that is an acknowledged fact, in other words it will be carried on in all fields, political, economic, diplomatic and military. Such, with all its varying shades of emphasis, is the pattern of the cold war. Equally, therefore, strategy must be total."

The book is one of many military treatises which Mr Botha read during his 14 years as Defence Minister but is believed to be the one which made the most impact on him because it delineates precisely the kind of security problems confronting South Africa today.

The renowned British strategist, Captain B H Liddell Hart, says of General Beaufre, himself obscure outside military circles, that "no general of his high grade has written such a full and masterly theoretical study of the subject"

During more than 30 years in the French army Beaufre rose to high rank in World War 2, held senior French commands in



Military measures should be combined with the economic, diplomatic and political fields as well, strategists argue.

254 Star 22/1/82

The Origins of 'total strategy'

as, a er
ved with NATO and
fought in Algeria and
in the abortive Suez
Canal expedition in
1956

His book ranges
widely over many
forms of tactics and of
strategy, which he de-
fines as "the art of
applying force so that
it makes the most ef-
fective contribution
towards achieving the
ends set by political
policy."

Defining various pat-
terns of strategy, he
describes one which
fits exactly the kind of
guerrilla wars waged in
Vietnam, Algeria, Ar-
gola, Mozambique,
Rhodesia and now
against South Africa
the protracted, low-
level attack by a small-
er force with fewer
resources aimed at
wearing down the op-
ponent's morale and
turning him out. Its
chief theorist, he says,
was Mao Tse-tung.

In this form of in-
direct strategy aimed
at trying down the
target with a multitude
of checks, "somewhat
as the Lilliputians tied
up Gulliver." Beaufré
says, "political, econom-
ic, diplomatic and mili-
tary measures will all
be combined."

In one paragraph he
gives a scenario which
classically matches
Swapo's actions and
those which the Afri-
can National Congress
are now mounting.

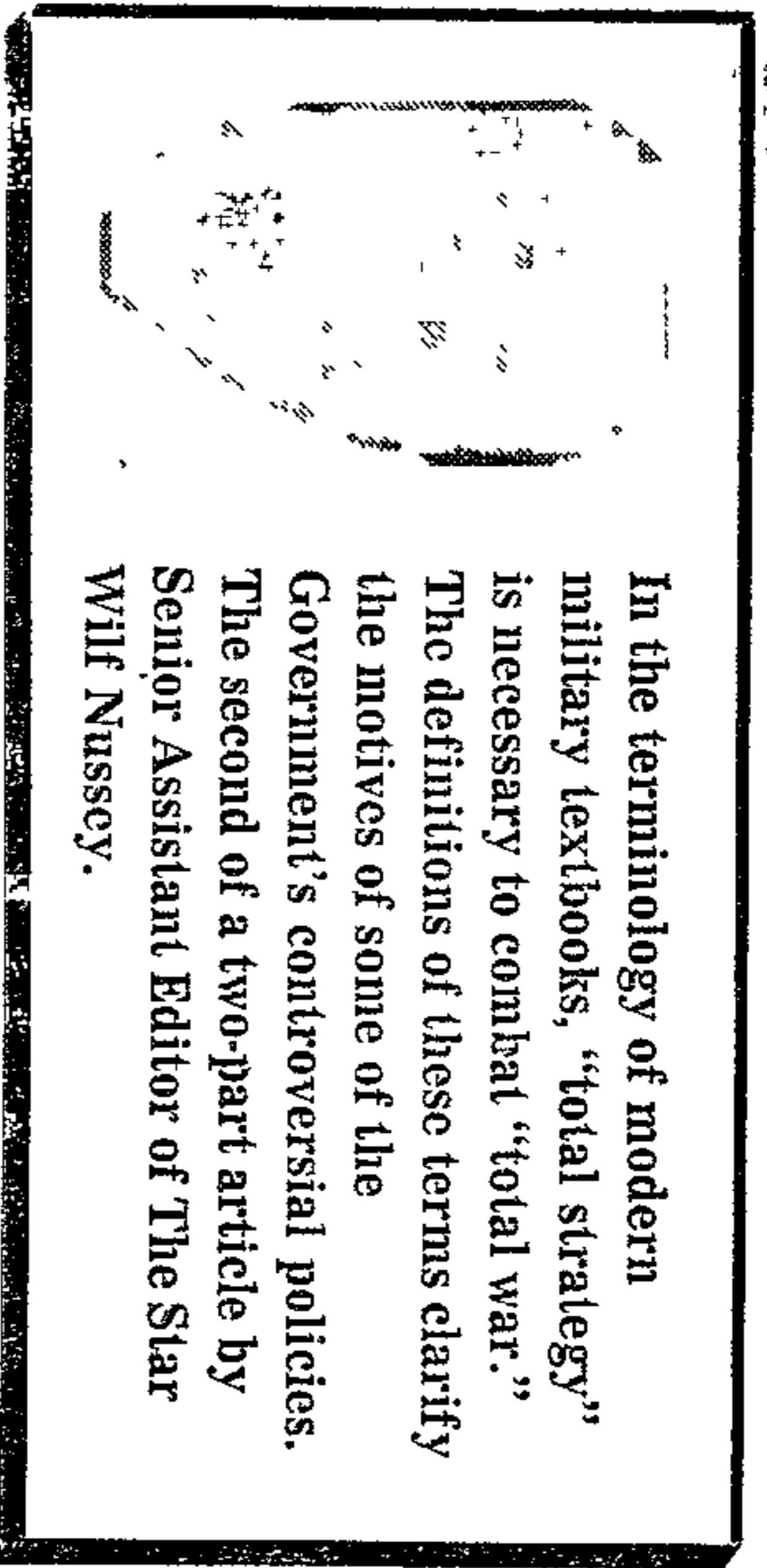
"The procedures em-
ployed to achieve this
deterrent effect range

from the most subtle to
the most brutal appeal
will be made to the
legal formulae of nation-
al and international
law, play will be made
with moral and
humanitarian suscepti-
bilities and there will
be attempts to prick
the enemy's conscience
by making him doubt-
ful of the justice of his
cause.

"By these methods,
opposition from some
section of the enemy's
internal public opinion
will be roused and at
the same time some
sector of international
public opinion will be
whipped up, the result
will be a real moral
coalition and attempts
will be made to co-opt
the more unsophistic-
ated sympathisers by
arguments based on
their own pre-
conceived ideas.

"This climate of opi-
nion will be exploited
at the UN, for in-
stance, or at other in-
ternational gatherings,
primarily, however, it
will be used as a threat
to prevent the enemy
undertaking some par-
ticular action.

"There will be
threatened or actual in-
direct intervention by
the despatch of arms,
specialists and volun-
teers. If necessary, play
will be made with the
threat of political and
economic retaliation
and finally there will
be the threat of direct
action, possibly even
including the use of
nuclear weapons."



In the terminology of modern military textbooks, "total strategy" is necessary to combat "total war." The definitions of these terms clarify the motives of some of the Government's controversial policies. The second of a two-part article by Senior Assistant Editor of The Star Wilf Nussey.

In one passage on an
attacker's tactics he has
an ominous pointer to
why the South African
Government imposes
such restriction on the
media through the De-
fence Act, "the
enemy will be able to
double the psychological
effect of any action
he may take, even
though it may be un-
original and on a small
scale, by issue of a
stream of sensational
news items such as
the Western Press
loves to print. It
should also be noted
here that, although the
political line must form
a coherent whole, pro-
paganda intended for
external and internal
consumption may be
very different things."

Beaufré says that by
using this indirect, ero-

sive strategy, "in 15
years with certain ups
and downs, the USSR
has achieved results
greater than she could
have obtained by any
major military victory."

He states that the
counter to such extor-
nal attack "consists of
creating the largest
possible number of de-
terrents to supplement
the overall nuclear de-
terrent. Just as the ori-
ginal enemy action was
based upon our vulne-
rable points, the choice
of these deterrents
must be based upon
the vulnerable points
in the enemy's system
— public opinion at
home, economy, the
situation of the satel-
lites and fellow-
travellers, psychological
taboos for the marxist,
for the Moslem or the
black man, etc."

He goes on "From
these can be deduced
the political line, in
other words a choice
can be made of those

however, it is clear
that South Africa is
doing both simultane-
ously. This is how he
outlines internal
counter-action.

"In this case also the
essential factor is the
political line, the ob-
ject of which must be
to deprive the enemy of
his trump cards. There
are two facets to this
we must first maintain
and increase our pres-
tige, not merely by
showing that we have
adequate force avail-
able but also by show-
ing that the future we
hold out has possibili-
ties (progress of our
civilisation, internatio-
nal aid, etc), secondly
by thorough-going re-
forms we must cut the
ground from under the
feet of the malcont-
tents."

That paragraph is al-
most pure P W Botha
policy. The main lines
South Africa's massive
military might, the ef-
forts to generate
greater South African
nationalism by use of
the war syndrome, the
constant stress on
South African import-
ance to the Western
world, the repeated
promises of a booming
economic future for all,
and Mr Botha's moves
to wipe out discrimina-
tion by colour and to
involve all races equal-
ly in the economy.

A corollary sentence
inches present
government attitudes
towards the media
"Any reverses suffered

must either be con-
cealed (instead of sen-
sational headlines in
the Press) or balanced
by more spectacular
successes on which
suitable emphasis
should be laid."

Beaufré does not go
into great detail on
how to involve other
spheres of national ac-
tivity in strategy with
the military. Of eco-
nomics he says
"After a Rip van
Winkle period, econom-
ics, proclaimed by
Marx as the governing
factor, is coming out of
limbo and developing
into a science (or at
any rate a technique)
capable of producing
more reliable fore-
casts."

In his conclusions he
says
"In trying to de-
scribe what strategy is,
I decided to start with
total strategy, because
it is that which must
direct the contest
whether it be violent
or insidious, whether it
be conducted in the
political, economic, dip-
lomatic or military
field, or in all at once
— because in fact it is
total. Indeed strategy
is almost unrecognisable
if looked at through
military spectacles
only for that leaves
too many vital factors
out of account."

"An Introduction
to Strategy," by Andre
Beaufré. First pub-
lished in English by
Faber and Faber Ltd,
London 1965

254 ~~37A~~ D-Dispatch 29/1/82

US export move: SA quiet

PRETORIA — Government officials in Pretoria acted with customary caution yesterday to reports that the Reagan administration wants to relax the ban on the export of non-military goods to the South African military and police.

Police and military officials preferred to say nothing on the issue, possibly because of pressure which is mounting in Washington to stop the Reagan Administration from relaxing the ban

The supply of equipment to the military and police in South Africa is always treated as a delicate matter.

What the Americans appear to be considering is the lifting of an embargo imposed by President Carter in 1978 of any exports to the police and military.

Computers, civilian aircraft and communications equipment fell into this category "it involved any item of a non-military nature which would have

been used to enforce apartheid", a political source said.

The Carter embargo forced South Africa to purchase the equipment it required elsewhere, or manufacture it themselves. The embargo was difficult to impose anyway, because of the equipment that the United States could have blocked from a third party.

The Carter embargo did not include equipment

which the South Africans required to prevent acts of "non-lawful interference in international civil aviation" (hijacking).

Political sources would not speculate whether the lifting of the embargo would enable South Africa to obtain the special aircraft it requires to operate its own coastguard.

This para-military force has already been mooted in parliament by Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Minis-

ter of Transport. The South Africans were looking at a special version of the American-built Lockheed C-130 to use for coastal patrol and search-and-rescue operations.

The South African Marine Patrol, as the service will be known, will fall under the Department of Transport, although it will have paramilitary functions such as the tracking of unfriendly shipping around the South African coast. — DDC

(237) **2 Killed** (254)
D. Dispatch
in action
30/1/82

PRETORIA — The Defence Force announced last night that Rifleman William Robert Dawson, 20, and Rifleman Alexander Forbes, 19, died in action against insurgents in the operational area on Thursday

Rifleman Dawson was the son of Mr and Mrs W M Dawson of Ezulweni, Swaziland

Rifleman Forbes was the son of Mrs E W Henderson of Johannesburg
— SAPA —

Soldiers DID help police in hostel raid

254
2014
S. Express 31/1/82
127

By BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

THE DIVISIONAL Commissioner of Police in Soweto, Brigadier Mulder van Eyk, this week refused to discuss a recent midnight raid on a hostel

The Sunday Express reported last week that the police, with Defence Force men and West Rand Administration Board police, raided the Diepkloof hostel, arresting more than 600 people for trespassing

Many of those arrested told the Sunday Express that brutality was applied during the arrest. Some had dog bite wounds. This has been denied by the police.

Soldiers from the nearby Doornkop army base cordoned off the massive complex, while policemen and Wrab 'black-jacks' — with dogs and batons — went in searching for people living at the hostel without permits. Dog handlers were posted at strategic points.

Many residents told the Sunday Express they were bitten by dogs and baton-charged. They also claimed an army ambulance was in attendance during the raid.

Brig van Eyk emphatically denied that soldiers were involved. However, a Defence Force spokesman confirmed that the army took part.

Asked to comment about the contradiction, Brig Van Eyk said he was not going to get involved in arguments.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria confirmed that the Defence Force had been involved.

A spokesman said the army was only used to form a cordon around the complex while the police searched the premises for illegals.

"They did not take part in the actual raid," the spokesman said.

However, one hostel resident, sporting a black eye, told the Sunday Express he had been kicked by a soldier.

The police spokesman said it was unnecessary for him to answer further questions. All the men arrested, he said, had been fined.

Brave SA soldier defies death — and it is all on film

By RIC WILSON

AN ARMY officer's bravery at the frontline has been recorded on a dramatic film — and will be shown to South African television viewers next week.

Major Lourens Anderson, 36, was "four seconds from death" when he saved the lives of a large number of his fellow soldiers — including high-ranking officers — during the recent deep-penetration raid into Angola, codenamed "Operation Daisy"

Without fear for his own safety, he drove a blazing ammunition carrier away from a busy field-base headquarters and ran for cover moments before it erupted into a raging inferno

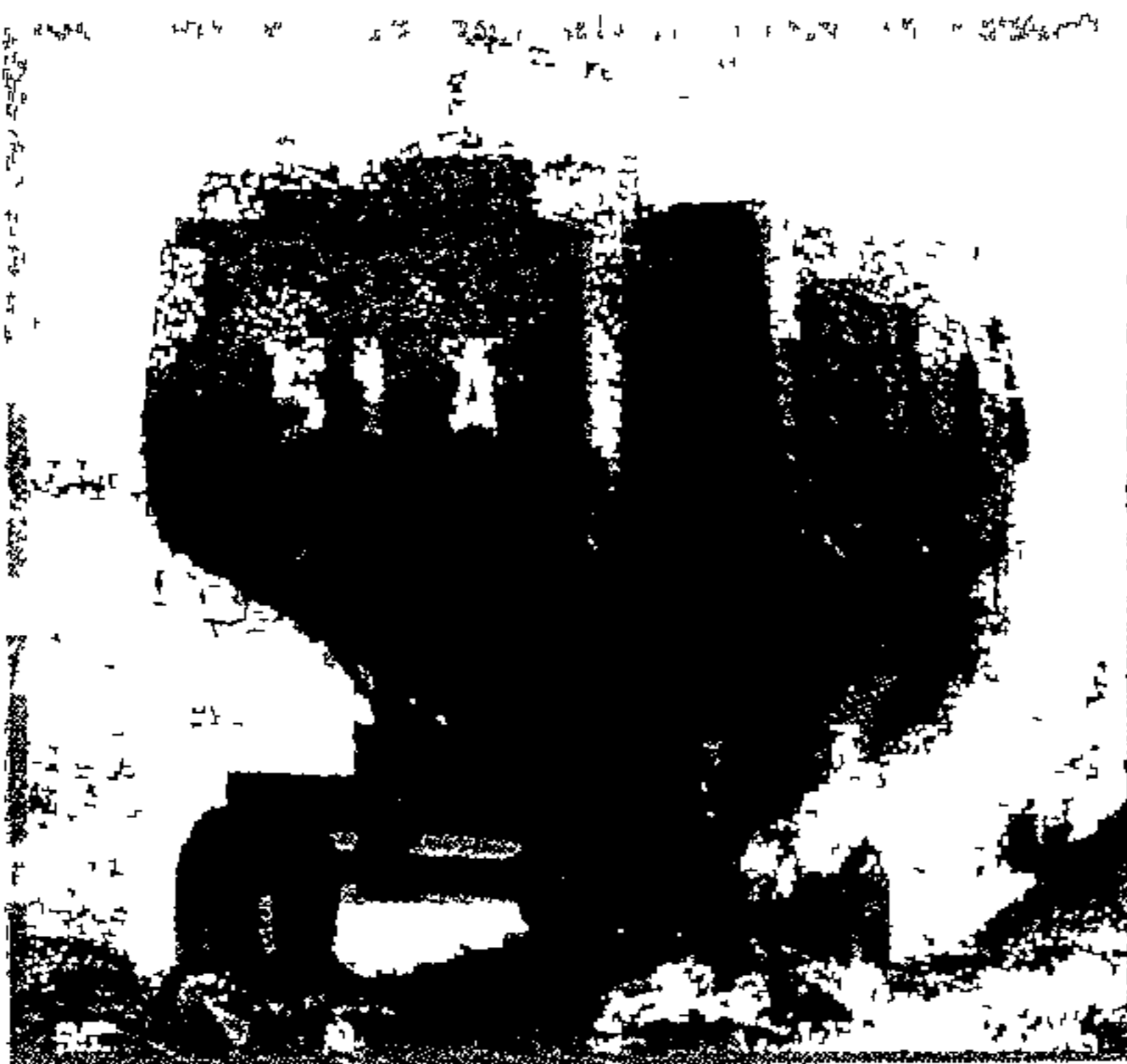
Drama

Countless lives and equipment, including helicopters worth millions of rands, were saved by his bravery, an SADF spokesman said yesterday

The war film, made by a television crew which accompanied the SADF strike force, captures all the drama of Major Anderson's courageous deed — and includes an on-the-spot interview with him while the truck burns in the background

The programme, called "Long Range Attack into Angola", is produced by journalist and author Al Venter, whose two previous documentaries on the border war were on television last year.

"Long Range" — seen by television correspondents at an SABC Press preview this



week — will be screened at prime time on Tuesday, February 16, before the popular "Dallas" series

Three hurt

The incident involving Maj Anderson happened when SADF units overran the big Swapo military headquarters at Chitequeta, deep inside Angola

An SADF spokesman said the South African troops had established a temporary base

and were offloading "old and unstable" captured ammunition from a Buffel — an armoured transport vehicle — when a rocket fell to the ground and exploded

Three men were injured in the blast which set fire to the truck

The Buffel, still packed with ammunition, became a lethal time-bomb parked in the middle of the SADF camp

Maj Anderson dashed forward, jumped into the cab of

the blazing vehicle and drove it away from the base into the open veld, escaping just in time to avoid the explosion

The film sequence of the incident begins without warning with explosions in the background

Then the camera focuses on the burning Buffel, which suddenly lurches out of its position in the column of vehicles and roars into the veld — flames streaking from the back

It stops and the figure of Maj Anderson is seen clearly sprinting away just before the vehicle explodes

Commentator Venter, who timed the safety margin, says the truck disintegrated into flames and shrapnel just four seconds after the major's dash to safety

With the flaming vehicle in the background, there is an interview with the modest hero, who says his act of courage was "just something that had to be done"

Medal likely

An officer who was at Chitequeta said this week the Buffel was parked in the middle of the camp, near the headquarters tent where the top brass were gathered

"If Maj Anderson hadn't driven it away, the explosion would have destroyed a lot of valuable equipment and cost many lives," he said

Maj Anderson could be in line for a coveted medal. Although nominations for decorations in "Operation Daisy" are still being processed, officers I spoke to this week said a deed of this nature would normally qualify for an Honoris Crux

The four grades of this bravery award are South Africa's highest peacetime decorations, held only by a few members of the SADF

"Operation Daisy", in the first week of November, was the SADF's deepest penetration into Angola — 240 km

A thousand men took part and when the armoured column was advancing it stretched for 40 km

During the advance, a Russian MiG-21 was shot down by South African Mirage jet fighters providing air cover

Next Tuesday's television film, which lasts 26 minutes, begins with the preparation for the attack, and covers the advance to Chitequeta.

Star 9/2/82
SA hit us
254
2000 times
— Angola

The Star's Africa
News Service

SALISBURY — In 1981 the South African armed forces were involved in nearly 2 000 operations inside Angola, says a report published in Salisbury.

The report, compiled by a fact-finding mission of the European Economic Community was to be submitted to a meeting of the Lome Conventions signatories here today.

The mission's officials from the EEC and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) says Angola told them that in 1981 the SAAF carried out 100 bombardments.

Other actions against Angola, it said, were

- At least 1 617 reconnaissance flights
- 50 aerial strafings
- 53 troop landings by helicopter
- Four parachute drops

The South African ground forces were alleged to have carried out in the same period

- 26 ground reconnaissance missions.
- 34 ground attacks.
- Seven ground bombardments.
- Nine mine-laying operations and other acts of sabotage.

The report says that in 1981 "South Africa had decisive aerial superiority in the area."

and added that "the Angolan authorities confirmed reports of the effectiveness of South African military intelligence in monitoring any significant movements in the area

Representatives of Swapo told the delegation that South African forces did not just cross the border to attack and then withdraw to Namibia. They were a constant military presence in the area.

The Angolan authorities also advised the delegation not to travel deep into the southern province of Cunene because of the effective military control by South African forces of much of the area.

According to the report, Angola has estimated that South African attacks between 1975 and 1980 caused nearly R7 000 million in damage and there were now 13 000 displaced persons and refugees in southern Angola.

In Zambia the investigating team was told that South African troops are regularly planting mines in large areas of the Western Province.

"In addition to causing loss of life and displacement of villages, this had deterred Western European companies interested in prospecting for minerals in the area," the report says.

During a meeting with
To Page 3, Col 4

254
SA hit us
2000 times
Star 3/2/82
last year
— Angola

Swapo and ANC representatives the delegation was asked to press for sanctions against South Africa

Representatives of the two movements discounted the argument that the imposition of sanctions would also hurt the black populations of southern Africa and criticised the EEC code of conduct for companies operating in South Africa

SADF REPLY

An ANC member told the delegation that such a code was in effect a way of justifying the continuing presence of Western firms in South Africa

The report will now be debated by the joint EEC ACP parliamentary committee which will consider a resolution in the matter

The parliamentary committee has no power of decision and can only ask the European Parliament to take certain actions

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the Defence Force had stated repeatedly that its cross-border operations were aimed at Swapo and at Swapo alone

Swapo used base facilities in countries such as Angola from which to murder, rape, rob and terrorise the innocent and unarmed citizens of Namibia.

The SADF was responsible for the safety of Namibia's citizens and would seek, find and destroy Swapo terrorists wherever they might be hiding, the spokesman said.

- Minister of Defence
- (1) ...
 - (2) ... such as ...
 - (3) whether ... will be laid upon the ...
 - (4) whether ... accepted ... recommendations made in such ... so, what recommendations?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes
- (3) No The procedure that is followed is to brief the various concerned including representatives of the Parliamentary Defence Groups of the different parties and to consult ... on the findings and recommendations of the project team
- (4) Yes These will be discussed with the representatives of the Parliamentary Defence Groups during the ...

Tax assessor: salary scale

Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

... the Office of the ... Revenue?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

The ... is performed by officers ... extending ... Assistant, in which case a salary scale of R3 798 x 210 - 4 200 x 200 - 5 070 x 270 - 6 430 applies, and ... Administrative Officer in which case the ...

... of ...

THE SPEAKER Order!

... SCHWARZ asked the ... and Telecommunications

... salary scale of a sorter in the Department of Posts and Telecommunications?

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Sorting duties are performed by staff of various grades such as temporary clerk (qualified and unqualified) postman/woman and permanent clerk, to which different salary scales apply. The salary scale applicable to the lowest grade, namely temporary non-qualified clerk category 5, is R3 570 x 270 - 4 598 x 372 - 4 770 and ... to the highest grade, namely qualified clerk, is R3 568 x 270 - 4 398 ...

Mr SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, ... the Minister's reply, ... of Finance ... to the conclusion ...

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Mr Speaker, may I put a question to the hon member?

THE SPEAKER Order! No

... the Min-
... statement on development of Indians?
COMMUNITY
... maintained area The ... and planning ... known as ... ro Gardens ... d With the ... ss road, ... has almost ... act for cke ... this ... ceers ... abishment ... be and ... far as ... table ... before ... onal Housing ... sting of 50 ... availability of ... the 1983/84



**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

A	Internal	(1)	4
	External	(3)	3
		(2)	29
			14
			62
			25
			51
			26
			48
			62

Don't help Swapo 'murderers' warns army

PRETORIA—Countries that offered refuge to 'Swapo murderers' had to bear the consequences of their own actions, a Defence Force spokesman said here yesterday.

He was commenting on a report by a fact-finding mission of the European Economic Community that South African armed forces were involved in more than 2 000 operations inside Angola last year.

The report, published in Salisbury yesterday, said Angola had told EEC officials that the South African Air Force alone had carried out 100 bombing raids in 1981.

Attacks
In addition, there had been at least 1 617 reconnaissance flights, 50 aerial strafings, 53 troop landings by helicopter and four parachute drops, as well as a large number of ground attacks, reconnaissance missions, bombardments and mine-laying operations.

The delegation had also been told by Swapo that there was a 'constant South African military presence' in Angola, and had been advised by the Angolan authorities not to travel too far into the southern province of Cunene because of the SA forces' 'effective control of much of the area'.

The report said Angola had estimated attacks by South African forces between 1975 and 1980 had caused nearly R7 000 million in damage and displaced 13 000 people.

The SADF spokesman declined to comment on the EEC claims, but said the SADF had stated repeatedly that its cross-border operations were aimed at 'Russia's surrogate force, Swapo, and Swapo alone'.

Swapo used base facilities offered to it by Russian allies such as Angola, from where it murdered, raped, robbed and terrorised innocent and unarmed South West African citizens, he said.

The SADF was responsible for the safety of the territory's citizens and would 'seek, find and destroy' Swapo terrorists wherever they may be hiding.

'Countries that offer refuge to these murderers, in spite of numerous warnings, have to bear the consequences of their own actions,' the spokesman said — (Sapa)

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each of the block on this question you are answering Blue or black ink must be used. The use of a Red or green ink is not permitted. Names must be printed (e.g. graph paper) which pencil may also be used. Do not write in the left margin.

Degree/Diploma/Certificate you are registered (e.g. B.A.)

Subject *ECONOMICS*

Paper No. *1*

Date *31/10/79*

First Name(s) *[Signature]*

Surname *[Signature]*

Number of books handed in
Number of this book

All answer books must be numbered.

answer book is to be torn out

books must be handed to the invigilator before leaving the examination room

es, pieces of paper or other materials are so instructed

re not to communicate with other invigilators

to an invigilator before leaving the examination room

to possible exclusion from the examination

Star
4/2/79
254

254
Fall kills
soldier in
detention
1/2/87

Own Correspondent

A young Pretoria national serviceman detained in the Voortrekkerhoogte detention barracks died last night of multiple head injuries, allegedly received after he fell from a moving vehicle.

Rifleman Jacobus Frederik de Beer (18), of Koedoespoort, was offloading equipment from a truck in Voortrekkerhoogte on January 25 when the incident happened, an army spokesman said today.

(254)
Zambia

arrests

South E. Post

5/2/62
African

LUSAKA — An armed South African has been arrested in western Zambia, President Kenneth Kaunda said today

Dr Kaunda told the executive producer of the New York-based Third World Media Services that the man had intended to assassinate top Zambian leaders. He said the South African, whom he did not name, was armed with two revolvers and a rifle, all equipped with silencers.

The incident was part "of the latest attempts by Pretoria to assassinate top Zambian leaders and to overthrow the Zambian government," Dr Kaunda was quoted as saying.

The man had been handed over to security forces, but it was not known when he would appear in court. Dr Kaunda did not say when the incident happened — Sapa-AP

Brig: bring all in to security plan

5/2/82 D. Dispatch

254

PRETORIA — Blacks would have to be drawn into South Africa's security network in order to secure the border areas against insurgents, Brigadier M Fourie, chief of staff operations of Northern Transvaal command said here yesterday

Speaking at a conference organised by the Human Sciences Research Council on the depopulation of the border areas, Brig Fourie also said that national servicemen from urban areas should be posted to rural commando units in order to provide better security in underpopulated areas

Although there was no discussion on Brig Fourie's suggestion on the use of blacks in a defence role, farmers who attended the one-day conference did not agree with it

From a security point of view, South Africa's homelands, or independent states, had to be regarded as part of the total infrastructure of the country. "The blacks are in the same boat as us and they will have to become involved in our security planning and structure because we do not have the manpower," Brig Fourie said

The question of absentee landlords, particularly on farms situated close to South Africa's borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, posed a serious security problem

Referring to them as "blood stains" (bloed kol-

le) because of the huge areas along the border which had been coloured out in red to indicate farms which were not occupied by their owners, he said these provided natural "corridors" through which insurgents could move to targets in the industrial heartland of the country

"The Rhodesians referred to unoccupied farms as "terrorist roadhouses" because they provided sources of food and water for the insurgents. The unoccupied farms and forestry areas along our borders weaken the security coverage the military is able to provide", Brig Fourie said

Mr Hendrik Van Zyl, a delegate from the Northern Cape Agricultural Union, said South Africa should have an "outward policy" of offering aid and nurturing closer diplomatic ties with her neighbours

"We four million whites cannot consolidate our position through the barrel of a gun. Is it correct to break a neighbour's economy by denying them assistance, like the use of our locomotives?"

Referring to the unoccupied farms in the Northern Transvaal, Mr J P Van Der Walt, a farmer, from South West Africa, said that the government should pay farmers annual subsidies of between R10 000 and R20 000 to live with their families near the border — DDC

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Mr. H. H. Schwarz

What is the origin of the ... are the ...

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Yes in cooperation with the Police. The ... finalized

Mr H H SCHWARZ, Speaker arising out of the report of the Minister, would he consider the inquiry in order to include the ... well?

The MINISTER M. ... I shall consider that

Hansard 5/2/82 National ... Q. Col 19-21
*2 Mr H H SCHWARZ, Minister of Defence

What is the number of persons who during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, refused to perform national service or serve in the Citizen Force or Commandos, by reason of their claiming to be conscientious objectors on (a) religious and (b) political or other alleged moral grounds?

The MINISTER ...

The ...

(1) and (2) The Government is giving attention to the position of ... in the Western Cape on a sustained basis ... result of this committee's recommendations 100 houses are ... In collaboration with the ... 500 houses ...

MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

(1) and (2) The Government is giving attention to the position of ... in the Western Cape on a sustained basis ... result of this committee's recommendations 100 houses are ... In collaboration with the ... 500 houses ...

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

The ...

Q. Col. 20-21

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... has reached general position, when will it be built, if so, which

... will be built the Uluntu... houses scheme in an ad...

(753) the Min- 20-21

The Minister of Defence
... Because of the nature and extent of the operations, no centralized data exist in this regard

- (1) ...
- (2) whether any ...
- (3) whether any arrests were made as a result of such raid, if so, how many,
- (4) whether any charges were laid as a result of such raid, if so, how many,

- (1) ...
- (2), (3) ...

... (e) who with- ... (f) what were their ... (g) ...

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

... Terrorism Act (724)

... in the re-

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- Yes
- (a) 8
- (b) None

... on ...

Star 6/2/82
**Grenade is
disarmed
at school** (254)

Bomb disposal experts from the Defence Force were called to Sasolburg yesterday to disarm a grenade found near the playground of the Fakkkel Primary School.

The grenade was found in the long grass by a boy walking to school. He informed the school's headboy, Frikkie Swanepoel (13), who told the principal, Mr J J Pienaar.

The soldiers asked Mr Pienaar to get all the children inside the school while they disarmed the grenade.

The origin of the grenade is not known.

111 refused to serve in army

D. Per patch 6/2/72

THE ASSEMBLY — There were 111 conscientious objectors who refused to serve in the Defence Force last year, but only one of these was for political or moral grounds.

This was revealed in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville).

Mr Schwarz wanted to know how many people had refused to perform national service or serve in the citizen force or commandos by reason of their claiming to be conscientious objectors on religious grounds. General Malan said there were 110 religious objectors.

Asked how many refused to serve on "political or other alleged moral grounds", the minister replied "One" — PC

**'Nobody to
blame' for
his death**

6/2/82 794
E. Post
PRETORIA — An in-
quest court magistrate
yesterday found nobody
was to blame for the death
of a national serviceman at
Voortrekkerhoogte in July

Mr Daniel Cornelius Hof-
man, 18, of Pretoria, was
called up on July 2 last year
and died on July 14 after a
short illness

In his finding the mag-
istrate, Mr R J van der
Merwe, said the doctors
had done everything in
their power to save Mr
Hofman — Sapa

Raped by 'helpers'

254
ADM 9/2/82

Mail Reporter

A YOUNG Johannesburg woman who ran for help after she and two companions were attacked by a group of men, was later raped by two men in military uniform who picked her up and offered to take her to the police station.

The 24-year-old woman from Joubert Park told police she and two friends were accosted by about 20 men in Beit Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg, early on Saturday morning.

She ran for help and a car with two men inside stopped and offered help. They were both in military uniform and said they would take her to the police station.

Instead they drove to an open veld in a suburb in the south of Johannesburg and raped her.

Police are investigating.

In another incident a Pretoria man, Mr J J Grobbelaar, 45, was hitch-hiking on the M1 North when he was picked up by two men.

They stopped near the Jukser River bridge where he was allegedly assaulted and robbed of R150.

Just be thankful, Mr Taxpayer, for your Citizen Force

A GOOD many people say that if South Africa had a larger regular defence force it would be able to reduce (or even abolish) Citizen and Commando Force service. Bakgat, Mr John Taxpayer! I'm sure the SADF would agree.

But it'll cost you, Mr Taxpayer. An all-regular defence force of adequate size would be prohibitively expensive in these days. Because the SADF is largely part-time the taxpayer gets it at a price which doesn't hit his pocket too hard. So be grateful!

People who complain simultaneously about national service and paying taxes will be interested in something I read in the latest issue of the independent magazine Armed Forces, to the effect that the British Government is taking steps to increase the size of its Territorial Army, now about 80 000 strong. The "Terriers", for those who do not know it, are volunteer part-timers who go to a 15-day training camp every year and attend a number of weekend bivouacs and evening parades at their drill halls.

Right? Right! But get a load of this: The Territorial Army provides 30 per cent of the mobilized strength of the British Army, a large part of it with front-line fighting formations on the North German plain, which is the likeliest battleground for any future East-West war.

That's a big share of the work. Yet the British spend only one percent of the total defence budget on the Territorial Army!

That is even more remarkable when one considers that every one of those thousands of "Terriers" is paid a yearly bonus of several hundred pounds.

It strikes me our Citizen and Commando Forces might find it easier to retain an experienced extended service volunteers — every year it loses too many for comfort — if each received a nice fat efficiency bonus towards Christmas-time every year.

The cost would be pretty minor — extended service volunteers, which is to say men who have stayed on after finishing their 10-year commitment, are a very small group numerically, in spite of the importance of the work they do.

It is true that some are "here for de beer", as the saying goes, but most are not, and many an evening order group is attended by an array of talents and skills the SADF cannot afford *en masse*.

I know of one order group which contained *inter alia* a senior bank manager, two senior business executives, an accountant, a lawyer and an engineer. That sort of talent comes expensive.

I know of others, lower down on the scale of expertise and income, who give just as much as their more fortunate colleagues. I have knowledge of a civil service clerk, for example, who has given years of devoted service to his regiment, at home and in the field, in

spite of a medical category low enough for him to have been able to claim a soft touch.

I envisage payment of a sizeable bounty (about R500 minimum) towards the middle of December, just in time to buy the musus a new washing-machine. Out-right bribery of the better half? I don't think so. Many wives feel that the SADF does not appreciate or acknowledge the good service their husbands render year in and year out, often at considerable cost to themselves. A bounty would be a "thank you" in tangible form.

Okay, I've said it before. But not for a long time, so I'll damned well say it again.

Goodbye, Ginger

The country's military machine being as centralized as it is, writing on defence matters requires a good deal of long-distance telephoning, and I place it on record that the Cape Times switchboard girls have done a sterling job of work for me during all the years I have been here.

I mention this firstly because I have wanted to say so for a long time and secondly because one of our "hello girls", Christina Papanoanu (better known as "Ginger" — a slanderous misnomer, since her hair is assuredly not of that eye-catching hue), left us this month after 7 1/2 years on the job.

No matter what impossible request I'd make or what urgency I'd demand, Ginger's response was always "okay, fine", and in short order I would have what I desired. To a man as hassled as I am at times this was a great boon.

So I'd just like to say "Thanks, Ginger, from a grateful customer. I wish all the people I dealt with were as nice as you."

Special mention

Raiders who enjoyed the show put up at Ysterplaat by Alan Lunne and Evelyn the Spitfire might be interested in a comment made to me by Evelyn's owner, Larry Barnett, the night before the air show.

Prevented by pressure of business from being at Ysterplaat, he spoke to me long-distance, and was tremendously gratified to hear that the "spirit of the Spitfire" was as strong here as in the Transvaal, and added:

"You know, when we speak of all the people who helped to get Evelyn in the air I'd like to mention Michael Gold. He was in on it from the beginning and he was always asking when Evelyn would come to Cape Town.

"I promised him that one day Evelyn would come to Cape Town, but the years went by so quickly, and a little while ago he died at the young age of 50. So Evelyn came to Cape Town too late. But if there's a life

hereafter I'd like to say to him "Well, Michael, here it is, finally!"

Unimoan (?)

A reader operating under the pseudonym of "Bryl-cream Boy" says:

"You recently expressed your disgust at the dress of some of our military, with which I couldn't agree more



ON PARADE
by
WILLEM STENKAMP

a thing that really intrigues me is, why do they have to have different-coloured trousers and tunics? (All right, we can quote the British Guards regiments, but what a difference!)

"My biggest grouse, though, is what I consider an insult to the State President when a part of his guard-of-honour lining Adderley Street are in battledress — haven't they got a uniform? What sort of pageantry is this, with a squad of motor-cyclists preceding the car, followed by the clip-clop of the lancers? Where are the hands to raise the spectators' enthusiasm — hiding in side-streets? Make it a spectacle or cut it out!"

● Wow! Well, to take it piece by piece.

Firstly, the "two-tone" colour scheme, as some soldiers call it, dates from the 1950s. I believe the Americans first made it popular in khaki, but many other nations, European and other, now wear it as well. Secondly, I don't know which troops were in battledress at the opening of Parliament — all those I saw were in two-tones, otherwise known as "step-outs", or the Navy and SAAF equivalent.

However, it is true that two-tones are usually not issued to Citizen and Commando Force units, who must parade in the brown battledress (which is not a satisfactory parade dress, I agree). This is because in these days of border war, the part-time forces do not have many swagger parades, and issuing two-tones on a large scale is an expensive business, considering they will be worn only a couple of times a year at most.

Thirdly, I think you are being a little unfair to the bands. There were six of them marching up and down, in fact, but they all got out of the way just before the presidential procession came down the Avenue.

While I am about it, let me congratulate the Cape Field Artillery on being accorded the honour of providing the Parliamentary Guard at the State opening of Parliament. No doubt readers noticed that the CFA guard — the only Citizen Force troops on parade — turned out in full "two-tones", and very good they looked, too.

Providing the Parliamentary Guard is the first shot (no pun intended) in the regiment's birthday celebrations. This year the CFA, our country's oldest gunner regiment and one of the oldest part-time regiments in the Anglophone world, turns 125, and great things are still to come — of which more later.

Twins

Reader Vernon Duveen, apropos the twins killed on the border recently, has come up with two interesting cases dating from World War I.

In one, he says, two brothers who were returning from active service were killed when the Lockheed Lodestar in which they were travelling crashed on take-off (he thinks at Kharatoun), and immediately a ruling was instituted that brothers should not be allowed on the same flight.

In another case, twin brothers were members of aircrew in the Italian campaign. One in 24 Squadron and the other in 12 Squadron. The 24 Squadron twin's aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire and crashed, killing him. The 12 Squadron twin was immediately grounded and sent home.

Extra job

The local naval public relations officer, Commander Dirk Visser, has been promoted to assistant director in the Directorate of Public Relations SADF.

Dirk was transferred to the Navy in 1977 after serving in the departments of Foreign Affairs and Information in London, Madrid, Rome, The Hague and South America, as well as being regional representative of the Department of Information in the Western Cape and editor of SA Digest.

The Vissers are a totally naval family now — Dirk's wife Desiree is a lieutenant-commander and sports officer with Naval Training Command.

Swan call

Ladies! Whether you're a full-time ugly duckling or not, old Uncle Magnus is now offering you the opportunity of becoming a part-time Swan.

To be more serious, the Navy is to run another three-week Citizen Force course for would-be Swans. The training will take place at East London's Buffalo Battery under the control of the OC SAS Port Rex, the lucky devil.

This year's course starts on April 19 and lasts till

May 7. It is open to women between the ages of 20 and 40 who are in possession of a matric certificate — although volunteers with Standard Eight or Standard Nine will be considered for selection on the basis of suitable experience.

The training will cover a variety of subjects including seamanship, parade and ceremonial training, weapons, naval organization and first aid.

Once accepted for the course, CF Swans will be required to volunteer for four years' part-time service and, when arranged, to attend weekly parades and unit exercises.

Swans attending the course and joining the CF will receive pay on Permanent Force scales, dependent on their rank and their attendance.

● For those who don't know, "Swan" stands for "South African Women Attested for Naval Service".

Missing Ms

Journalists like to say that the last service a newspaperman can render an old friend is to write a decent obituary of him when he dies, and in a number of cases I have done just that.

One I missed out on, however, was that of Major CW L Way, late of the Trenton British Municipal Emergency Corps and an old China hand who was quite possibly the last locally-resident survivor of the Siege of Peking in 1899.

He died in October last year while I was in the bush, and so I could not pay him this final tribute. However, perhaps I can make up for it a little by helping to find something which was very close to his heart.

The Siege of Peking, for those whose history is a bit vague, took place when a few hundred white expatriates and several thousand Chinese Christians were trapped, in imminent danger of death, for 55 days by zealous of the "Society of Heavenly Fists" — better known by the somewhat irreverent nickname of "the Boxers" — bestowed on them by the British troops who came to the rescue.

Major Way did not take an active part in the fighting, being at that stage about two years old, but his participation sparked a lifelong interest in the Boxer Rebellion and subsequent events. He happened to be quite a dab hand at writing, and spent many years writing about the subject.

Now, however, his manuscript cannot be found, and it is thought he gave it to someone to read and had not received it back at the time of his death.

If one of you out there has it, please send it back to the Way family. They would be greatly obliged.

● Major Way, incidentally, held the Trenton British Municipal Emergency Corps medal. Now that, as I remarked a couple of years ago, is what I call a rare gong.

South Africa might display a nuclear weapons capability sooner than expected — and sooner than might be expected by outside observers.

This is one of the major conclusions of a study of the impact on United States security of a South African nuclear weapons capability by Kenneth L. Adelman, Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations, and General Albion W. Knight, a retired United States general, now serving as a consultant with the respected Stanford Research Institute.

The study has been published by the Stanford Research Institute's Strategic Studies Centre. It was originally done for the Pentagon and followed an earlier study by the two men for the United States Defence Intelligence Agency on monitoring South African nuclear proliferation.

The two men are convinced that South Africa has the technological and economic capacity to produce nuclear weapons. They said they believed the Nationalist Government would develop an overt nuclear weapons capability "any time the African officials deem it essential for their people's survival and for State security."

The prospect of South Africa "going nuclear" is a topic hardly ever discussed openly in South Africa. But it is a matter for intense study and concerned discussion in countries like America. The Star presents the first in a two part series of reports extracted from a comprehensive study recently published by the Stanford Research Institute's Strategic Studies Centre. Reports by John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau.

'SA could have some atomic arms soon'

254
9/2/82

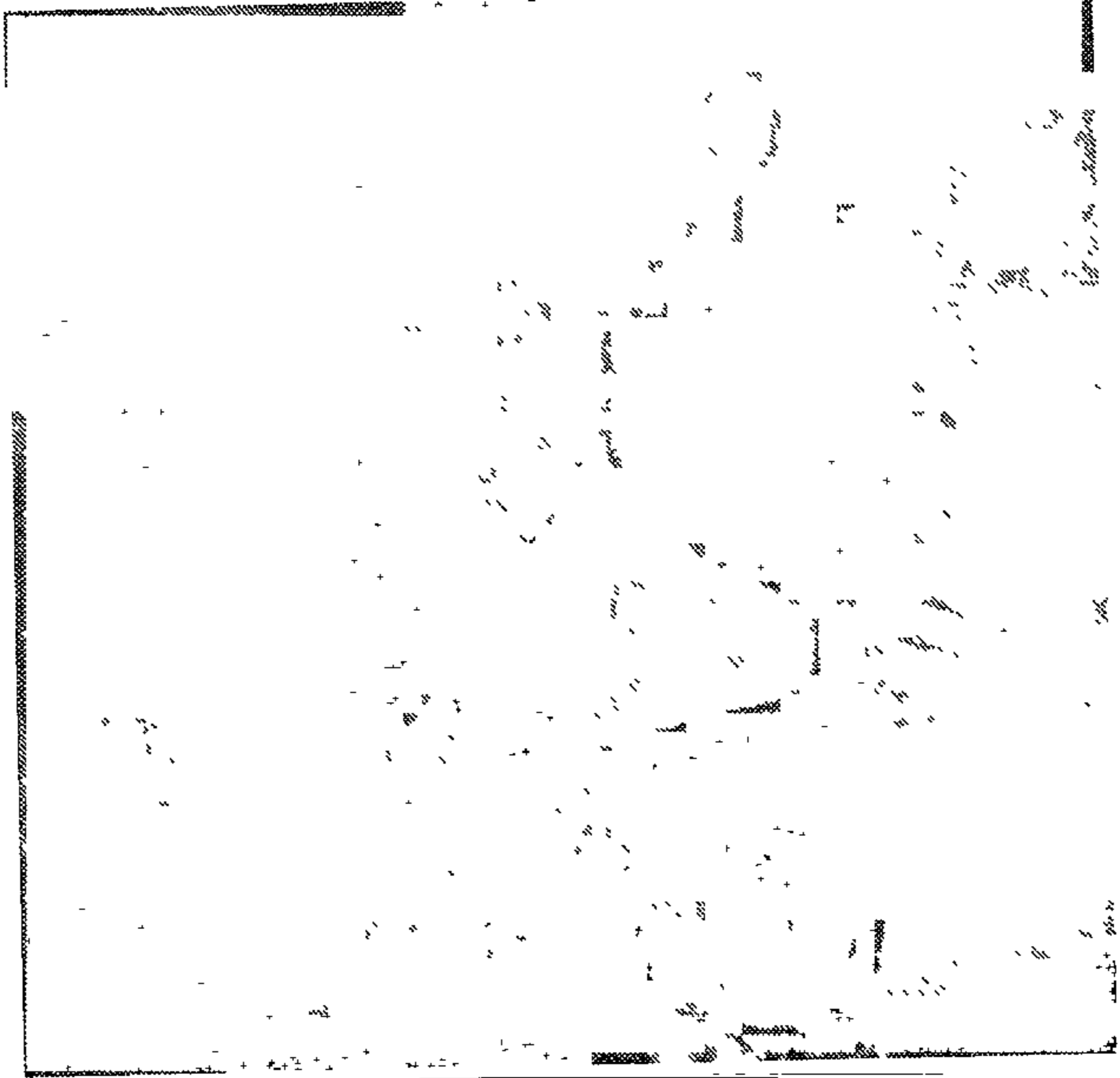
Western attitudes to South Africa had generally solidified to a point where no Western Government could readily assure South Africa's security, unless in the most extraordinary of times.

Afrikaners tended to adopt a more dismal, apocalyptic view of the world than most other peoples. The consequence was a politico-strategic outlook that portended the worst.

This world view would be balanced by a recently reorganised decision-making and decision-implementing structure which would induce greater moderation and caution in South African security affairs — "Yet structure is often superseded by personality, and the personalities of top South African officials are still dogmatic and exceedingly security minded."

South Africa's top leadership now included Dr Lukas Daniel Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service, a fervent proponent for an open, clear, credible South African nuclear weapons capability.

"To these four factors it must be added that South Africa's policies on nuclear weapons will be made fairly independently of any United States security interests."



Botha . . . considering a nuclear option for survival?

The Star
9/2/82
254

Survival - Or West Solutions

was not technology or economy but the "Political-strategic perspective" of South Africa's rulers.

"Given this fact, it seems most probable that the leadership would display a nuclear weapons capability sooner than one might otherwise expect or, indeed, sooner than might be expected by those in the outside world."

The authors believed this was true for four reasons:

- South Africa's geo-strategic environment was "unmistakably by shipping" With the recent rise to power of a third marxist regime in southern Africa (Zimbabwe), the Afrikaners felt increasingly threatened. In addition, black consciousness, within South Africa was unmistakably rising.

As the world struggles for understanding of South Africa's Government, thinking on nuclear weapons, it has but a single "window of insight" — Dr. Lukas Daniel Barnard, head of South Africa's National Intelligence Service.

In their treatise, Messrs. Adelman and Knight conclude that Dr. Barnard's elevation from a university professorship to the head of NIS has put a "fervent proponent" for an "open, credible, clear" South African nuclear capability into South Africa's top leadership.

Dr. Barnard's views on this most sensitive and critical of issues, must have been acceptable to the leadership to allow him to head up the National Information Service, it is deduced.

"Moreover, his participation in the highest councils of Government now give that position forceful representation."

Referring to Dr. Barnard as the "sole window of insight" into Government nuclear strategy, the authors say Dr. Barnard is "quite explicit in his admiration of just force."

His writings were filled with Biblical allusions to the "sword of God" and advocacy for "sword power - sanctions" (Swaardmagashtsiek). They see in Dr. Barnard's writings contempt for world opinion and for the West.

South Africa would be wise not to rely on alliances with the West, even if such alliances were available.

"This leads to his belief that obtaining nuclear weapons would not add to South Africa's already considerable isolation in the world — thus the costs of obtaining this capacity, to him, are minimal."

"And the rewards would be significant because South Africa could well be attacked in some kind of communist onslaught."

Dr. Barnard had pointed out that the United States did not shrink from using nuclear weapons against the Japanese, and the

Kremlin would have even fewer reservations about using them against the Afrikaner.

"The value of nuclear weapons, writes Barnard, lies in their deterrence. This, in turn, lies upon the perception of that capability."

Hence, to him, South Africa must not only develop nuclear weapons, but must also announce to the world that it possesses such capability."

Since, Dr. Barnard believed the threat against South Africa was growing, he advocated preparation, including development of nuclear weapons capability immediately — because, when the onslaught came, it would be too late.

Whether Dr. Barnard's proposal for clear notification of nuclear weapons capability would be announced, South African Government policy was impossible to tell.

"But it is safe to say it is very close to official policy, if not identical with it."

"Indeed the leadership may believe the twin revelations of the alleged Kalahari Desert test site (in 1977) and the satellite-detected flash (in September 1979) had conveyed the "notification" Dr. Barnard advocated."

They said Dr. Barnard's most original, and for their purposes, important writings had been on the nuclear issue.

"He has been surprisingly frank on this hushed topic."

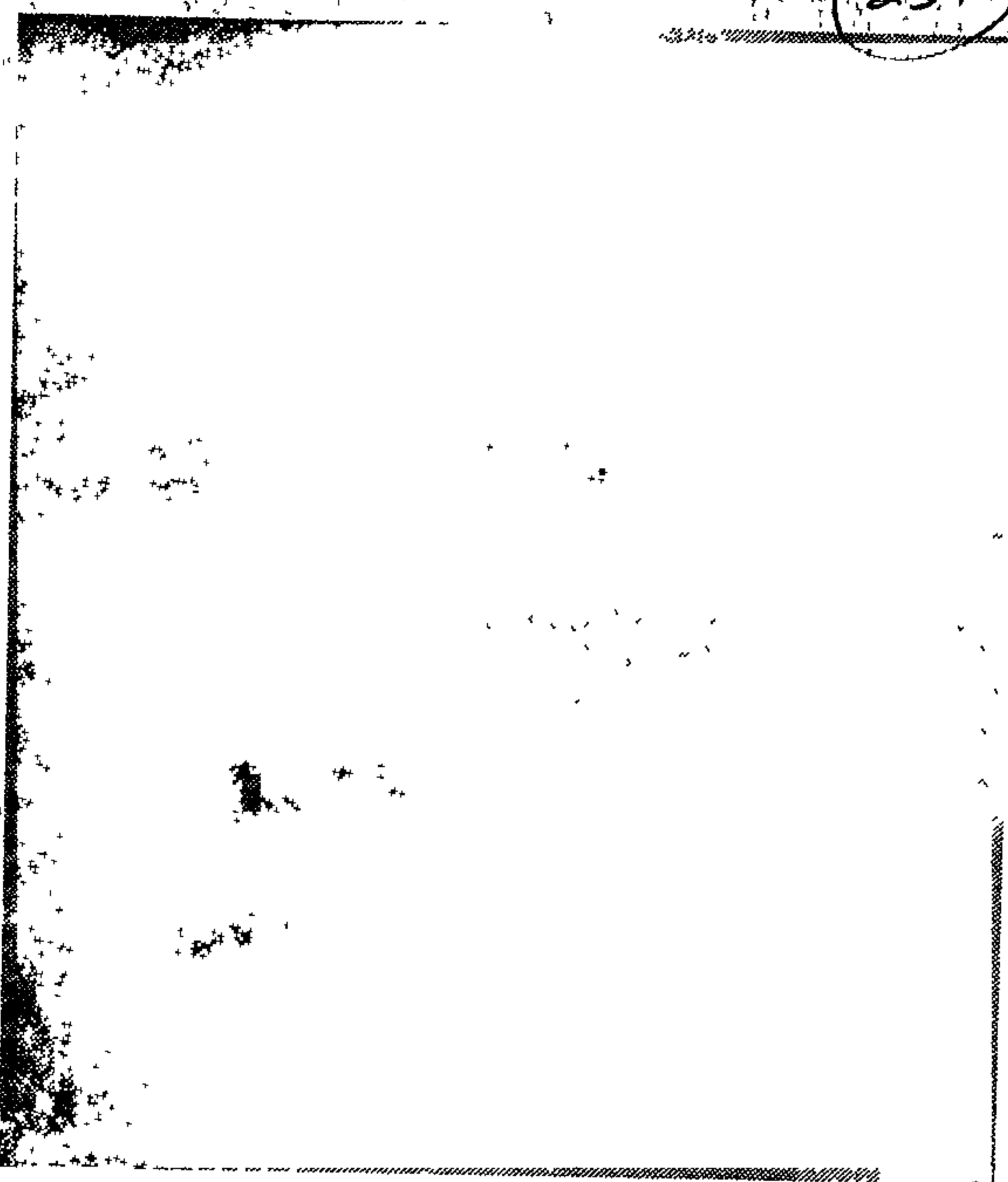
Whether or not the nuclear device could serve as a "weapon of last resort" in an ultimate crisis, if survival of Afrikanerdom were truly threatened,

Both men believe Pretoria's overall thrust towards self-reliance had probably accelerated the South African Government's long-standing effort to develop nuclear weapons.

"Yet, more important than that capability's existence are the circumstances under which South Africa might decide to demonstrate that capability."

At a minimum, a nuclear device could serve as a "weapon of last resort" in an ultimate crisis. If survival of Afrikanerdom were truly threatened,

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Barnard . . . biblical inspiration his armour as he opts for the nuclear challenge.

A bomb will be developed to save Afrikaners — study

ployment of such a weapon could render a measure of hope, buy time, or "destroy some of the opposition as they destroy the Afrikaner people."

Targets in this regard would include areas of fiercest combat within or on the borders, enemy camps

or bases in neighbouring states or capitals of those states providing sanctuaries and/or forces.

● Short of this "worst-case scenario" nuclear weapons could help against a large-scale conventional build-up — or to break up a concentration of conventional forces

against South Africa's industrial and population centres.

While potentially helpful, this contingency was rather remote — such a concentration of enemy forces would be vulnerable to devastating conventional retaliation by South Africa, without any

need for its military forces to "go nuclear"

● Relatively clean and small nuclear devices could be used in tactical battlefield situations "South Africa has the scientific and technological sophistication to produce such weapons and may in fact be doing so at present." These weapons would have to be small and "clean" or the fall-out would damage white population centres

● More probably, nuclear weapons would be set off during combat to constitute a "frightening deterrent against further actions which endanger Afrikaner survival"

In this instance, the target could be some remote and uninhabited area, such as the middle of the Kalahari Desert.

Such a blast would have a "momentous effect" on the opponent's morale and his tactics.

● At the worst case, South African nuclear weapons might be "employed against Soviet forces only to the extent that Soviet forces might be advising or supplementing marxist forces of Angola, Zimbabwe or Mozambique, should such forces invade South Africa"

Additionally, it was possible that South African nuclear anti-submarine weapons could be used against hostile but "unidentified" submarines attacking shipping along the Cape sea route

TOMORROW: Mr Adelman and Gen Knight set out what they believe would be the chief characteristics of a South African nuclear weapon should it develop one.

No crime in Army's contract with firm

By DON MARSHALL

(254) PM 9/2/82

THERE were no criminal irregularities involved in a contract between a SA Defence Force major and a private bus company that lost the Army R336 000 in transporting troops to the Northern Transvaal during the year leading up to Zimbabwean independence.

This was said by General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, to a Parliamentary select committee on Public Accounts

This is according to the report of the evidence and findings of the select committee hearings, held in August last year, which were released yesterday

Evidence to a previous select committee showed that the contract cost the Army more than three times what it would have cost had the Tender Board been used

The agreement between the bus company and the Army was between July 1978 and November 1979 when troops were constantly being transported to and from the Limpopo border in groups of 40 to 400

An officer who recommended the bus company later left the Army to work for the same company

A police investigation was recommended by the chairman of the select committee, Mr G J Kotze (Nationalist MP for Malmesbury)

In evidence before the select committee in August, Gen Viljoen said the incident had been thoroughly investigated at his instigation

The investigation had included a judicial inquiry into possible fraud and into the books and the financial situation of the firm, Hire-a-Bus

It also included a full investigation into the bank and building society accounts of a Captain Breytenbagh who was attached to Northern Transvaal Command at the time and who later accepted a position with the bus hire company

The financial affairs of a Commandant Scholtz — he was Major Scholtz at the time — were also investigated. He was the person who concluded the agreement with the bus hire company, Gen Viljoen said

"The results of these investigations were forwarded to the Senior Public Prosecutor for a decision on the matter and he decided, after studying the full dossier, that there were no criminal irregularities, except that Treasury requirements were not observed," Gen Viljoen told the select committee

SA N-bomb on cards soon — US experts

By John D'Oliviera
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa might display a nuclear weapons capability sooner than most outside observers expect.

This is one of the major points in a comprehensive study analysing the South African nuclear capability, the circumstances in which the South African Government might use nuclear weapons and the resulting implications for the West.

The study was conducted by Kenneth Adelman, now US deputy ambassador to the United Nations, and retired General Albion Knight. The two authors did a previous study published in 1979 on South Africa's capacity to produce nuclear weapons.

STRATEGIC FACTORS

Their unclassified study was undertaken for the US Defence Force and published by the respected Stanford Research Institute's Strategic Studies Centre.

Both men are convinced South Africa has the technological and economic capacity to produce nuclear weapons. They believe the decision to develop a nuclear weapons capability (or to announce that capability) will depend entirely on the South African Government's politico-strategic perspectives at any given time.

The Government would move to an overt nuclear capability "any time the Afrikaner officials deem it essential for their people's survival and for State security."

● See Page 19.

REF 45 11/2/82 254

SA CAN DESIGN BOMB WITHOUT TESTS'

SHOULD South Africa be developing a nuclear bomb, it would not need to test the device to confirm it was workable.

Mr Adelman and General Knight wrote in their study that the bomb 'which' devastated Hiroshima was never tested.

'Israel most probably has nuclear weapons that South Africa's nuclear weapons capabilities would have the following characteristics: South Africa could develop several low-yield fission-type nuclear devices which would easily be adapted into gravity bombs or into anti-submarine warfare weapons that could be deployed from aircraft or surface vessels

Due to the more sophisticated design requirements and the high cost of special nuclear material, it would be unlikely that South Africa would have a nuclear capability in its initial grouping of nuclear weapons

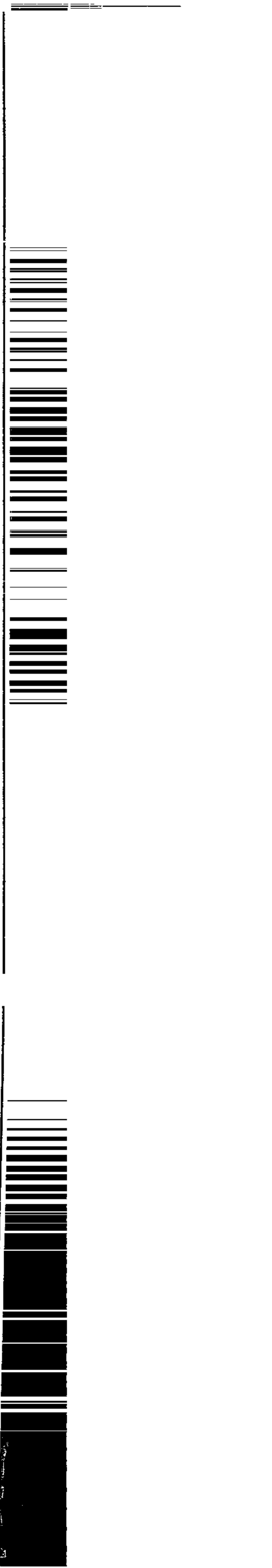
However, the South African navy had recently installed and tested a relatively short-range surface-to-surface anti-ship missile

This programme did, however, establish an early foundation for a later nuclear missile programme, should the Government so decide

Regardless of the nature of the nuclear weapons that South Africa could possess or develop, it is not lacking for nuclear delivery systems

'More than 125 of its early existence aircraft — including Canberras, Mirage F3s, Shackletons and Piaggios — could be modified for nuclear bomb delivery

'The number of aircraft required for an initial capability would be quite small'



Reports by John d'Oliveira, Argus Washington Bureau

NUCLEAR

SOONER AFRICA

THE prospect of South Africa 'going nuclear' is a topic that is hardly ever discussed openly in South Africa — but it is a matter for intense study and concerned discussion in countries like America.

Here The Argus presents a series of reports extracted from a comprehensive study for the American Department of Defence by Mr Kenneth L Adelman, now the Reagan Administration's deputy ambassador to the United Nations, and retired General Albion W Knight, a consultant to the respected Stanford Research Institute.

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Argus Bureau

Intelligence chief points the way

AS the world struggles for understanding of South African Government thinking on nuclear weapons, it has but a single 'window of insight' — Dr Lukkas Daniel Barnard, head of South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS). In their treatise, Messrs Adelman and Knight conclude that Dr Barnard's elevation from a university professorship to the head of NIS has put a 'heretofore prominent' for an 'open, credible, clear' South African nuclear capability into South Africa's top leadership.

Referring to Dr Barnard as the 'sole window of insight' into Government nuclear strategy, the authors say Dr Barnard is 'quite explicit in his admiration of just force'. 'He believes that South Africa can no longer rely on the West for its security, partly because Westerners oppose the racial

system in South Africa and partly because they themselves are weak'. South Africa would be wise not to rely on alliances with the West, even if such alliances were available. 'This leads to his belief that obtaining nuclear weapons would not add to South Africa's already considerable isolation in the world — thus the costs of obtaining this capacity to him are minimal.

'And the rewards would be significant because South Africa could well be attacked in some kind of communist onslaught.' Dr Barnard had pointed out that the United States did not shrink from using nuclear weapons against the Japanese and the Kremlin would have even fewer reservations about using them against the Afrikaner.

'The value of nuclear weapons,' writes Dr Barnard, lies in their deterrence. Thus, in turn, lies upon the perception of developing a nuclear capability. Hence, to weapons capability immediately — because, when South Africa must not only develop nuclear weapons, but must also announce to the world that it possesses such capability. Whether Dr Barnard's proposal for clear notification of nuclear weapons would ever become announced South African Government policy was impossible to tell.



Dr Lukkas Barnard



Power may be proved 'sooner than expected'

ARGUS

9/2/82

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SOUTH AFRICA may display a nuclear weapons capability sooner than expected.

This is one of the major conclusions of a study of the impact on United States security of a South African nuclear weapons capability by Mr Kenneth L Adelman, now the Reagan Administration's Deputy Ambassador to the United Nations, and General Albrion W Knight, a retired United States officer serving as a consultant with the Stanford Research Institute.

The study has been published by the institute's Strategic Studies Centre. It was originally carried out for the Pentagon and followed an earlier study by the two men for the United States Defence Intelligence Agency.

State security

The two are convinced that South Africa has the technological and economic capacity to produce nuclear weapons.

They said they believed the Government would develop an overt nuclear weapons capability 'any time the Afrikaner officials deem it essential for their people's survival and for State security'.

The critical element was not technology or economy but the 'politico-strategic perspectives' of South Africa's rulers.

'Given this fact, it seems most probable that the leadership would display a nuclear weapons capability sooner than one might otherwise expect or, indeed, sooner than might be expected by those in the outside world'.

Marxist regime

The authors believed this was true for four reasons.

- South Africa's geo-strategic environment was 'unmistakably slipping'. With the recent rise to power of a third Marxist regime in Southern Africa

(Zimbabwe), the Afrikaners felt increasingly threatened. In addition, black consciousness within South Africa was unmistakably rising.

● Western attitudes to South Africa had generally solidified to a point where no Western Government could readily ensure South Africa's security except in the most extraordinary of times.

● Afrikaners tended to adopt a more dismal, apocalyptic view of the world than most other peoples. The consequence was a politico-strategic outlook that portended the worst.

Officials dogmatic

This world view would be balanced by a recently reorganised decision-making and decision-implementing structure which would induce greater moderation and caution in South African security affairs — 'yet structure is often superseded by personality, and personalities of top South African officials are still dogmatic and exceedingly security-minded'.

● South Africa's top leadership now included Dr Lukas Daniel Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service, a fervent proponent of an open, clear, credible South African nuclear weapons capability.

'Whether to develop and display a nuclear weapons capability will depend almost entirely upon the Afrikaner's sense of domestic and regional security', the authors said.

Self-reliance

Both men believe Pretoria's overall thrust towards self-reliance has probably accelerated the Government's long-standing effort to develop nuclear weapons.

'Yet, more important than that capability's existence are the circumstances under which South Africa might decide to demonstrate that capability'.

At a minimum, a nuclear device could serve as a

'weapon of last resort' in an ultimate crisis. If the survival of Afrikanerdom were truly threatened, deployment of such a weapon could render a measure of hope, buy time, or 'destory some of the opposition as they destroy the Afrikaner people'.

Enemy camps

Targets in this regard would include areas of fiercest combat within or on the borders, enemy camps or bases in neighbouring states or capitals of those states providing sanctuaries and/or forces.

Short of this 'worst-case scenario', nuclear weapons could help against a large-scale concentration of build-up or to break up a concentration of conventional forces threatening South Africa's industrial and population centres.

'This contingency was rather remote — such a concentration of enemy forces would be vulnerable to devastating conventional retaliation by South Africa without any need for its military forces to 'go nuclear'.

Relatively clean and small nuclear devices could be used in tactical battlefield situations — 'South Africa has the scientific and technological sophistication to produce such weapons and may in fact be doing so at present'.

Kalahari Desert

More probably, nuclear weapons would be used during combat to constitute a 'frightening deterrent against further actions which endanger Afrikaner survival'. In this instance, the target could be a remote and uninhabited area such as the middle of the Kalahari Desert.

The worst case, South African nuclear weapons might be 'employed against Soviet forces only to the extent that Soviet forces might be advising or supplementing Marxist forces of Angola, Zimbabwe or Mozambique, should such forces invade South Africa'.

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Some mercenaries signed call-up papers

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Some of the South Africans who took part in last November's unsuccessful coup on the Seychelles signed official Defence Force call-up papers

Soon after the 45 mercenaries now facing hijack charges returned to South Africa on board an Air India Boeing 707, the head of the security police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, disclosed

that a number of them were apparently under the impression they had been on an official mission.

The Star, sister newspaper to The Argus, has now confirmed that some of the South Africans involved were given official defence call-up papers to sign by a member of the Defence Force.

An investigation has shown that the man responsible was the adjutant

in a Defence Force unit with the rank of lieutenant, and he is alleged to have acted completely without authority or the knowledge of his superiors.

A top-level army investigation was held and a report on the incident is in the hands of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

On Friday it was reported that alleged South

African spy Martin Dolinchek told the United Nations commission investigating the coup attempt that he was on official business on his mission to the Seychelles

Mr Dolinchek also alleged that the 80 Rumanian AK 47 assault rifles used in the coup, which were tested at Durban's La Mercy Airport, had been obtained from South African Government sources

West would be put in a quandary

ARGUS 9/2/82 (254)

AN OVERT South African nuclear weapons capability would have an overall negative effect on Western interests

In their study for the Department of Defence, Mr Adelman and General Knight said access to vital mineral resources would be affected in several ways

Should the American reaction to South Africa's clear acquisition of nuclear weapons prove too harsh, Pretoria could cut off the supply of various critical minerals to the United States — and if it is too lenient black African nations might retaliate by cutting off minerals and oil.

CASTIGATION

A nuclear weapons capability would also adversely affect United States and Western political interests — with Western powers being castigated by Third World countries for past nuclear co-operation with South Africa

In addition, the West would be challenged to

impose harsh United Nations economic and political sanctions on South Africa

Display of a nuclear capability on South Africa's part might inflame the security situation in Southern Africa during periods of relative tranquility since neighbouring states would then be encouraged to welcome more communist involvement.

SOBERING

'During times of real turmoil, however, this display could dampen the ongoing conflict through its inevitable sobering effect on the Republic's adversaries'

Within the military realm, it would make Western security co-operation with South Africa all the more difficult — yet all the more

'It would be imperative since Western capitals would then be more eager to learn the possible use of this capability and to influence decisions within this realm

Yet it would be more difficult because of the higher political barriers which would arise after a South African nuclear display'

However the two men believed that a South African nuclear capability might be helpful to Western security interests if Pretoria produced nuclear anti-submarine weapons (ASW)

This would enhance South Africa's capability to protect the Cape route during times of global tension or global confrontation'

ECONOMICS

Referring to economic interests, they said 'South Africa's going nuclear would severely damage European economic fortunes and even more so the economic welfare of South Africa itself

'This, in turn, must be a most important factor discouraging the Afrikaaner leaders from openly displaying a nuclear weapons capability'

The prospect of South Africa "going nuclear" is a topic hardly ever discussed openly in South Africa. But it is a matter for intense study and concerned discussion in countries like America. The Star presents the last of a two-part series of reports extracted from a comprehensive study recently published by the Stanford Research Institute's Strategic Studies Centre. Reports by John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau.

Atomic SA: how scales might be tipped

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An overt South African nuclear weapons capability would have an overall negative effect on Western interests

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A nuclear weapons capability would also adversely affect United States and Western political interests — with Western powers castigated by Third World countries for past nu-

Should South Africa be developing a nuclear bomb, it would not need to test the device to confirm that it was workable.

Mr Adelman and General Knight wrote in their study that the simple bomb which devastated Hiroshima was never tested

"Israel most probably has nuclear weapons capability without having conducted overt tests. It is clearly within South Africa's competence to have designed a similar fission bomb without large-scale testing."

Given South Africa's technical capabilities, it was altogether possible that South Africa's nuclear weapons capabilities would have the following characteristics:

recently installed and tested a relatively short-range surface-to-surface anti-ship missile

This programme did, however, establish an early foundation for a later nuclear missile programme, should the Government so decide.

"Regardless of the nature of the nuclear weapons that South Africa could possess or develop, it is not lacking for nuclear delivery systems

"More than 125 of its existing aircraft — including Canberras, Mirage Threes, Mirage F-1s, Shackletons and Piaggios — could be modified for nuclear bomb delivery

"The number of aircraft required for an initial capability would be quite small"

The SAAF... could adopt existing jet fighters for the launching of short-range nuclear missiles,

South Africa could develop several low-yield fission-type nuclear devices which would easily be adapted into gravity bombs or into anti-submarine warfare weapons that could be deployed from aircraft or surface vessels.

Due to the sophisticated design requirements and the high cost of special nuclear material, it would be unlikely that South Africa would have a nuclear artillery capability in its initial grouping of nuclear weapons.

proceed into the design of thermonuclear weapons.

South Africa had no evident, extensive capability to launch a programme of surface-to-surface missiles adapted for nuclear defence or offence.

However, the South African Navy had

clear co-operation with South Africa.

In addition, the West would be challenged to impose harsh United Nations economic and political sanctions on South Africa

Display of a nuclear capability on South Africa's part might in-

flame the security situation in Southern Africa during periods of relative tranquility since neighbouring states would then be encouraged to welcome more communist involvement

"During times of real turmoil, however, this

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Without the military realm, it would make Western security co-operation with South Africa all the more dif-

ficult — yet all the more imperative.

"It would be imperative since Western capitalists would then be more eager to learn the possible use of this capability and to influence decisions within this realm."

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more difficult due to the higher political barriers which would arise after a South African nuclear display"

However, the two men believed a clear South African nuclear capability might be helpful to Western security interests if Pre-

toria decided to produce nuclear anti-submarine weapons

"An announced ASW nuclear capability would enhance South Africa's capability to protect the Cape route during times of global tension or global confrontation."

Star 10/2/82 Dilemma for the West Any 4 3 2 1 NOT Page Sub You De Da Tr 9

SA pays for the lessons of war

RDH 10/2/82

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By DON MARSHALL
LOSSES totalling nearly R2-million in cancelled Defence Force contracts are mentioned in the latest report of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts

The report also refers to a figure of R13 194 312 under the heading "Debtors" which, according to Lieutenant-General W J Bergh, Chief of Staff, Finances, in the SADF, could have concerned people who had not honoured their contracts and had to repay certain funds

When General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, was asked whether he knew what the item comprised, he said it could refer to some items which had been sold, possibly a project of Armscor, although he did not know for certain

A written reply was subsequently furnished to the select committee and it was marked "Secret"

Replying to a question with regard to the cancellation of contracts, Gen Viljoen said the only excuse he could give was that in 1975 South Africa began with a practical lesson on how to wage war

Firstly, South Africa was involved in the Angola war and later in the South West African war

"For the first time we used our weapons operationally, and we gained a lot of experience. We found we could eliminate a lot of equipment, though some of it was still in production," he said

South Africa moved tanks to SWA's northern border in 1975 in case they were re-

quired in the war against MPLA and Cuban forces in Angola, according to the parliamentary document

Dealing with an amount of R95 149 paid to a supplier as compensation for a cancelled weapons contract, Gen Viljoen said that after efforts to upgrade the Centurion tank's 84mm gun with a 105mm gun failed because of the arms boycott, it was decided to develop an armour-piercing projectile, the R2M2

The programme was completed and in April 1976 an order was placed for 4 000 of the special projectiles at a cost of R115 000

The appearance of T54 and T55 tanks in Angola and Mozambique had made the switch from the 84mm gun to the 105mm gun a national priority because the smaller calibre gun could be used with only limited success against the Russian armour

The problem with regard to the 105mm gun was solved in 1977. The 84mm gun was thereafter fit only for training purposes, while the special armour-piercing projectiles were suitable only in operational conditions and were, therefore, scrapped

Gen Viljoen also referred to an instance where a firm was allowed to keep R60 000 which had been advanced to it because the arms boycott had prevented the necessary parts for a project from being obtained overseas

The SADF also paid R41 074 to a subsidiary of Armscor as compensation for the cancellation of a contract for the production of a component for the R1 rifle

The R1 was introduced in 1961, but it was only after it was used operationally that it was discovered that the carrying handle was a hindrance

An Air Force decision to withdraw the Impala Mk1 from operational duty cost the taxpayer R1 574 616, Gen Viljoen disclosed

"Because of a change in the nature of the threat against South Africa it was decided that the aircraft could only play a limited role," he said. At that stage an order had already been placed with Atlas Aircraft Corporation for 1 578 bomb and rocket racks for the Impala Mk1 and Mk2

EXAMPLE

Study the following sentences. Column (b) contains more general items. Write column (a) in your statement with a general statement

Statement (a) is the most general statements (b), (c) and (d) must also level items. Column (b) contains more items. Write column (a) in your statement with a general statement

Level

(a) Metals corrode

(b) Iron rusts.

(c) Metals corrode

(d) Iron rusts.

```

graph TD
    I[metals] --> IIa[non ferrous metals]
    I --> IIb[ferrous metals]
    IIb --> III[steel]
    IIb --> IIc[metals]
    III --> IVa[steel rods]
    III --> IVb[steel plates]
  
```

Statements which contain higher-level items are more general than statements which contain lower-level items. Look at the following example:

EXERCISE Lower-level and higher-level generalizations

Now write as many generalizations as you can based on the table.

A scalar quantity has magnitude but not direction.

EXAMPLE

When we join (a) and (c) only we make a type of statement called a generalization.

4.1.3 Making Generalizations *

Minister of Police

10/2/82

(254)

No. Q. Col. 64-66
Diepkloof Men's Hostel; Raid

Hansard

11. Mrs Suman asked the Minister of Police:

(1) Whether a police raid was carried out on the Diepkloof Men's Hostel in *

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* raid; if so, how many (a) were bitten and (b) required hospital treatment?

THE MINISTER OF POLICE

(1) NO

(2) to (5) Fall away.

Swart

254

to probe

Riddell

10/2/82

Mercury
'Secrecy'

New

Mercury
10/2/82
How

MR Ray Swart, PFP spokesman for police matters, is to ask a question in Parliament about the apparent secrecy surrounding an appeal by former Zimbabwean soldier Robert Brian Riddell against a seven-year jail sentence imposed on him by a Durban magistrate on September 4 last year.

Riddell, who lives in Durban, was allowed out of Durban Central Jail on October 16 on a warrant pending an appeal after serving only 42 days of his sentence. It is not known whether bail was fixed since his attorney Mr G E Morley said yesterday that he did not discuss his client's affairs with the Press. Riddell, too, has nothing to say to the Press.

The Mercury learned that Riddell's appeal was heard in Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court on January 26 in closed session. A judgment has not been made available to the Press. It is locked in the safe of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, Mr C T Verwey who is away from Pietermaritzburg.

The assistant registrar, Mr I O Fourie, said yesterday when asked about Riddell's appeal: 'According to my instructions all I can say is that such a matter has already been before the Court but it is regarded as a private and confidential matter. My instructions are that nothing can be divulged about the appeal to the Press.'

Asked who had given such an instruction, Mr Fourie said it had come from the Registrar and added that any questions about the appeal should be

Crime Reporter

put to him when he returned on February 22

When Mr Ray Swart was told of the matter he said in Cape Town yesterday that the secrecy surrounding the appeal in a straightforward criminal case struck him as being decidedly odd and once he had all the details he would raise the matter at question time in Parliament.

When Riddell appeared before Regional Court Magistrate Mr W H Weitz in Durban on September 4, he was sentenced to one year in jail for selling 3 000 rounds of 5.56 ammunition, and three years' jail for illegally possessing a 303 rifle, an AR 15 rifle and an automatic pistol.

Another three years was imposed for illegally possessing 3 070 rounds of 9 mm ammunition, 150 rounds of 303 ammunition, 500 rounds of 22 ammunition, 19 rounds of 308 ammunition, 685 rounds of 7.62 ammunition and 2 000 rounds of 5.50 ammunition.

Riddell told the Court that he had brought the ammunition with him after leaving the Rhodesian army.

Municipal Reporter
A COMPANY is being launched by a group of Natal businessmen and political figures to ease the housing shortage in the greater Durban metropolitan area and Pietermaritzburg.

It will be the first time a utility company of this nature has been formed in South Africa outside the Western Cape.

Indians, whites and Coloureds earning up to R1 100 a month stand to benefit first, but in the long term blacks could also participate, according to the chairman, former National Party senator Mr H B Klopper.

He said the Government had already been approached to provide capital by way of cheap land and long-term, low interest loans and the private sector would be asked to contribute.

The founding members are, Mr Klopper, a director of companies, Mr Derek Watterson, New Republic Party MP for Umbilo and former MEC in charge of local government, Dr Lawrence McCrystal, economist, town planner and director of companies, Mr R Heine, director of a large finance institution, Mr Owen Jones, town planner, civil engineer and chairman of the Metropolitan Consultative Committee and Mr G Krog, director of Indian Education.

Non-political

Durban City Council and the Department of Community Development have been asked to nominate representatives. The first board meeting is scheduled for tomorrow.

Mr Klopper said 'This is a non-political project. We are all people who have made a success in our own undertakings and now want to contribute something towards the community.'

'When we go to the other race groups for representatives we don't just want figureheads, we want people with knowledge and of the...

Fog in set

NATAL right of the SAB year — still at Kings Park overseas side. The Natal siderably stre the tough All Mexted, who He yesterd employment for the provin Until late y altogether c' working but b

Star 10/2/72 (254) 2

Mercenaries had Defence call-up

By Tony Stirling

A number of the South Africans who took part in last November's abortive coup on the Seychelles signed official Defence Force call-up papers.

Soon after the 45 mercenaries now facing hijacking charges returned to South Africa aboard an Air-India Boeing 707, the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee disclosed that a number of the mercenaries were apparently under the impression they had been on an official mission.

The Star has now confirmed that a number of the South Africans involved were given official Defence Force call-up papers to sign by a member of the Defence Force



Martin Dolmchek
"official business."

An investigation has shown that the man responsible was an adjutant in a Defence Force unit.

He is alleged to have acted completely without authority or the

knowledge of his superiors.

A top-level army investigation into the matter has been conducted and a report is in the hands of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constant Viljoen.

On Friday it was reported that alleged South African "spy" Martin Dolmchek had told the United Nations commission investigating the coup attempt that he was on official business on his mission to the Seychelles.

Mr Dolmchek also alleged that the 80 Romanian AK 47 assault rifles used in the coup, which were tested at Durban's La Mercy Airport, had been obtained from South African Government sources.

SADF call-up papers for mercenaries probed

CAPL Tlw-GS 11/2/82 (254) 327

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The SADF acknowledged yesterday that it officially investigated the issuing of call-up papers to a number of mercenaries involved in the abortive Seychelles coup operation.

This and other developments have led the United Nations commission investigating the coup attempt to believe that an official blind eye was turned to the mercenary mission.

Commission sources said that after their investigations in the Seychelles, Swaziland and South Africa they had gained the impression that there had been at least some official knowledge.

And they said they got the impression that the South African Army was "hiding information" about the bungled coup.

An SADF spokesman, Colonel Tim Krynauw, would not release details of the findings of the Board of Inquiry into the matter.

The Board of Inquiry completed its investigation by mid-January and its findings were handed to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

In a statement, Colonel Krynauw said that allegations about unauthorized SADF call-ups had been investigated.

"The SADF is, however, not prepared to comment further as there is a court case pending and any comment would not be in the interests of the normal legal process."

The Opposition spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said last night that the secer the SADF gave the public an explanation the better.

Mr Schwarz said the Opposition had been told that certain people did receive call-up papers for the Seychelles mission and some of them received training on property belonging to the SADF. These allegations could not be verified.

He had tried to put questions on the parliamentary order paper about this but the Speaker had disallowed them because he said the matter was sub judice.

We have gone to the Select Committee on Standing Orders to try to get the ruling

changed. This matter will have to be debated in Parliament at some stage.

It is understood from government sources that the official version of the incident will be that a second lieutenant issued false call-up papers to a number of the 13 mercenaries who still have defence commitments.

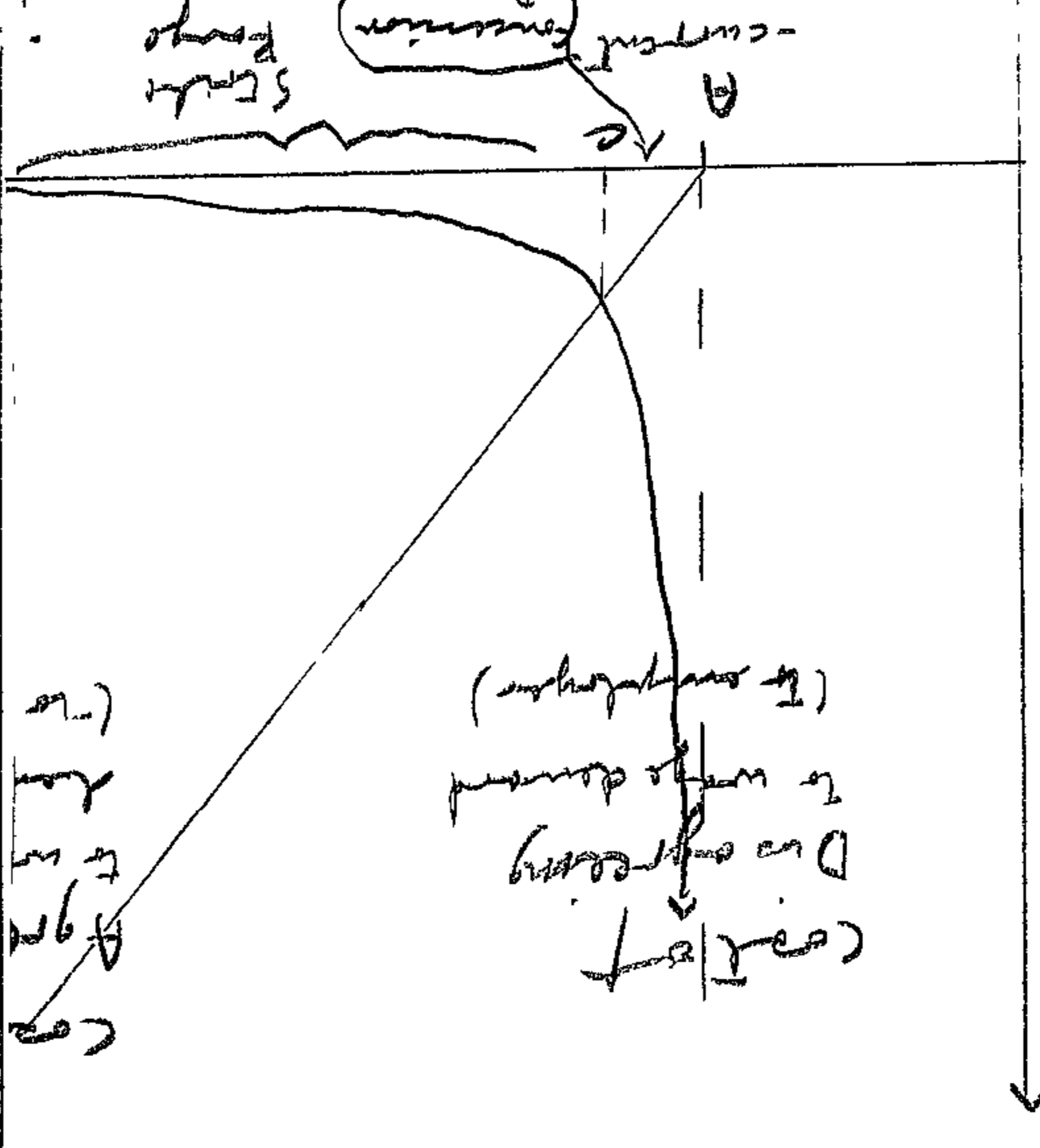
This was done because some of the mercenaries could not get leave to join Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare's strike force on its November 25 misadventure and the men needed the call-up papers to show their employers.

Staff shortage led to weapons theft, page 2

but in SA there find not to be secret
 (Normally furnished by a Trade Union by Black workers)

the interests of the normal legal process"

A) The best theory of the situation is undoubtedly in terms of the Power theory of this bargaining power and employees are the strength increased. The described on. The illustrated graphically



Section B

cost of wages
 (if employees demand to with demand)

The cost of increased employment

Defence Force drive for recruits

ARGUS
12/2/82

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Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — Amendments to be made to the Defence Act this year will affect thousands of young men in South Africa

Details of the proposed area defence system, the changes were hinted at by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constant Viljoen, at a Pretoria Press Club dinner last night. Among the changes which could be made are the introduction of a possible lengthening of the period of compulsory service after the completion of the initial two-year period of national service. There is however no chance that the two-year period will be increased.

During his speech, General Viljoen said to ensure that the country's safety is not placed in serious jeopardy, greater numbers of white women and members of other population groups will have to be granted a greater share in the defence effort.

More men than is now the case will therefore be compelled to do military service. The extension of the initial national service is at present not regarded as fair towards prospective students and the youth.

Defence

ARGUS 12/2/82
(Continued from Page 1)
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women, but believed that on a voluntary basis they could fill a number of non-combatant rolls.

Accepting the Pretoria Press Club's 1981 newsmaker of the year award on behalf of the force General Viljoen said Swapo and the neighbouring states had run up a staggering weapons bill of R11 250-million since March.

It was obvious that Moscow's pressure on the ANC and the South African Communist Party would be increased to show results. They had again confirmed solidarity with each other last year.

Their co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation was in line with the aim of launching terrorist deeds whose repercussions would be international.

Opposition

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament recently that an investigation into the entire national service had been completed and that he would provide details to the Opposition spokesman before bringing an amendment before the House this session.

Mr Harry Schwarz, the PFP's spokesman on defence, said today that he had not yet seen the recommendations.

Multiracial

He felt, however, that the SADF had to become more multiracial for both psychological and manpower reasons and anything done in this direction would meet with his approval.

However, conscription for blacks could not be enforced until they had citizenship in the full sense of the word.

Mr Schwarz said he personally was not in favour of conscription of
(Contd on Page 3, col 4)

PF

However this is not expected to mean compulsory call-up for women or blacks, but a drive by the SADF to get more Permanent Force recruits and volunteers to do training.

Military experts point out that by increasing the present Citizen Force system by one year to a total of nine years would mean an increase in manpower available of 12½ percent.

A two-year increase, over the existing period would mean a 25 percent increase in manpower. There is the possibility that it could be increased from eight to 15 years.

By DON MARSHALL

A MAJOR overhaul of South Africa's military structure, with the emphasis on South Africa's internal security, was suggested last night by General Constand Viljoen, chief of the Defence Force.

Gen Viljoen was accepting the "Newsmaker of the Year" award on behalf of the Defence Force from the Pretoria Press Club.

To meet its objective of improving security the Defence Force would.

- Beef up the country's commando system on an urban and regional basis;
- Call in white women and members of other population groups to do a greater share of the Defence effort, and
- Introduce extended call-up for an unspecified section of white men

South Africa's security was being threatened in two areas — internal security and the possibility of conventional war from outside the country, he said

"It is obvious that Moscow's pressure on the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party, who once again confirmed their solidarity with each other last year, will be increased to show results.

"Their co-operation with the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) is in line with the aim of launching deeds of terror which will have international repercussions.

"The onslaught will intensify as the Government succeeds with its initiatives to find constitutional solutions for South Africa's internal problems," Gen Viljoen said.

Referring to the threat of South Africa becoming involved in a conventional war with an enemy from outside the country, he said that Swapo and the neighbouring states, whom he did not name, had purchased arms worth R11 250-million since last March

Adventure

"If things continue this way, certain states could even be tempted into a conventional military adventure against South Africa", he said

The onslaught against South Africa had become a reality and had arrived on South Africa's doorstep and the situation called for a greater involvement of the population in defence

"To ensure that the country's safety is not placed in jeopardy, greater numbers of white women and members of other population groups will have to be granted a greater share in the defence effort"

More men than those already involved would be compelled to do military service, although an extension of the initial national service would not be considered at this stage, General Viljoen said.

Dilemma

Sources last night said that General Viljoen's greatest dilemma in beefing up South Africa's military machinery would be in finding the manpower he needs

The problem lies at home where the group responsible for local defence — the commandos — are badly understaffed in some areas

This was demonstrated again last week at a conference on the depopulation of the border areas where speakers complained of the lack of interest being shown in the commandoes

Farmers were too busy making money to become involved in their own defence, speakers said. The Defence Force's attitude is that every shop, school, factory and farm in South Africa must be able to provide for its own basic protection

SANDIE wants security overhaul

254

ROH
12/2/82

PHARMACIES DISPLAYING THIS SIGN:

Defence Force is to get

more fighting men

12/2/82

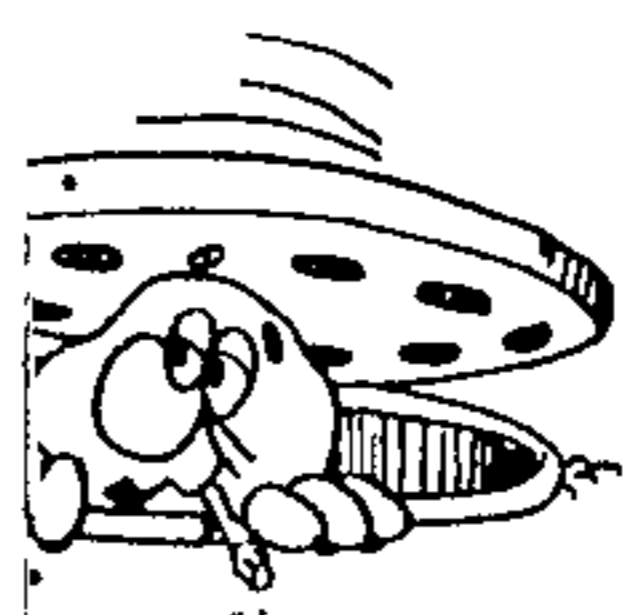
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General Viljoen
area defence.

Staff Report

(254) show

New legislation to give the Defence Force more fighting men and longer camps — and women soldiers being used in support roles — is likely to be passed during the current session of Parliament.

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These new developments emerged last night during an address of the country's defence situation to the Pretoria Press Club by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

General Viljoen said because one or two Frontline states might be tempted into a "conventional military adventure" against South Africa more white women and members of other population groups would be recruited for a greater share in the Defence effort

They are expected to remain volunteers

Terrorist activities

More men would be required to undergo military service, he said

This is seen as a reference to longer camp, which could give the Defence Force a 25 percent boost in manpower, and the use of members of the reserve in non-combat roles while national servicemen would spend more time in fighting roles

General Viljoen admitted the Permanent Force — numbering seven percent of the total force — could not cope with the demands made on it

Therefore an area defence system would be implemented to stem the activities of terrorists

General Viljoen said he was against an extension of the present intake system of national servicemen

Such an extension, he felt, would be "unfair" to prospective students and to youth

Free Press is essential: Viljoen

The chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, assured the Press last night he "agreed wholeheartedly" with the Newspaper Press Union's belief that a free Press was "fundamental for the existence of a democratic State"

But he appealed urgently to the Press to carry out its task "with great responsibility and circumspection in the times and under the circumstances in which we are living"

Addressing the Pretoria Press Club after receiving its annual "Newsmaker of the Year" award on behalf of the SADF, he said the insurgency conflict often necessitated the "judicious presentation of certain information"

2.13 Re
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Accepting the Pretoria Press Club's 1981 Newsmaker of the Year award on behalf of the Defence Force, General Viljoen said Swaziland and the neighbouring states had run up a staggering weapons bill of R11 250 million since March

Pressure

It was obvious that Moscow's influence on the African National Congress and on the South African Communist Party would be increased to show results

They had again confirmed solidarity with each other last year

Their cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organisation was in line with the aim of launching terrorist deeds with international repercussions

General Viljoen said the public should be informed about the goals and methods of terrorists

The media however, should not give particular publicity to or valuable feedback on terrorist incidents.

CAPE
TIMES
12/2/82 254

Wider call-up 'on the cards'

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — A major overhaul of South Africa's military structure, with extended call-up for an as yet unspecified section of the white male population, was on the cards this year as the government prepared to counter the threat of insurgency and conventional warfare, General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said last night.

In accepting the "Newsmaker of the Year" award on behalf of the Defence Force from the Pretoria Press Club, General Viljoen said white women and members of other population groups would also be called on to do a greater share of the defence effort.

South Africa's security was being threatened in two areas — internal security and the possibility of conventional war from outside the country, he said.

"The onslaught will intensify as the government succeeds with its initiatives to find constitutional solutions for South Africa's internal problems," General Viljoen said.

Referring to the threat of South Africa becoming involved in a conventional war with an enemy from outside the country, he said Swapo and the neighbouring States, whom he did not name, had purchased arms worth R11,250 million since last March.

"If things continue this way, certain States could even be tempted into a conventional military adventure against South Africa," he said.

No Vote, no conscription — coloured leaders

2. Post 12/2/82

Pretoria Press Club last night, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said this was on the cards as the Government was preparing to counter the threats of insurgency and conventional warfare

General Viljoen said that to ensure the country's safety, greater numbers of white woman and members of other population

groups will have to be granted a greater share in the defence effort"

In an interview, the leader of the Labour Party, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, said "My party's point is that we would certainly be willing to be part of the military service — but we are denied the right to defend a country that denies us the right to live as human beings.

"They won't get support from us while we do not have a say in the running of the country and do not have full citizenship and while our country denies us the right we cannot fight and die for it

"Until there are fundamental changes in the country, different law-making processes, and we enjoy the right to enjoy ourselves on a non-racial basis,

we won't take part and subscribe to it," he said.

The Secretary of the Labour Party in Cape Town, Mr Fred Peters, who served as a sergeant in the Cape Corps in Abyssinia during World War Two, said: "If general conscription comes around, the whites can have it, just as they have everything else.

"How can I defend my country if I don't have a

vote and I'm not recognised in Parliament?"

Mr Kivett, who favours a cadet training scheme at coloured schools said: "If general conscription is a move away from discrimination, me and my party will be in favour of it. When we are forced into the military service, then we must not be treated as second-class citizens"

Mr Sonny Leon, who ob-

tained the highest rank available to coloureds as sergeant-major in the Cape Corps in World War Two, and who is now a member of the President's Council, said "There are a number of unemployed youths on the street, and it will stand them in good stead to join the army. When and if they are called up, there must be a guarantee that there will be jobs waiting for them."

when they come out," he said "If a man wants to sacrifice his life for his country, then he must be given the vote. Any man who goes into the army should have it and be given the same opportunities in life as everyone else

"It is nonsensical that you can expect a man to give his life for his country if he has no say in the running of it. But then again, if you never did anything for your country, can you expect something in return?"

● See Page 2.

Oppressors

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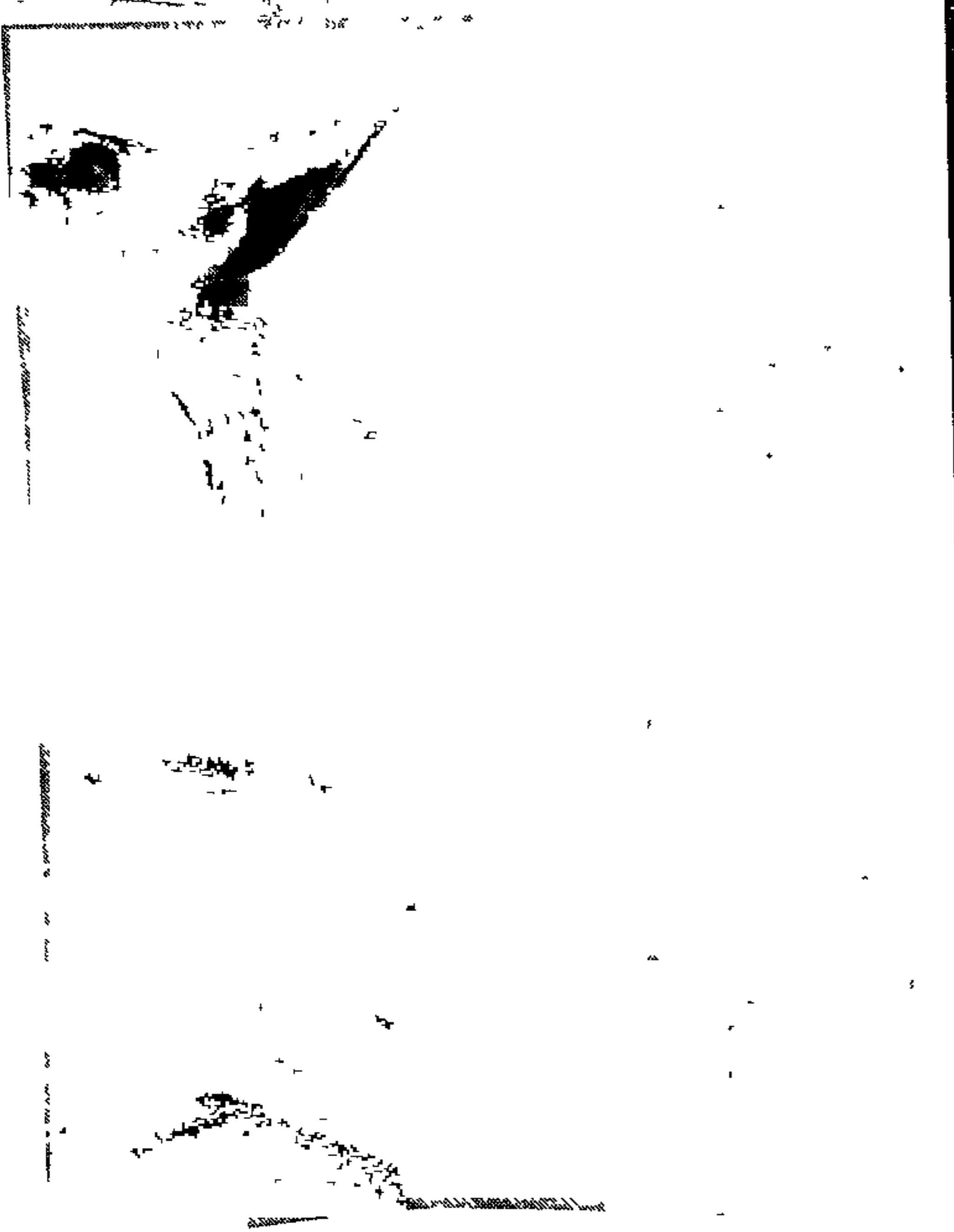
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By GRANT AUBIN

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PORT ELIZABETH is expected to embark on a shopping spree

Saved from death



L.R. Smith Student

29-7

*5 Mrs H STANTON
of Finance

- (1) Whether offences to which aid societies have committed themselves.
- (2) whether an investigation is to be conducted into such societies or not?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

- (1) The only offence which has been committed by friendly societies is that a few societies failed to submit their financial statements within the period prescribed by the Act.
- (2) Should the financial statements submitted within a reasonable time investigations will be undertaken into the activities of friendly societies are undertaken from time to time where necessary and offences come to light, appropriate corrective steps are taken.

254

*6 Mr H H SCHWARTZ
Minister of Defence

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

672, including citizens of former states

255

*7 Dr A L POE
Minister of Education and Training

Whether his Department has...

...with the...

...rural...

Coloured public school facilities

Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training

Whether his department has made any representations to the Cape Provincial Administration regarding the use by Coloured pupils of the (a) empty and (b) under-utilised school facilities for Whites in their schools?

...22 September 1960

- (a) Yes, on 22 September 1960
- (b) No, because such representations can serve no useful purpose.

I also want to point out, however, that the member is again not paying this House the courtesy of being present when his questions are being replied to.

...Minister of Education and Training

Whether it is...

Bremner Building, without delay.

READING

While the Department will try wherever possible to facilitate reading by placing texts in the short loan section of Leslie Library and distributing selected prescribed articles, you are strongly advised to make the fullest possible use of the Library. It would stand you in good stead to attend an orientation course conducted during the first

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askar, p.189.

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
THE court file of former Zimbabwean soldier Robert Riddell has been declared a confidential document following an urgent application by the Minister of Defence in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Brig Richard Alexander Knipe, of the Defence Force's legal division, supported the application for an order prohibiting the disclosure of any parts of the records relating to Mr Riddell's appearances in the Magistrate's and Supreme Courts on arms and ammunition charges.

Throughout the brief hearing before Mr Justice Leon yesterday, Brig Knipe referred to passages in the record that the Defence Force contended should not be made public.

The action had been brought by the Defence Force for several reasons, one of them being that it was difficult to say who had had access to the papers during the case's passage through the magistrate's and Supreme Courts, Brig Knipe said.

Unfounded fears

Matters referred to by Mr Riddell in the papers could have a detrimental effect on the State and the Defence Force, and could lead to unfounded fears on the part of the public, he said.

The application was the only way to safeguard the interests of the State, Brig Knipe said.

Mr Justice Leon, who set aside Mr Riddell's conviction and sentence of seven years' imprisonment imposed on three arms and ammunition charges during a criminal appeal last month, ordered after hearing Brig Knipe, that the registrar of the Supreme Court, the attorney-general of Natal, Mr Riddell and Mr H. W.

numbered files housed in the safe of the Court Registrar, Mr C Verwey.

A section directly prohibits anybody making known any facts that have to do with the subject matter of the criminal proceedings in the case.

Public focus

The files on Mr Riddell were first brought into public focus after the Mercury tried unsuccessfully to learn details of a criminal appeal brought by Mr Riddell in the capital's Supreme Court last month.

Although Mr Justice Leon, one of the appeal judges, said the hearing had been carried out in open court and confirmed that the charges and convictions had been set aside, the assistant registrar, Mr L O Fourie, refused the Mercury access to the files, saying merely that they 'were confidential'.

He said they were locked in the safe of the registrar, Mr C Verwey, and refused to comment further.


Mr Verwey, who was in Cape Town on court business, was the only person empowered to release the file on his return to the city on February 22, he said.

The attorney-general refused to comment on the matter and both Mr Justice Leon and Mr Justice Broome — who heard Mr Riddell's appeal — stated that the decision to hold or release the file rested entirely with Mr Verwey.

Ormande Pollok writes that Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party MP for Berea, has tabled a series of questions in Parliament about the appeal by Mr Riddell.

The questions do not specifically refer to Mr Riddell but it is clear that this is the case to which he is referring.

"And if your loan payment!"



Wertz should show cause by March 26 why the order of court should not be made permanently binding.

The two page order granted yesterday prohibits the publication, either directly or indirectly, of any sections, information and facts contained in the

10/07/1982 054 807
SAP major dies on border

A POLICE officer, Major CD Engelbrecht, 38, has been killed while on duty in the operational area, a police spokesman announced in Pretoria yesterday. Major Engelbrecht, who was from the police district head office in Ladysmith, Natal, leaves a wife and two children. Funeral arrangements had not yet been completed, the spokesman said - Sapa

The two revolving barrels of the engine are a little like revolvers. The pistons are attached to the other end of the housing and there are six pistons in each end of the housing and they are attached to the six pistons in the other end with a solid steel pin through the rigid angle. And the blocks in which they fit revolve. Yes, this one is a bit different from what you find at Chevy and Ford.

The angle's relation to that of a V8 is not only obscure but non-existent because a Bricklin and a normal V8 have no operating relationship. In the Bricklin, there are six pistons in each end of the housing and they are attached to the six pistons in the other end with a solid steel pin through the rigid angle. And the blocks in which they fit revolve. Yes, this one is a bit different from what you find at Chevy and Ford.

'How does it work? Well, to begin with, the vee of Bricklin's engine is kind of a lazy vee. In a V8 you find the two banks of pistons at a 90° angle to each other. In the case of the Bricklin, the whole engine is as round as a giant piece of gas pipe and the vee in its middle measures 110°.

- a) What is the topic sentence in each paragraph?
- b) Are there paragraphs that do not have topic ideas? Identify them.
- c) What function, if any, do these paragraphs perform? On the basis of the foregoing questions, would you say that the paragraphs are well-constructed or not?

3.9 Read the following extract from an article and answer the questions below:

3.8.3 Comment on the discourse structure, giving examples from the text.

3.8.2 This passage was written for a lay audience. Is it suitable for this audience? Give reasons for your opinion and quote from the text to support your statements.

3.8.1 What are the writer's purpose(s) in this passage and what kind of language is used to achieve this purpose(s). Quote from the passage to substantiate your answer.

are caused by drawing cosmic particles magnetically through the rare gases of the upper atmosphere. It is called ionization and is like passing electrons through the vacuum tubes of our familiar neon lighting. It was called the Rainbow Bomb. Every responsible scientist in cosmology, radio-astronomy, and physics of the atmosphere protested against this tampering with a system we did not understand. They exploded their bomb. They got their pyrotechnics. We still do not know the price we may have to pay for this artificial magnetic disturbance.

Women say yes to the SADF

254

Mall Reporter

ROOM 13/2/82

WOMEN can't have it both ways. That was the reaction of several women asked to comment on the suggestion made on Thursday night by General Constand Viljoen, chief of the Defence Force, that women should play a greater role in the South African Defence Force.

"If you are simply an equal rights feminist and believe in equality with men, then you can't expect any special treatment within the Defence Force," said Ms Jacklyn Cock, of the University of the Witwatersrand's sociology department.

"What worries me is that militarism is increasingly linked to a belligerent nationalism which is tied to the way masculinity is defined in our culture. I would not want to see that grafted on to the woman's role."

Professor Anna Louw, national vice president of the Federation of Business and Professional Women, said "In principle I'm in favour. Women should carry their share of the burden

Active service

"And I don't think they should necessarily be excluded from active service. Women are physically capable of undertaking many duties done by men."

Opposing compulsory military service for women, Prof Louise Tager, dean of the faculty of law at the University of the Witwatersrand, described it as "inappropriate".

"If there were an emergency and if it were necessary to call upon women, I propose that women should be called upon to provide ancillary services and not military services."

Dr Cecile Cilliers, co-honorary life president of Women for Peace, said she was in favour of National Service for women — but not in a military role.

She suggested using women in administrative jobs in the Civil Service or as nurses and teachers.

Source:

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9 furnace combustion chamber

8. pulley belt - cross-section

7. Wankel engine piston

6. nut

5. caliper gauge

4 side plate

3. rivet head

2. slot for a turbine blade

1. piston

Now describe the shapes of the following objects as completely as possible.

Blackout placed on arms case records

2514
Mail Correspondent

CDM 13/12/82

A PUBLICATION blackout has been placed on the court records of the arms and ammunition case involving the former Zimbabwean soldier, Robert Riddell.

The files were declared a confidential document after an urgent application by the Minister of Defence in the Maritzburg Supreme court yesterday.

Mr Riddell's conviction and sentence of seven years' jail, imposed on three arms and ammunition charges, were set aside during an appeal last month.

The files were first brought into public focus after a Durban newspaper tried unsuccessfully to learn details of the appeal brought by Mr Riddell.

Supporting the application for an order prohibiting the disclosure of any parts of the records relating to Mr Riddell's appearances in the Magistrate's and Supreme Courts on arms and ammunition charges was Brigadier Richard Alexander Knipe, of the SADF's legal division.

Throughout the hearing before Mr Justice Leon yesterday, Brig Knipe referred to passages in the record that the Defence Force said should not be made public.

The action had been brought by the Defence Force for several reasons — one of them being that it was difficult to say who had had access to the papers during the case's passage through the courts, Brig Knipe said.

He said matters referred to by Mr Riddell in the papers could have a detrimental effect on the State and the Defence Force, and could lead to unfounded fears on the part of the public.

Mr Justice Leon — who was one of the appeal judges — ordered that the Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General of Natal, Mr Riddell and Mr H W Weitz should show cause by March 26 why the order should not be made permanent.

The two-page order prohibits the publication, either directly or indirectly, of any sections, information and facts contained in the files kept in the safe of the Registrar, Mr C Verwey.

A second section directly prohibits anybody making known any facts that have to do with the subject matter of the criminal proceedings in the case.

Last month, though Mr Justice Leon had said the hearing had been in open court, the Assistant Registrar, Mr L O Fourie, refused the Press access to the files, saying merely that they "were confidential".

He said they were locked in Mr Verwey's safe and refused to comment further.

Mr Verwey, who was in Cape Town on court business, was the only person empowered to release the file on his return on February 22.

The Defence Force application yesterday came less than 24 hours after newspaper attorneys had tried unsuccessfully to gain access to the files.

(254) S Times
14/2/82

'Moffie' SADF dodgers invited to U.S.

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

A SAN Francisco official who wants to open up the city to South African draft dodgers envisages a "moffie" army settling there.

That is the dream of City Supervisor Harry Britt, who has introduced a resolution that seeks to proclaim San Francisco a haven for persons "forced into exile" for refusing to serve in the South African forces.

The city's three-member Committee on State and National Affairs this week approved the draft resolution and sent it to the full, 11-member Board of Supervisors.

If finally approved, it would make San Francisco the first city to post a special welcome for draft evaders.

The city would also refer the resolution to the US State Department in Washington.

Mr Britt was a "gay rights" activist when appointed to the board in 1978 to succeed Mr Harvey Milk, who was shot dead at city hall along with San Francisco Mayor George Moscone.

Homosexual

As was Mr Milk, Mr Britt is openly homosexual.

He initially represented a district with a large homosexual population. But with actress Jane Fonda among his supporters, he was later elected to his present post in a city-wide vote.

"I am told that the derogatory term for gays within the ranks of the army is 'moffie', he said.

"I am proud to say that I am a 'moffie'. We would definitely welcome to San Francisco a whole battalion of 'moffie' soldiers from South Africa."

In a support campaign organised by the South African Military Refugee Aid Fund (Samraf), resettlement of up to 1 500 young South Africans in San Francisco over a three-year period is advocated.

"We're going for all 11 votes on the board," said Samraf's California spokesman, Mr Steve Feedback, who nevertheless cautioned that victory was not certain.

Arms ²⁵⁴ find at ²²¹ ^{S. Times} bottom ^{14/1/82} of lake

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

POLICE investigating South West Africa's arms-smuggling racket found a quantity of ammunition and explosives in a lake near the operational area recently.

But the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Criminal) Namibia, Colonel Skankwan Greyling, said that no connection between the find and the alleged smuggling of arms and ammunition of communist origin has been found.

He said continuing police investigations are a follow-up to reports on widespread gun-running in South West Africa, especially with Russian-made AK-47 rifles.

According to reports, the arms racket involves members of the security forces with weapons believed to have been captured in Angola.

Navy divers found a number of hand-grenades and detonators showing signs of corrosion in the Otjikoto Lake near Tsumeb on January 18.

There was also a quantity of South African-made ammunition.

Souvenirs

Police have also found two AK-47 rifles.

"Troops doing duty beyond the border of South West Africa are sometimes inclined to collect souvenirs," commented Col Greyling.

He said possession of such weapons was "a serious offence" for which extreme penalties were imposed.

"The police offer substantial rewards for information leading to the tracing of these weapons and their confiscation," a police statement said.

According to reports and rumours in Namibia, weapons are being bought by underground ultra-right-wing movements.

It is said that an AK-47 automatic rifle can be bought on the black market for R750.

CSIR assists US Army weapons research

From JOHN MATISONN WASHINGTON — The United States Army is involved in an ongoing joint research programme with South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to develop a substance to increase the efficiency of gun barrels, a US congressional hearing was told last week.

A witness representing the American Friends Service Committee called this an apparent "serious breach of United States law" in view of the arms embargo on South Africa.

It was one of a number of disclosures about sales of US goods which might wind up in the South African Defence Force and police, and occurred during testimony on the Reagan administration's plans to relax some regulations restricting exports to South Africa.

A branch of the CSIR, the National Physical Research Laboratory (NPRL), publicly acknowledged the co-operation of the US Army Armament Research and Development Command (AARDCOM) in the latest annual NPRL report, published in South Africa.

It was disclosed to a joint hearing of the congressional sub-committees on Africa and on International Economic Policy and Trade, by Mr Thomas Conrad, a researcher for the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization.

Mr Conrad charged that existing regulations restricting exports to the Republic were fraught with loopholes and were not being adequately enforced. Later, Mr Bo Denysyk, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, told the joint

hearing that nine cases of possible US violations of export restrictions to South Africa were being investigated.

Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the Africa Sub-committee asked the Commerce Department to investigate a number of allegations detailed before the sub-committees that the regulations were being violated.

The US controls prevent the sales of non-military goods to the South African Defence Force and police, and the sale of US goods to certain end-users listed in Commerce Department regulations as military suppliers.

They were established to strengthen the United Nations arms embargo, to dislodge the US from the practice of apartheid, and to promote racial justice in South Africa, a State Depart-

ment official said.

Mr John Chettle, director of the South Africa Foundation in North and South America, and a former congressman, Mr Charles Marshall, argued for a relaxation of the restrictions.

Mr Marshall, who has visited South Africa six times, said sanctions were not effective in persuading countries to change their internal policies.

Mr Randall Robinson, director of TransAfrica, a black American foreign policy organization, charged that Mr Donald de Keiffer, who was a registered agent for South Africa for nine years, had helped formulate the Reagan administration's new export controls.

Mr De Keiffer, who was employed by the former Department of Information, participated in the adminis-

tration's policy discussions in his present capacity as general counsel to the office of the United States Trade Representative.

"At best, that is a tremendous conflict of interest and at worst, there is a South African agent participating directly in formulating the administration's policies," Mr Robinson charged.

The State Department's director of the office of East-West Trade, Mr William Root, said the Trade Representative's office had been consulted, but he did not know if Mr De Keiffer had played any role in the discussions.

Mr Conrad, who was complimented by a number of congressmen on the detail and research contained in his testimony, said the research being conducted by the US Army with the CSIR's NPRL

laboratory involved the behaviour of certain metals under extreme pressure. The goal of the research was to develop a substance which would cause a "self-cleaning out of gun tubes," Mr Conrad quoted a US researcher as telling him.

Mr Conrad also said Control Data Corporation, a South African subsidiary of a US corporation, had received a contract to work on a programme called "Project Bowie." He did not know the nature of the project.

Mr Conrad said this project raised questions about how seriously US corporations enforced the embargo, and how effectively the administration monitored compliance.

A decision must be made by the end of the month unless a new extension of the regulations is obtained from President Reagan.

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WINNING SMILES... The town's world teaming of Datsun's... marched off with the honours for... held in Los Angeles... Datsun Shield cricket final between Hotel and Western Wanderers

... This was said by... government... Mr Kruger said the... Douglas Gibson, had

Baggage strike

Sarge's marks were off target

A MILITARY policeman admitted yesterday that he had given his 43 students false marks at the end of a shooting exercise. But Sergeant Theunis Louis van der Westhuizen, 30, of Sunnyside, Pictoria, denied this was harmful to the State. Sgt Van der Westhuizen pleaded not guilty in the Pretoria Regional Court to 43 charges of fraud and a charge of possessing pornographic material. The court heard that Sgt Van der Westhuizen was a course leader for three weeks during July last year.

The sergeant admitted giving false marks to his students at the end of the course for a shooting exercise. But he denied this was harmful to the State. The court also heard that Sgt Van der Westhuizen and his students watched a pornographic film, "Debbie does Dallas" in the Voortrekkerhoogte military police office, while they were meant to be attending a shooting practice. The defence argued that video tapes did not fall within the ambit of the Act. The case was postponed to March 29 - Sapa

Two face opium charges

TWO men appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with an allegation of dealing in opium. Mr Sivo Levkov, 50, of Eselen Street, Mababrow, and Mr Luca Cavo, 48, of Springbok Road, Boksburg, appeared before Mr P Smit. They were not asked to plead and were released on bail of R2 000 each. They will re-appear on March 3.

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2 The Cape Times, Tuesday, February 16, 1982 (254)

SA 'strongest' in sub-Saharan Africa

Defence Reporter

IN real terms South Africa is the strongest military power in sub-Saharan Africa according to figures just published in The Military Balance 1982, an annual report produced by the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

With a full-time defence force of 92 000 men and women of all races the Republic outnumbered every country except Nigeria, and has more better combat aircraft than any other country on the sub-continent.

In addition the Republic is

said to be able to call up 400 000 men and women in the event of a full war footing mobilization of reserves—something which has not yet happened.

The Military Balance is generally accepted as the primary reference source for military strengths in South Africa and other countries which do not reveal their full strengths for reasons of military security.

A comparison of figures for the Republic with other countries shows that South Africa's Air Force manpower has remained constant while that

of the Army and Navy have increased slightly.

South Africa's standing army is now reported to consist of 15 000 regulars—19 000 white men, 4 000 black and coloured men and 2 000 women—and 60 000 reserves. It is reported that the increase of 4 000 white and 1 000 black and coloured men in the Army has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

The South African Air Force is reported to have 10 000 regulars and 10 000 reserves. It is reported that the increase of 1 000 white and 1 000 black and coloured men in the Air Force has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

listed in the SANDF in its armoured group.

The South African Navy is reported to have 6 400 regulars and 10 000 reserves. It is reported that the increase of 1 000 white and 1 000 black and coloured men in the Navy has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

The South African Air Force is reported to have 10 000 regulars and 10 000 reserves. It is reported that the increase of 1 000 white and 1 000 black and coloured men in the Air Force has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

Nigeria is said to have 150 000 men, but if her only 65 medium tanks (Russian-made T-55s) and 18 combat aircraft.

Its warships include one Laminas frigate, four Zambian-built frigates and four fast attack craft.

Ethiopia has a total of 200 000 in service, and is reported to have 100 combat aircraft and 100 warships. It is reported that the increase of 1 000 white and 1 000 black and coloured men in the Ethiopian Army has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers.

Ethiopia with a smaller standing defence force than South Africa's.

Ethiopia is listed as having almost 800 tanks of various vintage, mostly fairly modern, but the Military Balance warns that the 'war situation makes equipment data suspect'. The same warning applies to the air force, which is listed as having only 100 combat aircraft.

Angola's 'armed forces' are given as 200 000 men, and 100 000 tanks (Cubans and 200 East German-made aircraft and heavy equipment). There are also Portuguese and some South African aircraft and technicians.

Residents angry over hotel plan

Municipal Reporter

THE R10-million 'condominium-hotel' scheme for the historic Vinward Hotel would radically and irreversibly change the environment and character of one of the 'lung areas' in Newlands, say local residents last night.

In the growing campaign against the scheme, affected people are protesting by the development which they say represents 'a larger of two-storey flats'—met last night at a home in Avenue

March 2 and a spokesman for the residents of the Vinward Hotel.

The R10-million 'condominium-hotel' scheme for the historic Vinward Hotel would radically and irreversibly change the environment and character of one of the 'lung areas' in Newlands, say local residents last night.

The only company prepared to finance the long-term project, Southern Life Association, has taken the initiative to start an extension of the national monument and the construction of condominiums—should not prove viable—the units might have to be sold by

will remove the remaining conditions prohibiting the two alternatives.

The City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, has still to report to the committee on these objections.

About 25 properties near the Lucebeer River will be affected by the 'condominium-hotel' scheme, it is said. Plans will be submitted to them.



News Briefs

GRIN Correspondent
DURBAN—The Chief Minister of Natal, Mr. G. M. Gubbay, plans to meet the Minister of Police, Mr. Louie Granger, to discuss the matter of a 'black' police dog at Ingonyama Game Reserve and the shooting of the animal.
This was confirmed yesterday by Chief Buthelezi, who gave details of the af-

New Ministry of Law and Order

Star 16/2/82

257

South Africa is to get a new Ministry of Law and Order, headed by the present Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha announced this in the Assembly today when he said the Government had accepted the main recommendations of the Rabie Commission into security legislation.

The commission's proposals about new definitions in security

legislation have been accepted by the Government.

Mr Botha said the principle of the revision of preventive security action was also accepted.

He said the new Ministry of Law and Order would have under its charge the South Africa Police headed by the present Commissioner, and a directorate for security legislation headed by a director.

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Spec 16/2/82

Sergeant accused of 254 'human torch' murder

A railway policeman poured methylated spirits over a man and set him alight at the Johannesburg station, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

Acting Sergeant Hermanus Jacobus Redelinghuys (30) of Lenz pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder.

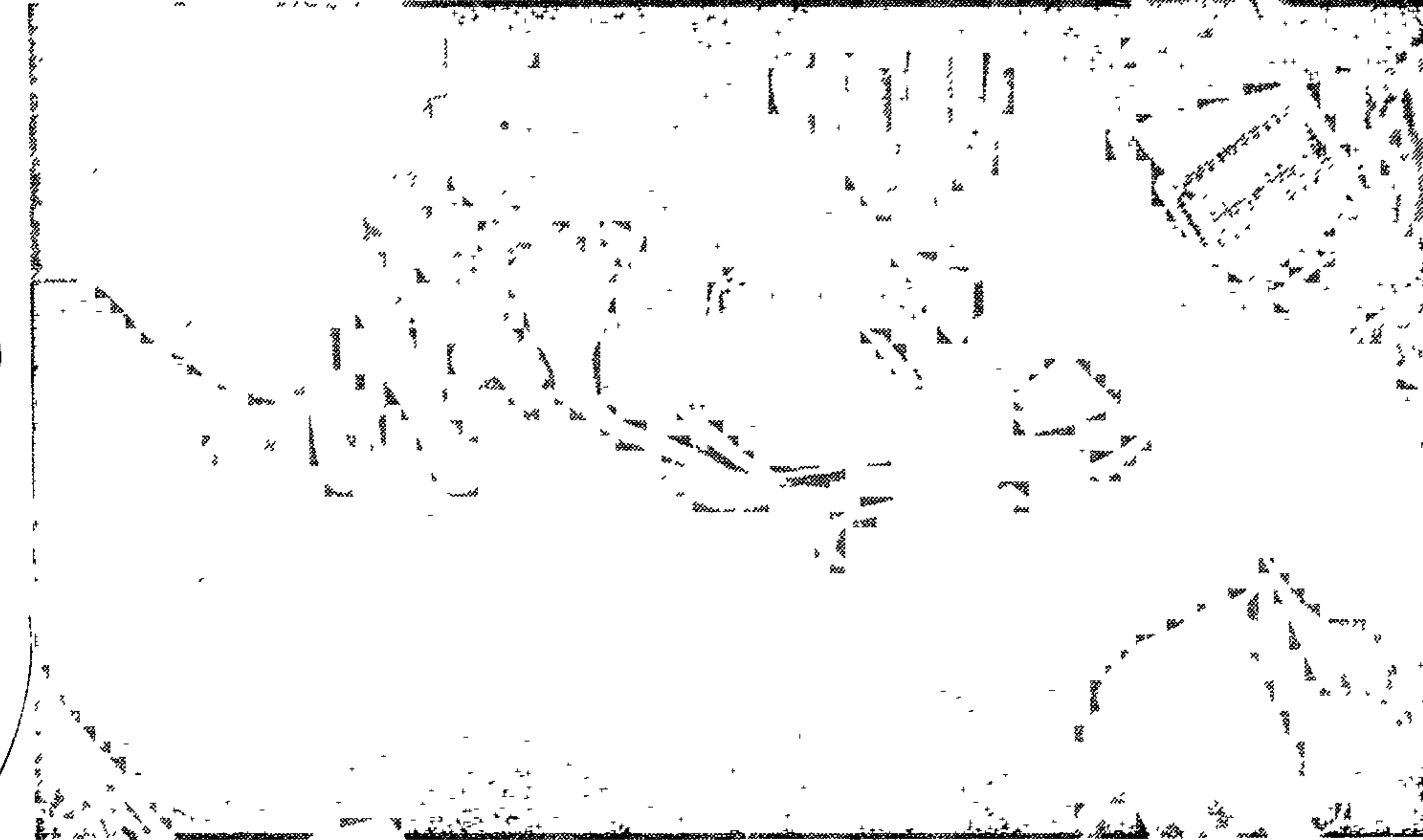
Constable G D Labuschagne said that a man arrived at the charge office at the Johannesburg station on June 1 last year and handed in a bottle of methylated spirits found in the public toilets.

The constable said he knew the bottle belonged to Mr Johannes Jacobus Hendriks whom he had removed from the station concourse several times in the past.

He found Mr Hendriks lying drunk and took him to the charge office.

He told Sergeant Redelinghuys what had happened and the sergeant poured the spirits over Mr Hendriks's head, took him outside and asked for the box of matches which Constable Labuschagne had in his hands.

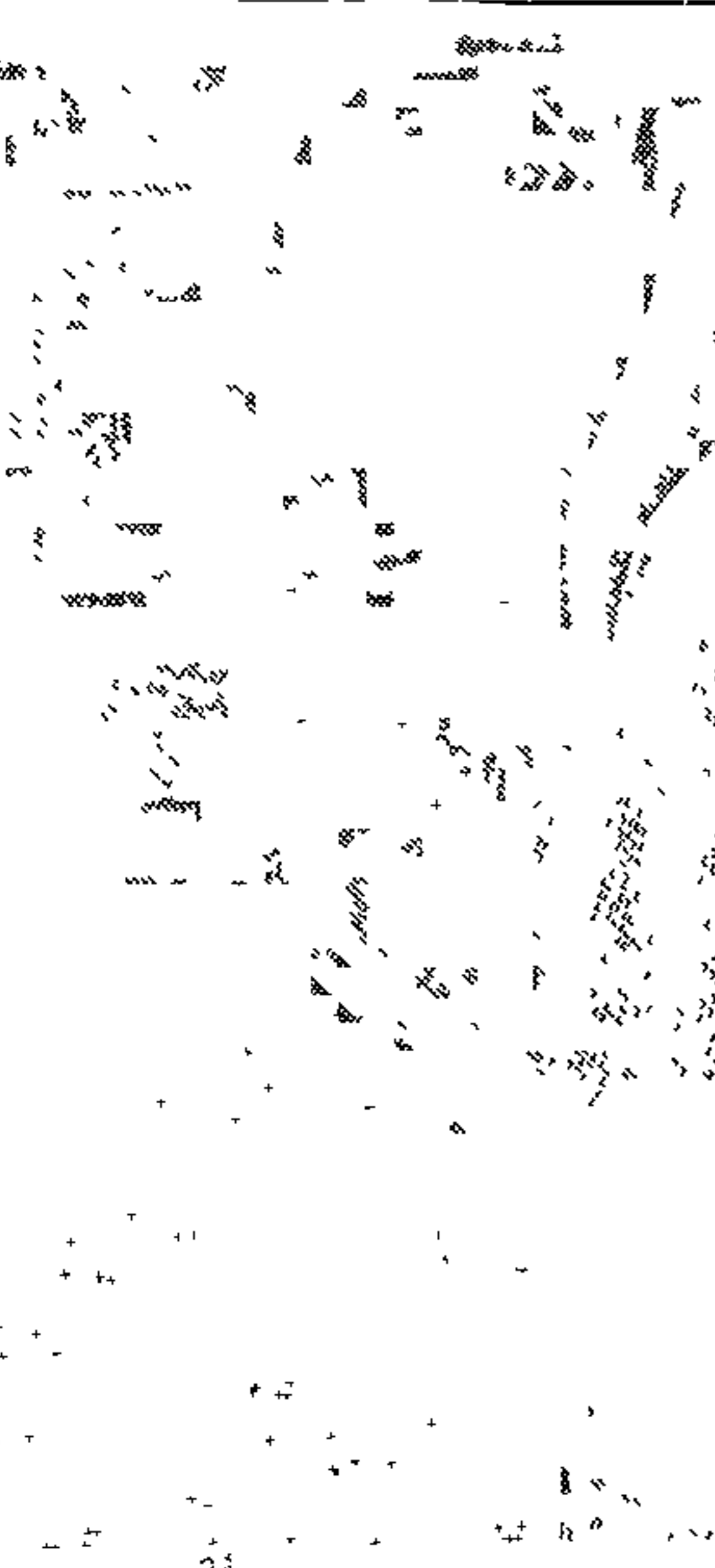
The hearing continues today.



A recruit armed with an R4 rifle undergoing rigorous training. During the courses the recruits are taught all there is to know about military life



The barracks where recruits sleep. All beds have Bibles on them.



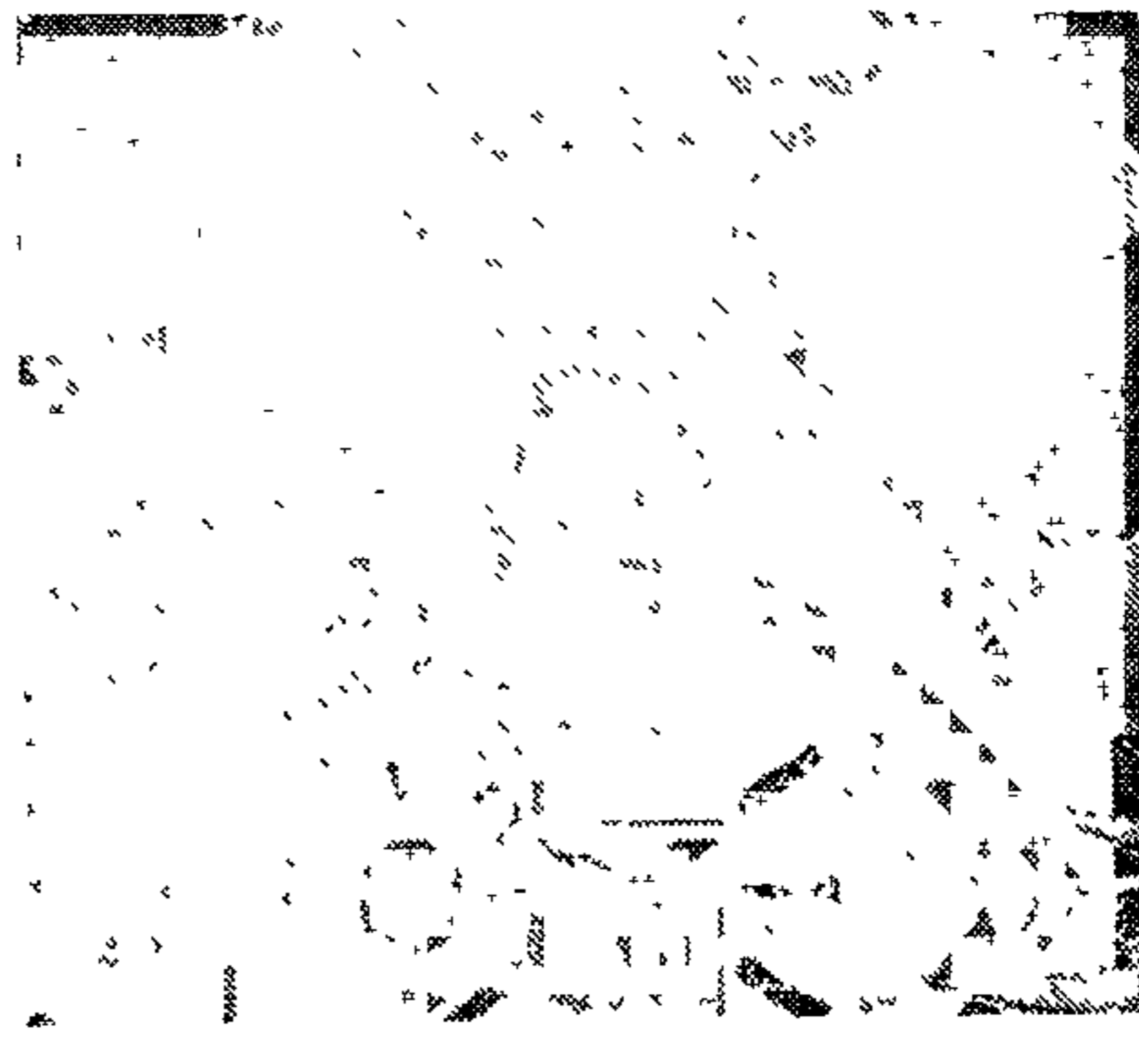
Sergeant Simon Maseko, his wife Gettie and son Vusumuzi relax in the garden of their six-roomed house where married members of the battalion are housed.

21 Battalion is marching ahead

In the eight years of its existence 21 Battalion has grown in leaps and bounds. Thembe Maseko pays a visit to the unit, which is stationed at Lenz outside Johannesburg.



Time for a break after nara training.



The driving force behind 21 Battalion, Commandant L. Kotze. The assegais in the badge symbolise war and the klerie in the middle stands for peace. The number 21 is of religious significance.

By
Themba Maseko

South Africa's only black army unit — 21 Battalion — has undergone significant changes in its eight years of existence.

Today 21 Battalion, which is stationed at Lenz outside Johannesburg, has 172 members signed permanently and it is growing in leaps and bounds.

It was in 1973 when General Mag-

nus Malan — then Chief of the South African Defence Force — announced that time was ripe for blacks to be integrated into the Defence Force and the following year saw the birth of 21 Battalion.

Initially, 21 Battalion was known as the army training centre which was based in Baviaanspoort. Sixteen blacks were enlisted with the aim of training them as security guards and in 1975 the unit was

moved to Lenz and remained 21 Battalion.

In 1976, 151 recruits from Transkei and 48 from Ovambo started their training, and by the end of that year the number of recruits in the Permanent Force stood at 99.

The first commander of the military base was appointed in 1978 and during the same year 305 members of the Venda National Guard were trained. Commandant L.

Kotze said recruits must meet certain requirements before their applications are approved.

If they want to join the Permanent Force they should have a Std 6 certificate and if they want to enlist in the auxiliary force they should have a Std 5 certificate.

The recruits must not have a criminal record. If they have a "minor" record like drunken driving, they may be considered. Commandant Kotze said,

After satisfying

these requirements, the recruits sit for aptitude tests. If they are successful they have personal interviews with members of the selection board.

After the interviews the recruits are given a "functional test" which is devised to show them what to expect during their practical training. This is a practical test lasting for three days.

After this serious training starts with an orientation course, basic training and operations

all training. During these courses the recruits are taught all there is to know about military life. On completing these courses, they write tests in which they are required to obtain 60 percent.

The recruits can then decide which military careers they want to follow. The careers offered are basic administration, military police, chef, instructor, pay master and medical orderly.

In the military base there are facilities for soccer, tennis, boxing and swimming. There is also a bank, a shop and a 30-bed hospital.

A chaplain, the Rev L S Booysen conducts church services for 21 Battalion members. He was appointed in 1979.

Sergeant R Ncwana, who is now an instructor, said he joined 21 Battalion in 1978 because it "impressed" him. He is a former teacher and comes from Transkei.

Sergeant D Moabelo said he joined 21 Battalion in 1977 because "I liked the way they drilled and because I have always wanted to be a soldier." He is also an instructor.

Commandant Kotze said all instructors in 21 Battalion are blacks.

This year 21 Battalion received 178 applications. But this number is likely to increase because 21 Battalion has three intakes a year, in January, May and August.

16/2/82
654

Irish-born SA man asks for exemption from call-up

254
E. Post 17/1/78

By CHRIS RENNIE

A YOUNG Irish-born South African applied to the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court yesterday to have a call-up for military service set aside, on the grounds that he had not wished to become a South African citizen but had been forced to do so by his father when he was 15 years old.

His application was opposed by the Minister of Defence, who argued the declaration once made was irrevocable. Mr Michael John Gary Kellerher submitted first that the call-up notice was invalid because it was for 90 days and the Defence Act only provided for 30 days. This point was conceded by the Minister.

Mr Kellerher asked that he should be exempted from further military service because he was Irish born, has a British passport and had not wished to assume South African citizenship.

Under these circumstances provision was made under Section 4 of the Defence Act to exempt him from military service.

His third ground for the appeal was that he had already done considerable military service on a voluntary basis,

but he was now a "one-man" business and further call-ups would be prejudicial to him.

Mr Justice Kammemeyer, who is hearing the case, dismissed the third ground.

Mr Louis Dison, SC (for Mr Kellerher), said that when the Defence Act was amended to include non-South African citizens who had been in the country for five years or more, exemption was provided for such people who did not wish to become citizens of South Africa in the future.

Any person who wished to become a citizen of South Africa did so by making a voluntary declaration.

In Mr Kellerher's case he was 15 years old, had not wished to become a South African citizen, and was forced to do so by his father and guardian.

Mr Dison submitted that when a minor was prejudiced while a minor, he could apply to the court as "upper guardian" when he reached majority to set the matter right by the principle of *restitutio integrum*.

He argued that the fact that the proclamation required the declaration be made on registration did not preclude a declaration being made subsequently. The Act made provi-

sion for exemption, and if the proclamation removed this privilege, it was invalid.

He said the Minister's attitude that the declaration once made was irrevocable was an unreasonable one. Once acquainted with the facts, the authorities had acted in an arbitrary manner without proper consideration.

Mr Dison submitted that the fact that Mr Kellerher had already done two years' military service did not constitute a waiver.

Mr J P W Erasmus (for the Minister) said it had already been conceded that the 90-day call-up should have been for 30 days. But that was not the issue.

Mr Kellerher was born in September, 1957, and claimed to be a British citizen by birth and carried a British passport. He came to South Africa in March, 1966 — not quite nine years old.

Section 63 of the Act requires every white male citizen to register between January 1 and the last day of February of the year in which he turns 16. Mr Kellerher registered as though he was a citizen at the correct time.

The Act also provided that the State President could by

proclamation call for the registration of non-citizens who had been in the country for five years, subject to the exemption provided for in Section 4 for such people who did not want to become South African citizens.

Such a proclamation had been made. But it was the Act and not the proclamation that laid down when the declaration of citizenship had to be made.

He said the principle of *restitutio integrum* applied to contracts, and could not be enforced here — it was impossible to give Mr Kellerher back two years' training.

There was no doubt that he had been advised at the time of declaration by his guardian, even if ill-advised. He could not now nine years later choose to make another election.

He submitted that the purpose of the Act was not to exclude non-citizens from military training, but to include them — with certain exceptions.

He drew attention to a long correspondence between Mr Kellerher and the military authorities that started in 1977, and pointed out that the first time it was mentioned that his election was forced by his father was in April, 1980. Judgment has been reserved.

Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, trial

Hammond & Col. 126-127 17/2/82

*27 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether an appeal against a sentence imposed in a lower court by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, to the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court has been (a) lodged and (b) heard, if so, (i) when in each case, (ii) what were the charges against the accused in the lower court and (iii) what was the sentence imposed by such court,
- (2) whether the accused was released on

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WEDNESDAY, 17

- bail pending the hearing of the appeal, if so, (a) what were the conditions of bail and (b) when was he released,
- (3) whether the original trial was held *in camera*,
- (4) whether any additional evidence was led in the course of the appeal hearing,
- (5) whether such appeal hearing was heard *in camera*,
- (6) whether judgment in the appeal case was delivered *in camera*, if so, why,
- (7) what was the judgment delivered in the appeal hearing?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

In view of an order *nisi* issued by the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa on 12 February 1982, I am not in a position to furnish the required information at this stage

What quantity of wine was sold in 20-litre containers during the period 1 September 1981 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries)

13 000 h/l up to 30 November 1981

Hansard Q. Col. 123
South African Defence Force call-ups

17/2/82
*22 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether investigations into unauthorized South African Defence Force call-ups have been completed,
- (2) whether any persons who received such call-ups responded to them, if so,
- (3) whether such persons underwent any training, if so, where did such training take place,
- (4) whether those responsible for issuing such call-ups have been identified, if so,
- (5) whether any proceedings have been initiated against such persons, if not, why not, if so, what proceedings?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No
- (2) to (5) Fall away

South African Airways Navigation Officers' Association

*23 Mr. H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether representations have been made to him on behalf of the South African Airways Navigation Officers' Association, if so, what was the nature of (a) such representations and (b) his response thereto,

- (2) how many navigation officers were in the service of the South African Airways as at (a) 1 January 1981 and (b) 1 January 1982,
- (3) whether changes have been sought to make the posts of navigation officers redundant, if so,
- (4) whether any offers have been made to such navigation officers in regard to their conditions of service, if so, what offers?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes
 - (a) A meeting to discuss redundancy, pensions and grading
 - (b) The request was declined
- (2) (a) 14
(b) 9
- (3) and (4) These posts became redundant as a result of a natural development. The officers concerned were accommodated as Navigation Instructors for flight crew under the following conditions
 - (a) Retention of their basic salaries on a personal to holder basis,
 - (b) the payment of a compensatory allowance equal to the amount of flight pay forfeited by them when they ceased functioning in crew capacity,
 - (c) the right to continue contributing on present pensionable emoluments, inclusive of the pensionable portion of compensatory allowance, and
 - (d) the retention of service conditions whereby they are entitled to payment of compensatory allowance in respect of the number

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178 Hansard Apprentices 17/2/82
 Q Col. 111
 103 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many Blacks were registered as apprentices in 1981 and (b) how many were registered in respect of each trade?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

(a) 495

(b) Aerospace	3
Automobile	20
Building	113
Explosives and Allied Industries	4
Furniture	8
Hairdressing	1
Metal	238
Mines	24
Motor	52
Printing	9
Sugar Manufacturing and Refining	23
Total	495

254 Hansard Permanent Force Q. Col. 112 17/2/82
 105 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence (b)

What percentage of the members of the Permanent Force section of the South African Defence Force is (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 92%
 (b) 1,05%
 (c) 5,86%
 (d) 1,09%

WEDNESDAY, 17 FEBRUARY 1982

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Prime Minister 17/2/82
 Development Bank for Southern Africa

*1 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Prime Minister

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The Government continues to tell South Africans about the "total onslaught" facing them, but what's happened to the "total strategy" it devised to counter the attacks, asks HERMANN GILIONEE . . .

Total strategy

ROM 17/2/82

251
222
254

THERE has been a striking omission in the Government's handling of the Steyn and Rabie commission reports which tells us much about the way in which our politics has changed over the last two years.

In the No-Confidence Debate in Parliament speaker after speaker from the Government side concentrated on the total onslaught which South Africa was facing. But, curiously enough, little or nothing was heard about the total strategy with which this total onslaught is supposed to be countered.

In 1977, when the twin concepts total onslaught and total strategy became current, they were used with equal force and frequency.

To defend South Africa against a total onslaught, a total strategy was needed, which, according to a Defence White Paper, was a "comprehensive plan to utilize all the means available to the state according to an integrated pattern to achieve the national aims".

Machinery

In several speeches between 1977 and 1979 Mr P W Botha and General Magnus Malan explained that the total strategy should encompass the State, the private sector, diplomacy, problems of South Africa. In fact, Gen Viljoen went on, Mr Botha had created the machinery to do this the President's Council.

How a political settlement can emanate from a body from which black Africans are excluded and which has no brief to discuss their participation in the political system is far from clear.

Lastly the drop in Afrikaner support for the National Party from 85 percent in the 1977 election to just over 60 percent in 1981 has made it impossible for Mr Botha, using a unified NP as a base, to embark on the modifications of the political system the total strategists

had in mind, whether they be reform or greater control. Mr Botha has succeeded in getting control over his party caucus but not over the Afrikaner nationalist movement as a whole (compare the simmering feud between Perskor and Nasionale Pers).

Mr Botha set in train or stepped up certain processes that will in the long run transform SA profoundly. However, in some other spheres, industry and organizations like Armscor, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Human Sciences Research Council "None could plan and go its own way independently," Gen Malan said. "There must be co-ordination."

One of the major developments of the last two years is the gradual dissolving of this co-ordination up to a point where it makes little sense to speak of a total strategy any more. In fact, the word was not used at all during the No-Confidence Debate in Parliament.

The total strategy as propounded by Mr Botha and Gen Malan could not succeed without three requirements being met.

- It needed an alliance between Government and business to meet the aspirations of the most advanced section of the urban blacks and to deal with the problems of underdevelopment in the rural areas.

- It depended on credible structures being created by Government through which a new labour and constitutional dispensation could take shape.

- It demanded that Mr Botha

get control over the Afrikaner nationalist movement — not only the Party but also the Church and the Press — to forestall a revolt against the total strategy, whether it be from the Rightwing resisting the reforms the strategy required or from the moderates objecting to dictatorial tendencies.

It was in the case of the first requirement that Mr Botha came nearest to a breakthrough. At the Carlton conference of 1979 big business stood ready to be enlisted on behalf of the total strategy. However, a true partnership never took shape except in limited fields like public relations, big business would sing the praises of Government abroad and Government would laud the private sector at home.

Support

However, in the eyes of business the Botha Government has failed to deliver in many vital areas. In the meantime the number of blacks "angry" about the situation have increased from 39 percent in 1977 to 56 percent in 1981, according to studies by Lawrence Schlemmer. Another study by the same scholar shows that nearly 50 percent of urban and rural blacks in Natal think that many or most blacks would give secret support to the ANC operating in South Africa.

Business still needs a political ally in Government but it has become urgently important for private sector leaders to forge other alliances across colour lines with black politicians and labour representatives, if they

WHAT total strategy?

□ RIGHT General Magnus Malan . "None could plan and go its own way independently."

wish to ensure the long-term survival of capitalism. This will greatly strain their relationship with Government and further erode the total strategy as conceived in 1977.

In the second requirement, that of creating credible structures for the evolution of a new labour and constitutional order, the Botha cabinet has had mixed success. The labour reforms piloted through by Mr Fanie Botha have been a remarkable achievement in the context of our political system. But the strength of the independent unions and the bargaining going on outside the industrial councils and in defiance of procedures laid down by Government fly in the face of the original strategy to establish co-ordinated control of black labour organizations. Mr Fanie Botha's department seems to be doing the sensible thing here by increasingly stepping back and allowing business and labour to find their own way of living together.

The total strategy approach also needed viable structures for political reform to be credible. Gen Ma-

what the most likely explanation is — whether the Government never had any strategy behind appointing the Steyn Commission, or whether it realized in January 1982 that it was no longer possible to bring the Press to heel under a total strategy. Certainly it cannot depend on big business in the same measure as in 1979 for joint action against the Press.

There has been a crucial development in white politics. In 1979 many observers (myself included) thought there was a good chance that Mr Botha would proceed to create a middle class party and government. This he could do by ridding the NP of dissident elements, aligning himself with big business, drawing in growing numbers of the English middle class, attracting credible coloured and urban black leaders as collaborators, and espousing free enterprise and an ecumenical Christianity rather than separate development as ideology.

Ethnic

For various reasons Mr Botha did not do these things. SA is still ruled by an Afrikaner government geared above all towards maintaining ethnic interests and party unity. Business leaders are disillusioned, no credible non-white leaders have been attracted to a broad middle-class alliance, and separate development is still the dominant practice and ideology.

People outside the NP now suspect that the Government's warnings about a total onslaught are not aimed primarily at preparing the country for a total war but at keeping the NP together. In these circumstances it is simply untenable still to talk about a total strategy.

During the No-Confidence Debate the nearest Mr P W Botha could come to mentioning a total strategy was a reference to the 12-point plan as a recipe for friendship, prosperity and security for all. Perhaps the only thing Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Rightwing Nationalists agree about is that the 12-point plan is a reformulation of the policy of separate development which leaves us exactly where we are.

Poverty

Mussolini once said "It's not difficult to govern the Italians, it's useless." With our surging society by-passing the structures set up by Government, those at the helm may well deem it useless to pursue any total strategy. Yet given our daunting problems with a sullen urban proletariat and staggering rural poverty we may well go down without a genuine total strategy. What is now quite clear is that such a total strategy cannot be launched from the basis of exclusive NP rule and apartheid.

Only undiluted authoritarian rule (suspension of Parliament, elections and the free Press) or a coalition could take the implementation of a total strategy further. A dictatorship, even if it is putatively verlig, will in the end only compound our problems. All that remains is a coalition — but where are its strategists?

Govt spending slows, defence over shoots

254

~~252~~

17/2/82

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

THE rate of Government spending tapered off in January although the total for the 10 months of the current fiscal year, R13 800-million, is 20,3% higher than at the same period of the last financial year

In January outlays by the Treasury amounted to R1 210 million compared with a peak of R1 579-million in October 1981 and an average of R1 374 million a month for the first nine months of the current fiscal year

The total budgeted expenditure which Mr Owen Horwood tabled in Parliament was R15 871-million an average of R1 322-million a month

Total expenditure for the 10 months was R13 800 million and revenue receipts amounted to R11 232 million leaving a deficit before borrowing of R2 361-million which was covered by a net drawing of R550-million

from the Stabilisation Account the issuing of tap loans and the borrowing of R203-million from abroad of which about R68-million was used to repay previous foreign loans

The drawing of R550-million from the Stabilisation Account is a move which has aroused considerable criticism because it represents an inflationary input of money into the banking system and no doubt made an unhealthy contribution to overall money supply

The biggest overspender is the Defence Department which at the end of 10 months had almost used up its year's allocation of R 465 million

The Police vote of R349-million for the year has already been spent and National Education with a budget of R412-million has almost reached this figure with two months of the fiscal year to go

The Justice vote will also overshoot the mark. At the end of January R192 million had been spent out of R193

million allocated for the year

The vote for Parliament was R3 417 000. By the end of January R4 745 000 had been issued by the Exchequer

Collections for the nine months to December 1981, the latest figures available, amounted to R9 923 million compared with a Budget expectation of R13 160-million for the full year and R9 185-million for the nine months to December 1980

With imports running at an exceptionally high rate customs collections for the nine months amounted to R807 million against an expected R800 million for the year. Excise duty brought in R1 023 million against a budgeted R1 385-million. The income tax position will only be clear after the end of February

General sales tax has brought in R1 529-million with December collections still to come into account. The Budget estimate is to receive R2 150 million from this source

SA ready to sign ^{Jan 17/2.82} (254)

By Peter Sullivan,

Political Correspondent
South Africa is thinking of signing the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced in

Parliament today

No decision had yet been reached, and the matter was still being discussed after representations from "certain Western countries," he said in reply to a question

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Swapo claims downing jet

LISBON — Swapo said yesterday its guerrillas had shot down a South African fighter and a helicopter and "put out of combat" 360 South African soldiers in Namibia.

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted a Swapo communique released in Luanda as saying the pilot of a South African Impala Mk II fighter died when his plane was shot down during a bombing raid on Okankolo, 75 km east of Ondangwa on January 5.

The Swapo communique said its guerrillas had captured a South African soldier and put another 360 "out of combat" in various operations in Namibia last month.

The Angop report gave no details of how the helicopter was destroyed but said Swapo had also claimed the destruction of an armoured personnel carrier, 55 trucks, 25 "ra-

ids and two other vehicles.

The communique appeared to support Swapo's argument that its guerrillas are deeply entrenched inside Namibia rather than based in Angola as Pretoria always contends when attacking southern Africa.

In Pretoria a South African Defence Force spokesman described the Swapo communique as "a factual mixture of lies and distortions."

He added it is known that the Russian puppet organisation Swapo is hard-pressed by its masters in Moscow to show results in the war in South West Africa. It has failed lamentably.

"The facts speak for themselves. In spite of having lost almost 2,000 terrorists in combat last year Swapo does not even control one square centimetre of South West African soil" — Reuter

SECRET

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'Missing' soldier found

254
Star
18/2/42

Northern Transvaal
Bureau

POTGIETERSRUS. —
Harry Jacobs (19),
the Citizen Force
trainee who had been
missing since Monday,
has been found in Hill-
brow, Johannesburg,
after what a senior po-
lice officer described as
"a wild goose chase" in
the Northern Trans-
vaal.

Captain M Jonker of
Potgietersrus said there
would be a thorough
investigation into Mr
Jacobs' disappearance.

Mr Jacobs left his
parents' home in Lich-
tenburg early on Mon-
day. He was expected
at a military base at
Phalaborwa by 9 pm
that night. His car was
found abandoned on
the Potgietersrus-Percy
Fyfe Road late on
Tuesday afternoon.

Captain Jonker said
allegations of fraud
were being considered
as part of the investiga-
tion.

(254) Star 18/2/82

SA to change its nuclear image?

By Jaap Boekkooi

Mr. P. Botha's announcement that the Government is thinking of signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is a surprising piece of news which will cause a juzz of international speculation.

For by signing the treaty — an American-inspired global attempt to stop more countries making nuclear bombs — South Africa will, at least symbolically, indicate three things:

- That it does not want to make or use nuclear weapons in future
- That it will allow

international inspectors to enter the much-lauded (but recently much ignored) Valindaba uranium enrichment plant and so learn the secrets of its enrichment process.

South Africa is in need of enriched uranium to run the Koeberg nuclear power plant.

PEACEFUL

For South Africa to swear off, forever, the use of nuclear weapons would indicate a change of heart. Although Atomic Energy Board spokesmen have always insisted their work is strictly for peaceful purposes,

there has been widespread leaking of news about the country's capacity to make nuclear bombs.

If South Africa allows International Atomic Agency inspectors to enter Valindaba it indicates (1) that the secret of the local uranium enrichment process is not so precious and (2) it is not as successful as recent reports have indicated so that any country would want to copy or crib from it.

GLUT

And why should South Africa get the reward for its signature — supplies of enriched uranium from the United States — when it has just bought 18 months' supply of this uranium to run Koeberg on an international black market which has a glut of enriched uranium?

The pointers are that a deal may be made between Pretoria and Washington DC probably involving more than just matters nuclear.

N-treaty move wins praise

The Star Bureau
LONDON — South Africa's apparent movement towards signing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has pleased European diplomatic circles.

But so far there has been no official comment from the European powers that have persistently urged South Africa to take this step.

Sources in London, Bonn and Paris were adamant that there had been no formal representations recently by their governments, and they were some-

what puzzled by a reference to such action by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. Botha.

The feeling was that the pressure had lately come most strongly from the United States.

The treaty now has 144 signatories, who are barred from selling equipment to non-nuclear countries that would enable them to become atomic powers.

South Africa, which claims to have no nuclear weapons, would be obliged, in terms of the treaty to give an undertaking not to acquire such a capacity.

'A shock' to former navy chief

AR 45 18/2/87 254

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The loss of SAS President Kruger has come as a great shock to the former Chief of the South African Defence Force Admiral H H Biermann, and his wife Peggy.

'Kruger was built during my term as Chief of the Navy and my wife launched it in 1960. Its loss is a very personal matter for both of us,' he said.

'She was a great ship part of the expansion of the navy in those years. It is a real tragedy.'

BOOST

'At the time she was one of the most modern anti-submarine frigates in the world and a tremendous boost to naval morale.'

'She was a fine seaboat in all respects, a great ship,' said Admiral Biermann, who retired as Chief of the SADF in 1976.

The Argus Defence Reporter writes that SAS Tafelberg, the fleet replenishment vessel involved in this morning's collision, entered service with the SAN in 1966 after eight years as a Danish tanker, the Annam.

She was launched by Nakskovs Skipsvaerf in 1958, bought by the SA Navy in 1965 and converted to enable her to fuel the navy's three-ship frigate squadron at sea.

The vessel is able to restock dry stores as well as water tanks and fuel supply through a system of booms which can be connected, while both replenishment vessel and frigate are underway.

The introduction of the supply ship greatly increased the range of the frigate squadron. This was shown again last year, when the navy undertook a long-range patrol north of Madagascar. Tafelberg played a vital role in that voyage.

CAREER

During her career to date, Tafelberg, at present under command of Captain Nic Smit, former captain of the hydrographic survey vessel, SAS Protea, has visited numerous foreign ports in both South America and Australia.

She also acted as guardship for the then Cape to Rio race, on several occasions.

The vessel is also equipped with a flight deck to accommodate helicopters.

JUST

Swapo claims two aircraft shot down in border operations

254
Mercy
18/2/82

LISBON—The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) said yesterday it had shot down a South African fighter and a helicopter and 'put out of combat' 360 South African soldiers in South West Africa

The Swapo claim has been described by a spokesman for the South African Defence Force as 'a farcical mixture of lies and distortions'

The official Angolan news agency, Angop, quoted a communique is-

sued by Swapo in Luanda as saying the pilot of a South African Impala Mark II fighter died when his plane was brought down during a bombing raid on Okankolo, some 75 km east of Ondangwa on January 5

The Swapo communique said members of the organisation's armed wing had captured a South African soldier and put another 360 'out of combat' in various operations in South West Africa last month

The Angop report gave no details of how the helicopter was destroyed, but said Swapo had also claimed the destruction of an armoured personnel carrier, 55 trucks, 25 tractors and two other vehicles

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria the claim was a 'farcical mixture of lies and distortions'

'It is known that the Russian puppet organisation, Swapo, is hard-pressed by its masters in Moscow to show results in the war in South West Africa. They have failed lamentably.

'The facts speak for themselves. In spite of having lost nearly 2000 terrorists in combat last year, they do not even control one square centimetre of South West African soil.'

He said that during Operation Protea alone, the SADF seized an estimated 4000 tons of weapons, ammunition, and vehicles. — (Sapa)

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QUALITY GENTS
SANDALS
4,99
(EXCL. G.S.T.)
 FOAM SOLE COMFORT
 MOST SCOTT'S STORES!



The Argus

'Today's News Today'
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(Registered at the GPO as a newspaper)

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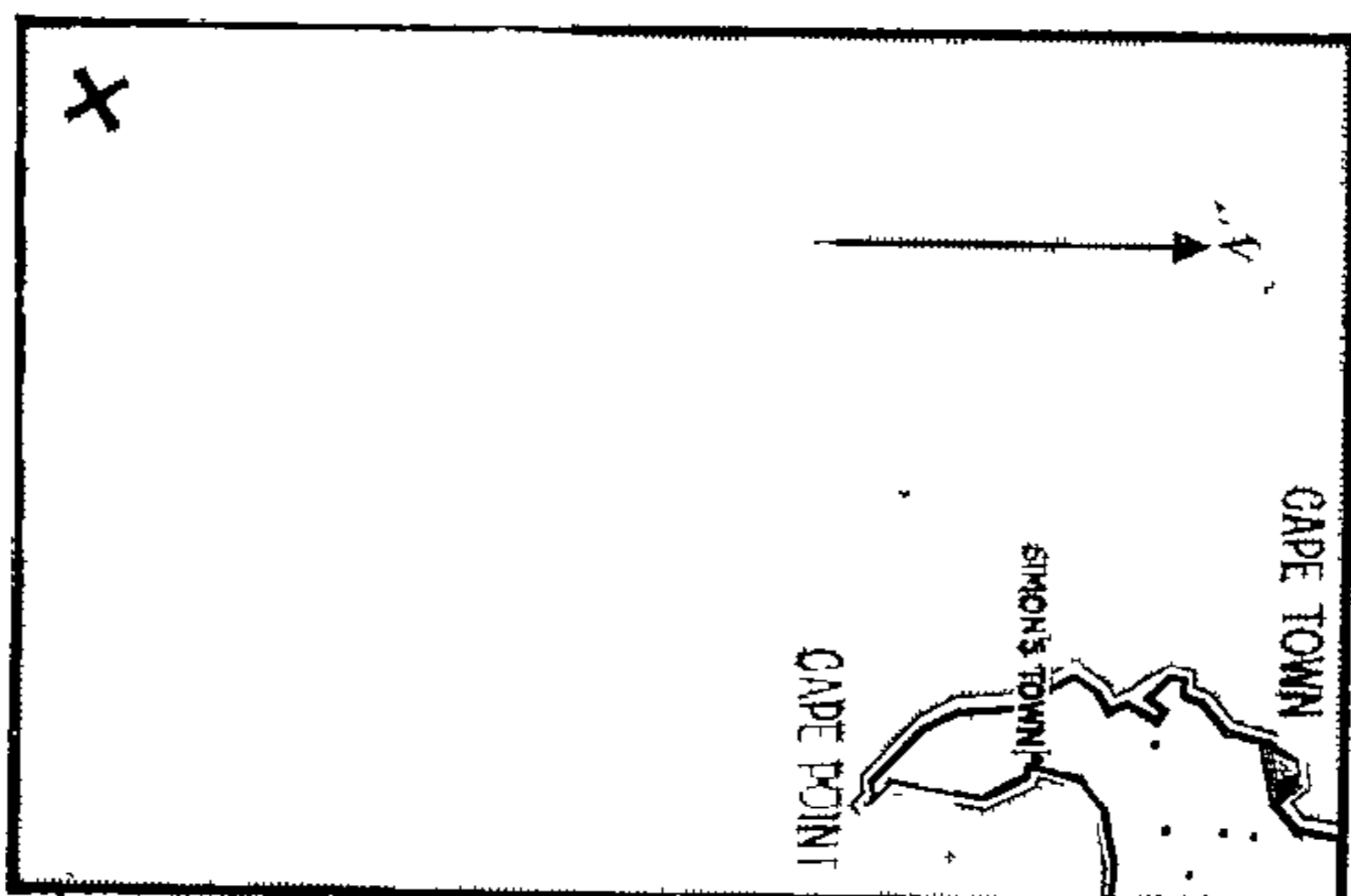
President Kruger sinks after collision off Cape Point

SAFARI GATE GOES DOWN

Huge air, sea rescue operation to save crew

254 whole page

13 crew of 190 are missing - Malan



THE cross on the map marks the spot 80 miles south-west of Cape Point where the collision took place.

Political Correspondent

THE SA Navy frigate happened in bad weather, President Kruger had a low casualty figure complement of 190 on board of which 13 were still missing after it sank early today, the Minister of Defence, General Magan

He said the accident had happened in bad weather, and the vessel was engaged in sea trials under critical conditions and this morning, about

General Malan said the frigate President Kruger and the replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg were engaged in sea trials under critical conditions and this morning, about

Defence Reporter

THE 2250-ton South African Navy frigate President Kruger has sunk 78 miles south-west of Cape Point after colliding with the 19 000-ton fleet replenishment vessel, SAS Tafelberg, during night manoeuvres.

The collision happened at 4 22 am today and the frigate was abandoned soon afterwards when it became obvious she was about to sink.

By mid-morning a huge air and sea rescue operation had recovered nearly all of President Kruger's complement of officers and men.

A Defence Force statement, issued in the name of General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the SADF, said that after the collision it soon became apparent that the frigate was in danger of sinking and the order to abandon ship was given.

Three other vessels taking part in the manoeuvres — the frigate President Pretorius and two Daphne-class submarines — rallied to help the survivors, but rescue operations were hampered by a 30-knot south-easterly wind and poor visibility. Tafelberg, which had mainly bow damage, was shored up and stayed in the area to help in the rescue.

Shackleton flies out

Several smaller vessels in the area, including two fishing trawlers, went to the scene soon after the distress call was monitored.

And at first light today helicopters from 30 Squadron, Ysterplaat, flew to the area.

A Shackleton long-range reconnaissance aircraft was also sent to the scene.

Another rescue vessel, the Saffmarine salvage tug Wolraad Woltemade, left port within 30 minutes of the mayday call and was on the scene at 11 am.

The Chief of the Defence Force has already convened a board of inquiry under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral J A C 'Jaap' Weideman, Inspector General of the Navy.

A blanket ban was put on all aircraft and shipping movements within a 20-mile radius and up to 1 000 m of the disaster area.

Defence force authorities imposed the ban to facilitate freer movement for the two Frelon helicopters and Shackleton aircraft that went to the scene at first light.

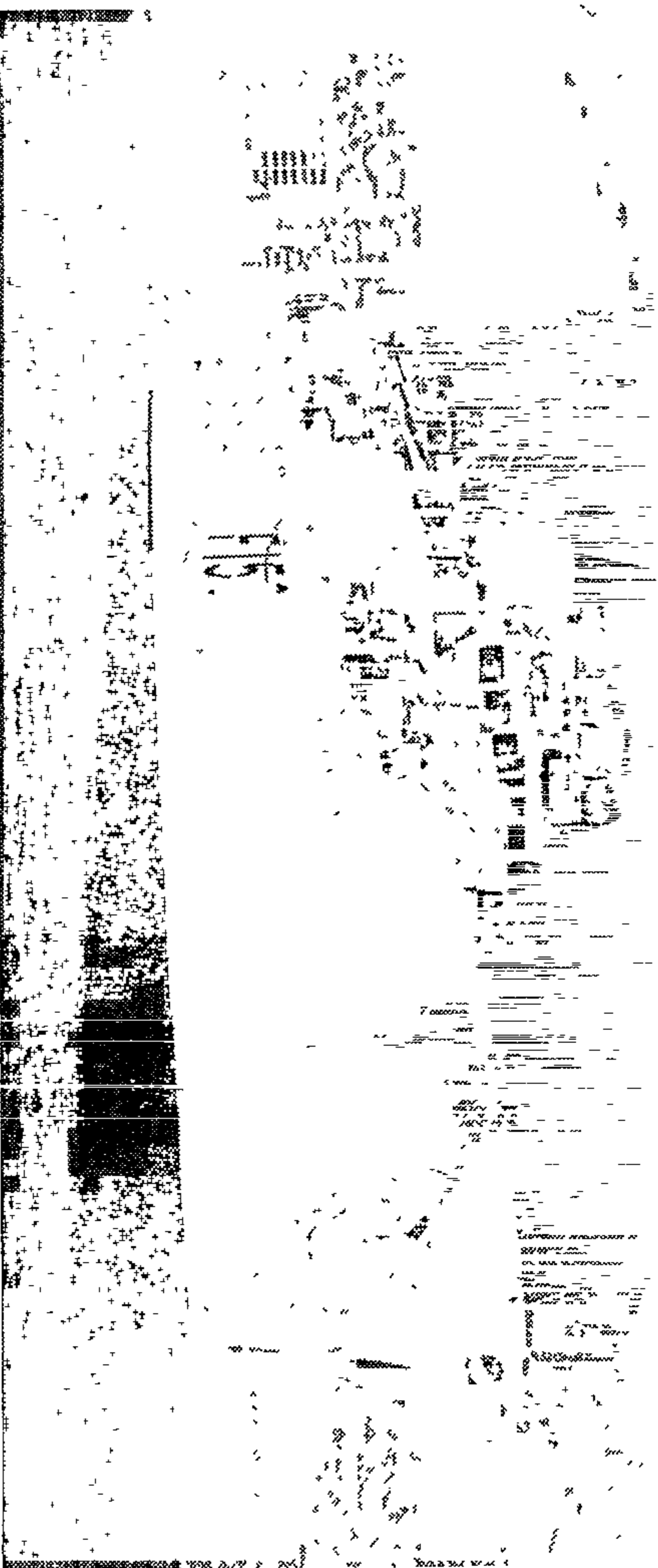
The Frelons were due to be replaced by Pumas when their fuel ran low and Wasp helicopters (Contd on Page 3, col 8)

Newsmen barred

At 9.30 am Brigadier Kobus Bosman, director of public relations for the SADF, said the Press would not be allowed to interview survivors from President Kruger.

A board of inquiry had been convened and the matter was therefore sub judice.

He was not prepared to allow pictures of the survivors at this stage. The physical state of survivors would have to be determined before photographers were allowed access to them so as not to interfere with their chances of rapid recovery.



SAS PRESIDENT KRUGER, which sank 78 miles south-west of Cape Point early today after a collision with the fleet replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg. Kruger was one of two remaining Type-12 frigates in service with the SAN.

22 colourful years in service



Captain Nic Smit of SAS Tafelberg

SAS President Kruger, affectionately known as the PK by all who served in her, entered service with the South African Navy 22 years ago — one of three similar vessels supplied to the SAN under the Simons' Town Agreement.

She was the first of the three ASW vessels to be completed in the Yarrow's yard on the Clyde.

She was launched on October 20, 1960 by the wife of the then Chief of the SADF, Admiral H H Biermann. The other two followed within the same number of years.

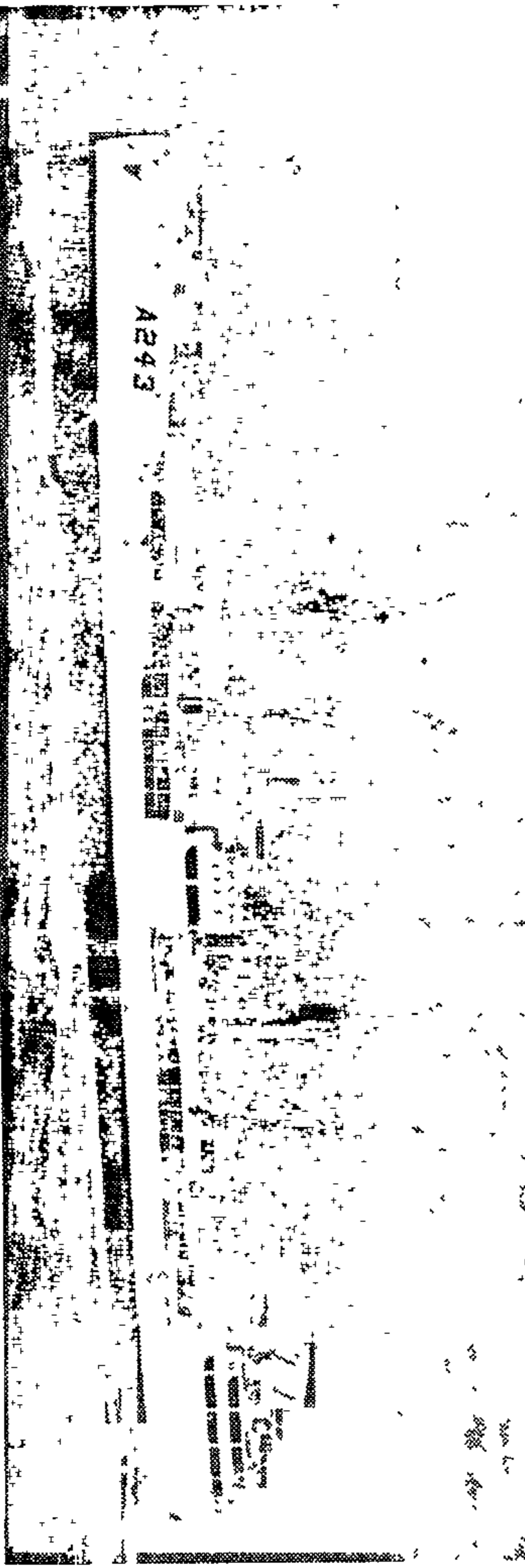
President Kruger's primary role was as an anti-submarine vessel.

Three of these vessels were built under the Simons' Town Agreement on which Britain reneged in 1974.

The first to be taken out of service was SAS President Steyn, which was stripped and laid up in Simons' Town more than a year ago.



CAPTAIN Wam de Lange of SAS President Kruger.



SAS TAFELBERG, the Navy's fleet replenishment vessel, which was involved in today's pre-dawn collision south-west of Cape Point with the frigate SAS President Kruger. The frigate sank soon afterwards.

He said the search for the missing men was continuing unabated. General Malan said he make the statement of the naval disaster soon after the Assembly started today's session at 2.15 pm.

It was in which the maritime search and rescue operation had been handled was praiseworthy. The personnel of the ship had been missing crew were kept in quarters.

The commanding officer of the President Kruger real-ised after 10 to 15 minutes that the hull of his ship had been damaged and that the extent of the damage was being kept in quarters. (Contd on Page 3, col 6)

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The Cape Times

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1982

954

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INSIDE

- More pictures, page 10 and 11
- Schwarz slams cartoon, page 2
- Airlift to hospital, page 2
- Large hole torn in SAN's defence plans, page 2
- Parents heave sigh of relief, page 15
- Copter search 'fruitless', page 15
- Sunken flagship was 20 years old

16 men missing in navy disaster

PRETORIA.—The Chief of the SA Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, announced late last night that 16 crew of the President Kruger were still missing — three more than originally announced.

Cape Times 19/2/82 25-4



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The 16 are Able Seaman G T Benjamin, Petty Officers S P Bothma, C A F Brind, R C Butlerman, G W de Villiers, C Koen, H Lotter, R A McMaster, R F Skeets, W R Smith, M B R Whiteley and C J Wiim, Chief Petty Officers H W Smit, W M G van Tonder, D Webb and J P Booysen.

Next of kin had been advised. The missing seamen are all members of the Permanent Force, Sapa reported.

There had been 193 on board the ship at the time of the collision, of whom 175 were rescued and landed at Simon's Town last night. Two were brought to 2 Military Hospital, Wynberg, earlier in the day.

William Steenkamp reports. While South Africa mourns the loss of one of its prime fighting ships, weary sailors of the South African Navy are continuing the search for the 16 men still missing after the sinking of the frigate SAS President Kruger in the South Atlantic.

Kruger overrode every other consideration once the initial shock had passed.

"The aircraft have to come in for the night but our ships will keep searching," a naval spokesman said last night before going off to meet the rescued men, "and tomorrow the search will go on, with the aircraft taking part again."

The rescued were brought to Simon's Town last night on board the other victim of the collision, the fleet tanker SAS Tafelberg, and SAS President Pretorius, the Kruger's sister ship and South Africa's only remaining frigate in service.

Piles of clothing

The navy went out of its way last night to welcome the men SAS Simonsberg, a shore training establishment, turned into a reception centre where they could be welcomed by their relatives.

Chaplains, doctors, welfare workers and quartermasters with piles of clothing stood by. The naval women's club waited with soup and other beverages.

Nobody was seriously hurt — according to the spokesman they were suffering mainly from exposure, cuts and bruises, wave through the navy.

But concern for the men who manned the President

Shock-wave

The loss of the handsome British-built anti-submarine frigate — which would cost more than R100-million to replace at present-day prices, even if the international arms embargo did not make this impossible — travelled like a shock-wave through the navy.

But concern for the men who manned the President

Battered but still functioning, the bow that ripped the life out of a fine handsome frigate dips into the cold grey swell off Cape Point yesterday as the replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg searches for survivors from the SAS President Kruger. The Tafelberg returned to Simon's Town last night with its load of rescued officers and men.



From left: Captain Wim de Lange, captain of SAS President Kruger. Commander Nick Smith, captain of SAS Tafelberg, and Commander W Vorster, captain of SAS President Pretorius.

How it happened

Cape Times 19/2/82 25-4

- 04h22 Tafelberg and President Kruger collide at sea. Distress beacons are set off and Officer Com-manding the Tafelberg signals to the President Pretorius that she has been involved in a collision.
- 04h28 Captain Wim de Lange, captain of the President Kruger and the Officer Commanding the naval exercise, inspects the damage. It becomes clear that the vessel is starting to list and will not stay afloat.
- 04h36 He gives the order to abandon ship and 186 Navy men and four Air Force men on board clam-bur into lifeboats, inflatable life-rafts and dinghies with "Mae Wests". Several are believed to have jumped into the rough seas in the pitch darkness.
- 05h29 The President Kruger disappears from the radar screen of the President Pretorius and slowly sinks to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean 3 000 m below.
- 05h37 The Tafelberg, under the command of Cap-tain Nick Smit, also extensively damaged, seals off the damaged section and joins President Pretorius and two Daphne-class submarines in the search for survivors.
- 05h55 Communications to the naval base at Si-mon's Town indicate that 30 men have already been plucked from the sea.
- 06h00. A team of Defence Force men based at Sil-vermine near Cape Town starts telephoning rela-tives to inform them of the disaster.
- 06h20 A Shackleton and two 30 Squadron Super-Frelon helicopters based at Ysterplaat, arrive at the scene to help with rescue operations.
- 06h30. Two tugs, the Causeway Adventurer and the Wolraad Woltemade, are already on way to ac-tion.
- 07h00 The Chief of the Defence Force, General Informant Viljoen releases statement to the press informing them of the disaster.
- 10h00 Two injured men, one suffering from shock, cuts and exposure, and the other seriously ill after swallowing sea water and diesel, arrive by heli-copter at the Wynberg Military Hospital.
- 13h00 110 survivors are put on board the President Pretorius and 67 on the Tafelberg.
- 15h00 Search for missing 16 men continues.

● Navy's safety record praised, page 15

The Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, said last night that all information which was not classified would be released once the commission of inquiry had completed its task. It will be the first time the findings of a maritime commission of inquiry are released.

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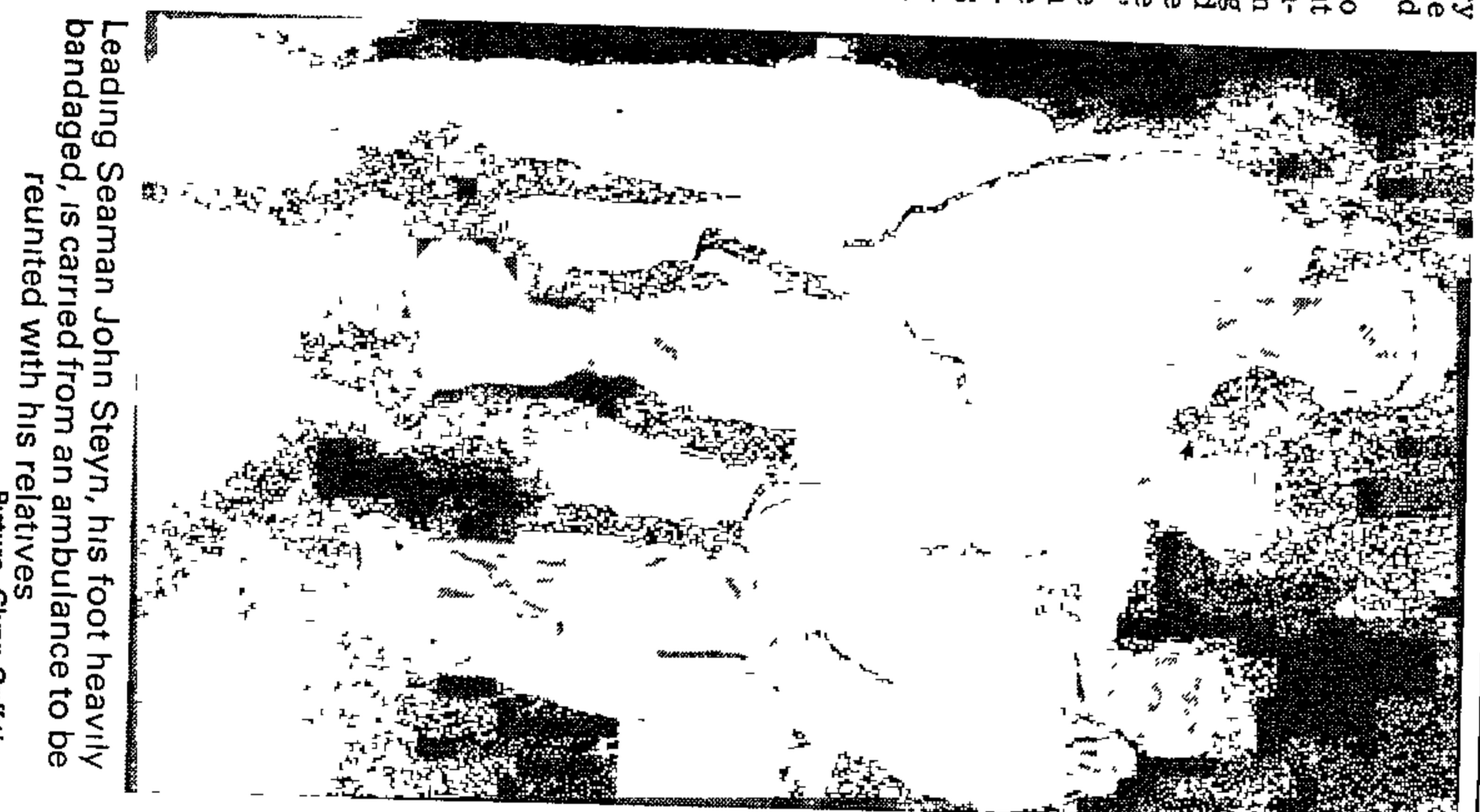
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Emergency	28	Look at today	28	Business	16-18	Editorials	14	Sport	29-30	Cape Times, Box 11,
				Cinema	8-9	Horoscope	28	Transport	18	Cape Town
				Column	6	Parliament	5	Women's	7	(Registered at the GPO
				Comics	20	Racing	28-29	World Report	4	as a newspaper.)

◆◆◆◆◆
To page 2

A

Picture Glynn Griffiths



Leading Seaman John Steyn, his foot heavily bandaged, is carried from an ambulance to be reunited with his relatives.

Bamford cracks whip on cult of sub judice excuse

ARGUS 19/2/82

250
254
270

Political Correspondent
THE sub judice excuse, increasingly being used in official circles to avoid giving information to newspapers and the public, was a dangerous cult that seemed to be spreading like wildfire

This was stated today by a legal expert, Mr Brian Bamford, MP, the Opposition's chief whip in the Assembly.

He said there seemed to be more and more instances of officials and Ministers shielding behind the sub judice rule and the way they preferred to use it in handling information

"This is a dangerous new phenomenon and if it continues like this newspapers may in the end not be able to write about anything except perhaps the state of the weather"

The latest example of the use of the sub judice rule occurred yesterday when Brigadier Kobus Bosman, director of public relations for the SADF, said the Press would not be allowed to interview survivors from President Kruger

He said a board of inquiry had been convened and the matter was therefore sub judice

Mr Bamford said today that this was 'absolute nonsense'



Mr Brian Bamford

"The sub judice rule has never been applied to administrative investigations of this nature"

"It is only applied where there is litigation, in civil cases involving two individuals or in criminal cases involving the State and an accused

Here the life, liberty or property of the parties could be affected.

"In these circumstances it is obviously desirable that the Press and Parliament and the public generally should be careful not to obstruct the course of justice, but there is absolutely no reason at all why the sub judice rule should not be extended to inquiries which do not end in a judgment affecting individual rights"

Mr Bamford said that while the sub judice rule had been extended to inquests, a board of inquiry such as the one that had now been appointed by the navy did not give any definitive judgment

Referring to ministerial evasions when it came to answering questions in the Assembly, Mr Bamford said many of these fell outside the scope of rulings on the sub judice rule which the Speaker made. In the case of such ministerial replies and in the case of statements by official spokesmen of State departments the only rule which should generally apply was the public's right to know

The 'latest and most blatant' example was the refusal by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to tell Mrs Helen Suzman about the circumstances of the post mortem on Dr Neil Aggett

"How can information on whether a private doctor was present when Dr Aggett's post mortem commenced affect the inquest — the purpose of which is to ascertain whether any person was criminally responsible for his death?" Mr Bamford said

ITS IN SPECIFY PROJECT.

PREPARE A RELATION THE REQUIE

1. Installing a storm sewer system throughout Cayman Flats.
2. Excavating zone S-17 and building a pump station on it.
3. Installing a storm sewer between the pump station and the existing storm sewers of zone S-5.

THE ARGUS, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 19 1982

HELICOPTERS SPENT FIVE HOURS IN SEARCH OF 254

ARGUS 19/2/82

THE acting commanding officer of SAAP 30 Squadron, Major 'Oz' de Waal described the role played by three Super Puma helicopters in yesterday's search.

'We spent just about five hours in the search area — flying over waves butted by a 45-knot wind,' he said.

'The area was at first marked by a giant oil slick which became less prominent as the wind dispersed it. The entire area was littered with floats and jetsam.

'We saw suitcases, life jackets, bits of equipment, pieces of wood and virtually anything else that could float,' he said.

'Our main task was to check for survivors.'

Major de Waal said the helicopters first searched a 15 square mile area where the frigate sank. But as the day progressed and by nightfall had systematically covered about 300 square miles.

'We lowered divers to inspect every life raft and other floating object to which a man could be clinging,' he said. 'I am convinced we didn't miss a thing.'

Major de Waal said the task of the helicopters was made difficult by the gale-force winds which whipped up eight-metre

ARMY UNITS ON STANBYS

Argus Africa News Service

BULAWAYO — The Government showed its military muscle in Bulawayo yesterday as the city remained calm, yet tense, in the wake of the sacking from the Cabinet of Zappu leader Joshua Nkomo.

Army units were mobilised and placed on standby in this stronghold of Mr Nkomo.

However, there were no incidents of violence or illegal demonstrations reported in the city or its black townships yesterday afternoon. It looked like business as usual for the city's inhabitants.

At the Brady Barracks of the national army on the outskirts of Bulawayo, hundreds of soldiers were

But against reports that Mr Nkomo was returning to Bulawayo in the evening, the streets were quiet, and largely deserted.

'It's too calm if you ask me,' was the comment of one observer.

A white businessman, who still turns out for police reserve duties, said 'If they call me out this time, I'll go down and sit in the charge office. This is not my fight.'

The prevailing feeling among supporters of Mr Nkomo here is one of gloom, although there is no talk of 'going into the bush' and fighting.

The Argus London bureau reports that the

**BUYER
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for 2**

ARGUS 19/2/82

254

Fears, cheers and the tears

Defence Reporter

THE 177 survivors of the collision between the SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg were clapped and cheered into the arms of family and friends by sea-going colleagues at Simon's Town last night as they arrived home after 16 hours of nerve-sapping trauma.

But the joy of those who at last received confirmation that their menfolk had survived the disaster was tempered by the knowledge that at home 16 families waited... their sons posted missing.

Those who greeted survivors in a flood of emotion last night had waited long hours in the navy's training establishment headquarters, SAS Simonsberg.

As soon as first news broke of the disaster yesterday morning, Captain Peter Rogers, Commanding Officer Simonsberg, turned his headquarters into a reception area, setting up an emergency telephone link and laying on a waiting area for relatives who had already begun arriving at the naval base.

Some of these included family members of the missing men. After the news was broken to them by naval chaplains, clinical psychologists and welfare workers were on hand to help them in their shocked state.

As naval officers advised families of the vessel, Captain Wim de Lange and his executive officer, Commander Sandy Myers.

They were followed soon afterwards by the first husbands. The Tafelberg arrived 40 minutes after the frigate with its 67 survivors on board.

Showing the strain of their experience both in their faces and by the overalls they had donned, the men trooped off the buses into the arms of their loved ones who had waited 16 long hours for the reunion.

It was a scene which moved everyone, from the casual bystander to hardened senior naval officers.

They were home, but the search must go on — 16 were not.

JOSTLED

Through the night air the cheers and claps of the Pretorius's crew could be heard as the survivors touched dry land.

The first shipload of survivors transferred to buses and cars to be driven around to Simon's Berg. First to arrive was the captain of the sunken vessel, Captain Wim de Lange.

CAPTAIN

As the rigging lights of the President Pretorius appeared off the hull nose at Simon's Town, necks craned and the murmur rose through the crowd.

CLAPPING

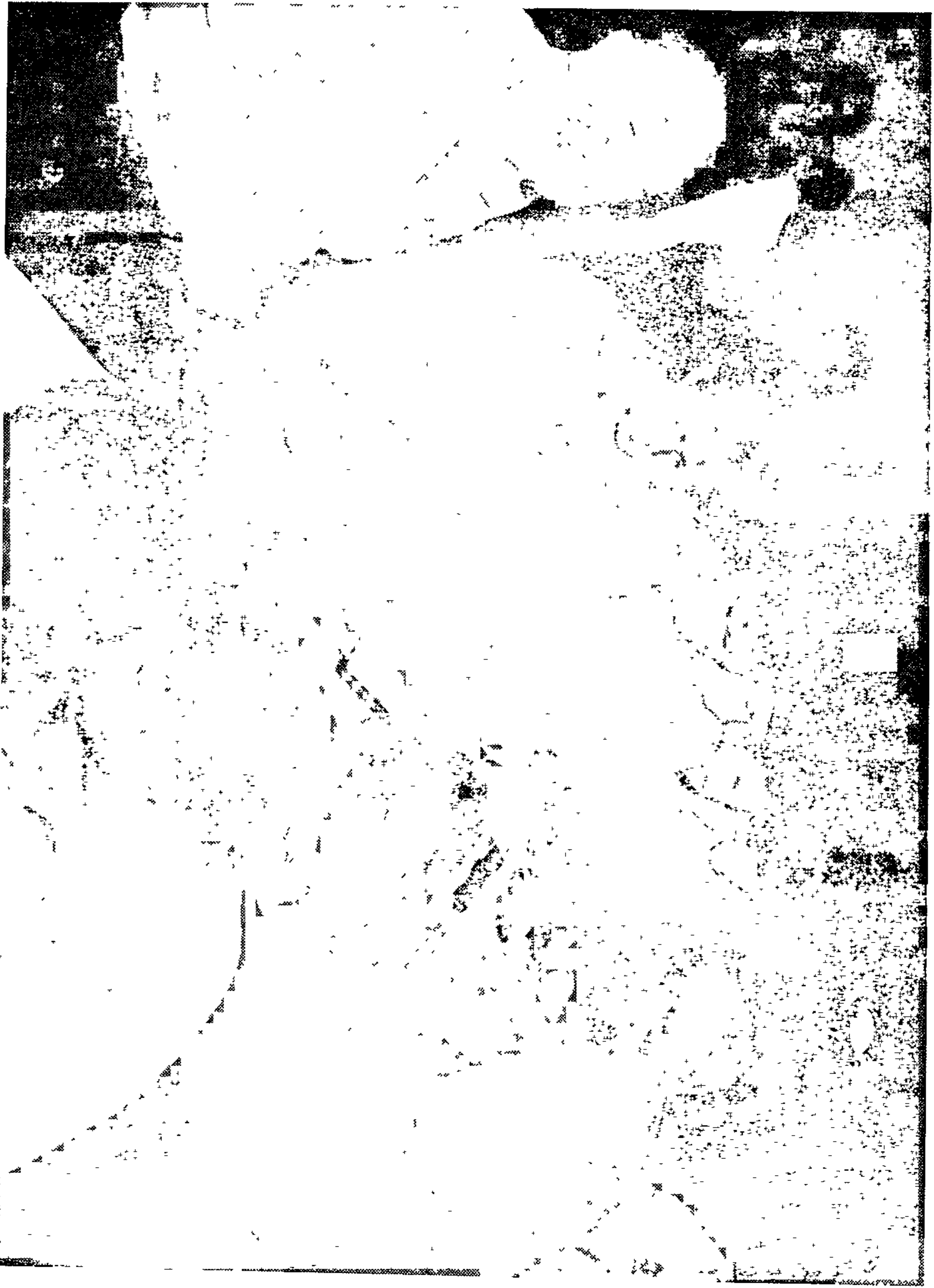
As the men arrived on shore naval colleagues who had turned out at Simonsberg to welcome them spontaneously began clapping.

The men entered and were greeted by the Chief of the Defence Force General Constand Viljoen, who said he was happy he could be with them. He also read a message from the Prime Minister and Mrs Botha.

Naval personnel would not allow pressmen to interview survivors or their relatives and no photographs were allowed of the emotive scenes.

Naval public relations officer, Commander Dirk Visser, warned newspapermen that any photographs taken of reunions were not to be published.

Commander John Ferris, Naval Officer in Command, Simon's Town, took exception to an SABC newsman taping the sounds of joy which resounded through the hall.



SAILORS from SAS President Kruger stand in line to receive new uniforms, R50 each and rail warrants after returning to Simon's Town last night.

Those dry runs pay off...

Defence Reporter

ALTHOUGH it raised inevitable grumbles down the years, dry runs organised by naval personnel to test the efficiency of their contingency plans in the event of a disaster paid dividends yesterday.

Soon after first news of the disaster was released to relatives at daybreak naval personnel rallied round the Commanding Officer, SAS Simonsberg, Captain Peter Rogers.

An emergency reception area was set up and plans were made to ensure that parents of survivors and of those posted missing were informed of developments almost immediately.

At Simonsberg naval chaplains broke the news to families of the missing. Sixteen hours later last night, when I saw some of the chaplains awaiting the

survivors, the strain of their task was etched in their faces.

Also on hand were welfare officers and clinical psychologists.

Throughout the day the navy provided an emergency telephone link for up-country families of survivors.

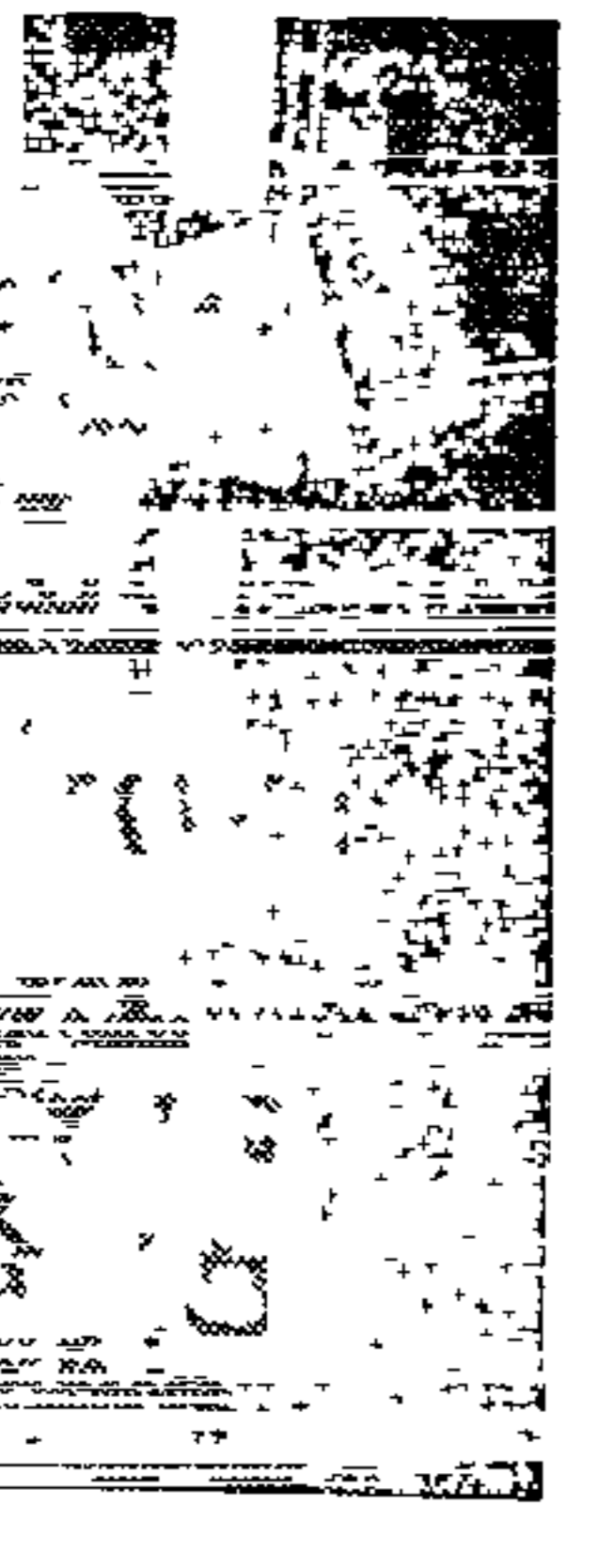
And Simonsberg opened its arms to friends and relatives who flocked to Simon's Town to await the return of survivors aboard the frigate President Pretorius and Tafelberg.

The reception area provided coffee and food as it became apparent that the wait would be a long one.

The smooth running of the operation confirmed the old adage that practice makes perfect... an adage that the SA Navy obviously believes in.



HE'S HOME. A survivor is given a welcoming hug after arriving at Simon's Town last night.



Relentless search for mine survivors



A SEMI-INFLATED life-raft drifts in the sea south-west of Cape Point where yesterday's collision occurred

Refit for President Steyn?

ARBUS 19/2/82

(254)

Defence Reporter

THE LOSS of the frigate SAS President Kruger in yesterday morning's collision south-west of Cape Point could mean a re-prave for her sister ship SAS President Steyn, mothballed more than a year ago.

President Steyn, the second of the three frigates to be launched in terms of the Simon's Town Agreement, was mothballed soon after President Kruger was refitted in 1980.

Although Steyn was stripped of all her armament and finery, no decision was taken on her future. She was laid up in

Simon's Town while senior planning personnel in the navy pondered strategy

SMALL SHIPS

It was obvious, however, that although the SAN was moving more and more towards the small ship era (and this was borne out by the Chief of Navy in an exclusive interview with President Kruger last year when he said the SAN would

be complemented by missile craft force and move on to corvette building), the frigates would still be

Strengthening this belief were rumours which said there was a strong lobby within the navy which called for the retention of the frigates for as long as possible

The SAN added more fuel to the fire by embarking on a 6000-mile task force cruise north of the Cosmoledo Islands. The two remaining frigates at that stage, Kruger and SAS President Pretorius, were part of this force

One of the most convincing reasons for maintaining the frigates in the naval spectrum is that of a smaller ship navy as

protection of the SA coastline and not sea routes around it, the frigate will have a role to play until a similarly armed and formidable vessel of intermediate size takes to the water

They are seen by the navy as being a constant reminder to what it terms South Africa's 'not too friendly neighbours' that it is able to embark on long range sea voyages which would enable SA ships to effect blockades of ports out of which hostile forces may be operating

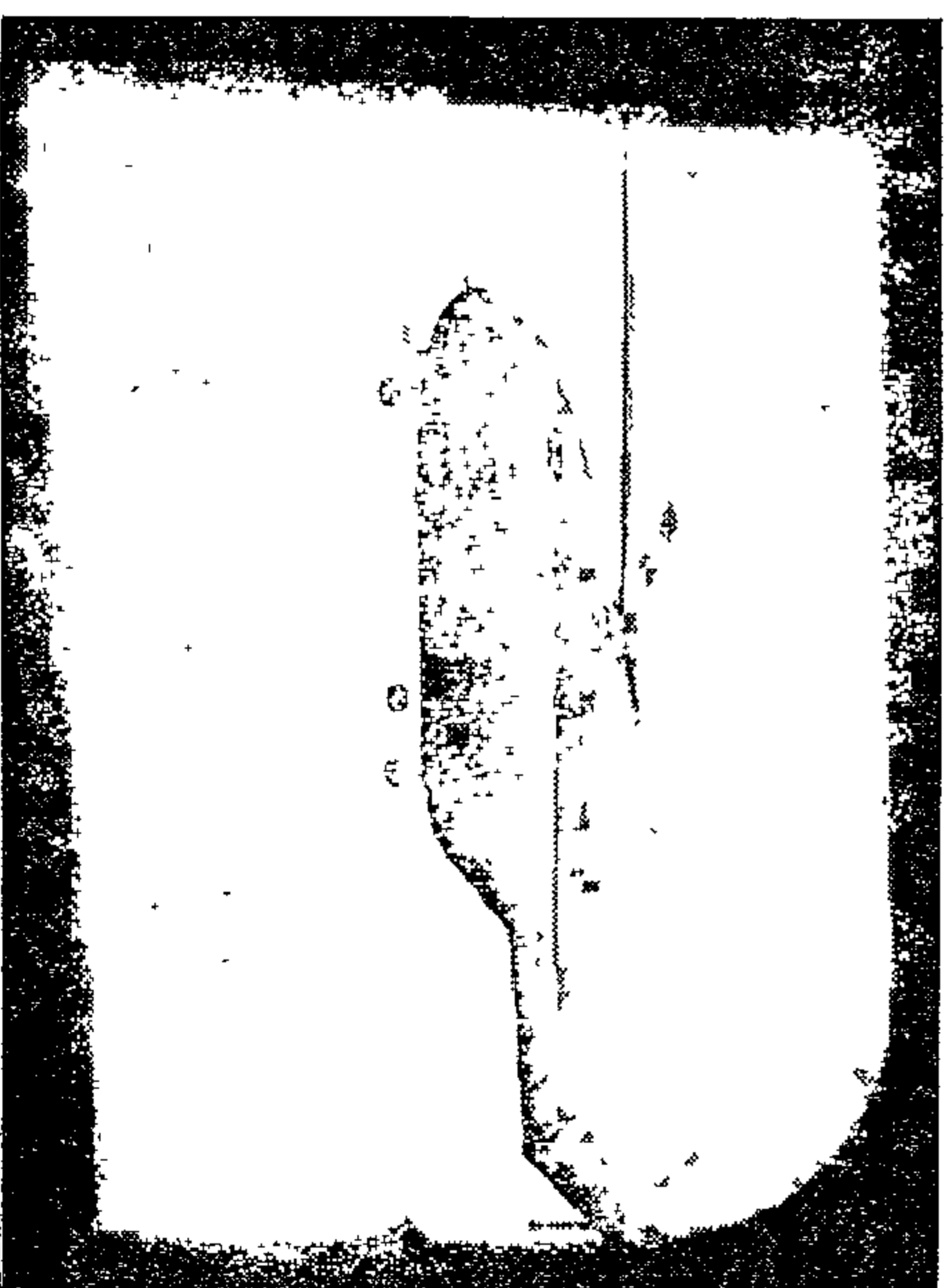
COASTLINE

Now, in one fell swoop, that advantage has been halved. And although future naval thinking is carried heavily in favour of a smaller ship navy as

● Pictures by Dana le Roux and Peter Stanford

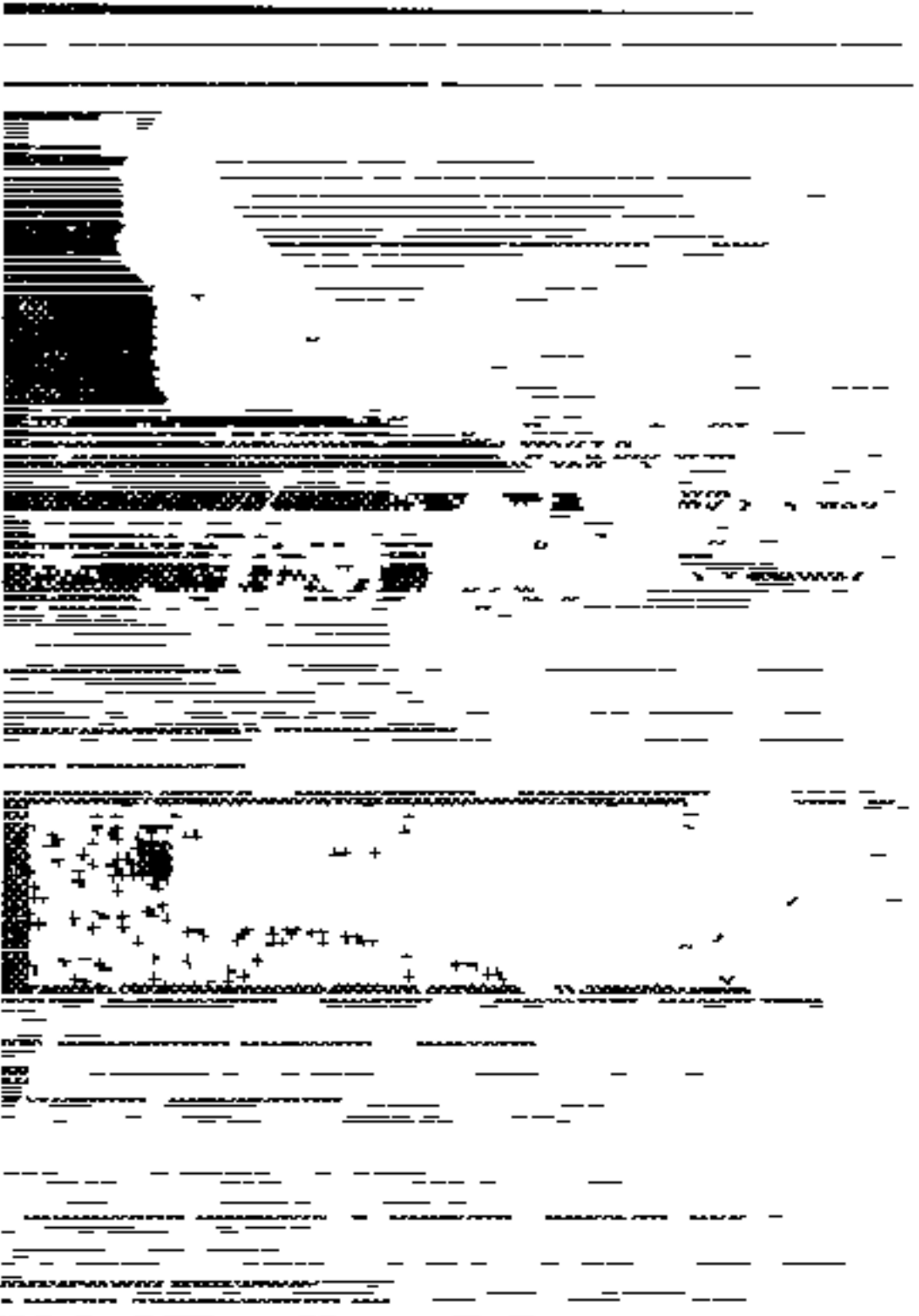


ONE of the Navy's Dolphin class submarines searching for survivors



A SUPER Frelon helicopter from 30 Squadron — one of two Frelon craft in the air-sea rescue operation.

LEADING Seaman A Steyn, who was injured in the collision, is carried to a reunion with his family by two comrades.



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Quick start by board of inquiry

ARL 19/2/82

254 Defence Reporter

THE board of inquiry into the collision which led to the sinking of SAS President Kruger was convened within hours of the disaster and goes on today.

The Board is presided over by the SA Navy Inspector General, Rear Admiral Jaap Weideman.

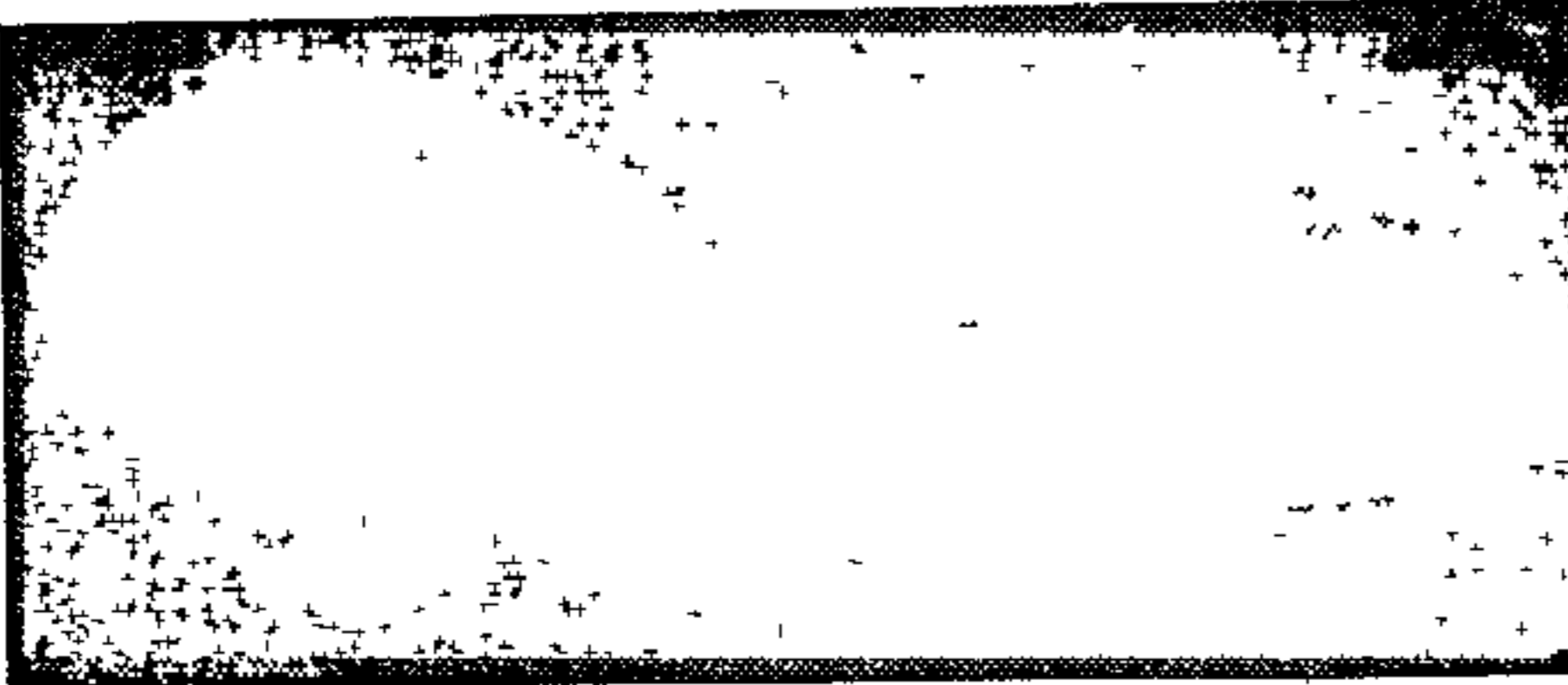
Members are captain T J Honiball, Captain J V L Voss, Captain M. Paterson and Captain C H D Smart.

It is expected that the findings of the inquiry will be made public.

MINISTER

In the past, it has been the Minister of Defence's prerogative to give details and findings of similar boards — but the navy has never had to convene a board to inquire

(Contd on Page 3, col. 10)



Rear-Admiral Jaap Weideman



SAS TAFELBERG docked at the naval base in Simon's Town, shows the damage to her bows caused by yesterday's collision.

Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1.)
into an issue as big as the collision and subsequent loss of one of its ships.

Evidence will probably come from the lowest ranks aboard the vessel right up to the commander, Captain Wim de Lange, who gave the order to abandon ship 14 minutes after the collision.

There is no indication of how long the board will take to complete its sitting or when a finding is likely

SCALA

UCT

Sailor tells of leap from sinking ship

ARGUS 19/2/82 (254)



ABLE SEAMAN Francis Pratt, clad only in a blanket and with his head bandaged, is issued with kit before being transferred to Wynberg Military Hospital.

A 19-YEAR-OLD able seaman, plucked from the Atlantic by a lifeboat from the frigate President Kruger, told in hospital today how he jumped from the listing warship.

Able Seaman Francis Barry Pratt spoke to The Argus after the Prime Minister's wife, Mrs Elize Botha and Mrs Margo Malan, wife of the Minister of Defence, visited him in the Wynberg Military Hospital.

Able Seaman Pratt's head was bandaged and he was being fed by intravenous drip, but he managed a smile when he spoke of the dramatic moments when the replenishment ship, SAS Tafelberg, and President Kruger collided at 4.22 am yesterday.

FAST ASLEEP

'I was fast asleep when the collision occurred and woke up to find myself on the floor next to my hammock. There was blood pouring from my head.

'I thought at first that I had fallen off my hammock twice, but what happened was that after I hit the deck my head banged against the floor and I was knocked unconscious. When I came round I saw my head was bleeding and the cabin was filling with water.'

Able Seaman Pratt said: 'It was pitch dark in our quarters and there were only two of us left groping for a way out because one of the doors was jammed.'

President Kruger was listing badly as he and the other sailor waded through water to the top

(Contd on Page 3, col 2)

Sailor jumped

ARGUS 19/2/82 (254)

(Continued from Page 1)

deck. While the ship was on its way down, Able Seaman Pratt leapt off into the darkness

He landed in the sea without a lifejacket and swam and floated until dawn when he was spotted by men in a lifeboat.

Too weak from loss of blood and exhaustion to hoist himself aboard, he was pulled to safety by his mates. From there he was taken to SAS Tafelberg and then to the Wynberg Military Hospital.

Captain A G Jones, acting commander of the hospital, said that Able Seaman Pratt had a skull fracture, but was doing well

FIGHTING FOR LIFE

While Able Seaman Pratt was being visited by his parents, Mr and Mrs Julian Pratt, of the farm Goudini near Swellendam, another survivor was fighting for his life in the intensive care unit nearby.

Able Seaman I Adams, of Grassy Park, came close to drowning before he was picked up by a lifeboat. He was being treated for hypothermia today. Captain Jones said that although Able Seaman Adams's lungs had cleared and his consciousness level had improved, he was still not out of danger

Alongside Able Seaman Adams in the intensive care unit was Petty Officer C Roodt, who had operations yesterday for minor lacerations on his body.

CONDITION IMPROVING

Petty Officer Roodt is also being treated for exposure. His condition is improving.

There were words of comfort and smiles for the three men from Mrs Botha and Mrs Malan, who presented them with flowers.

The three men are the only ones still in hospital.

JUST

GAASHERRAISES REAR 16 DIED ON IMPACT

Names of missing

PRETORIA—The names of the missing men were announced last night after the next-of-kin had been informed.

The 16 are: Able Seaman G T Benjamin; Petty Officers S P Bothma, G A F Brind, R C Bullerman, G W de Villiers, C Koen, H Lotter, R A McMaster, R F Skeats, W R Smith, M B Whiteley and C J Whinn; Chief Petty Officers H W Smit, W M G van Tonger, D Webb and J P Booysen. — Sapa.

Defence Reporter

ARBUS 19/2/82

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IT appears highly likely that the 16 men still missing after yesterday's collision between SAS (President Kruger) and survivors of the 177 is that there was no panic on the vessel. It was a terrific shock what happened, but I'm on impact or soon afterwards.

Most of Kruger crew were sleeping

The sailor said most of the efficiency of the other crew were sleeping ships in the area, he added. I'm sorry, I'd like to tell you more and let everybody know about what happened, but I'm not prepared to jeopardise my position.

MOST of the 193 crew of a miracle. We have all been the crew were sleeping ships in the area, he strictly forbidden to speak at the time of the collision. I'm sorry, I'd like to tell you more and let everybody know about what happened, but I'm not prepared to jeopardise my position.

ARGUS 19/2/82

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From the limited amount of information released on the disaster so far, the most probable explanation is that Tafelberg, the navy's 19 000 ton fleet replenishment vessel, collided with President Kruger in the region of the petty officers' mess.

Huge hole

Judging from photographs released of the damage to Tafelberg's bows, a huge hole must have been torn in the side of the frigate. It appears as if the tanker buried her bows more than five metres into the hull of President Kruger.

At 4.22 am, when it happened, most of the crew would have been asleep and the petty officers' quarters virtually full.

A collision of this nature could possibly have spilled the men into the sea 78 miles south-west of Cape Point, where the collision occurred, if it did not kill them instantly.

Notwithstanding this possibility, the search goes on with the fleet being supplemented by the frigate SAS President Pretorius, which sailed for the search area at midday today.

Pretorius was taking part in the night manoeuvres and was instrumental in taking 110 of the survivors on board. The vessel returned to Simon's Town last night with the men on board.

Yesterday Navy vessels and SAAF aircraft searched an area of nearly 300 square miles.

The emphasis of air and sea rescue operation by naval vessels and SAAF aircraft was moved after studies were made of computer printouts of drift probabilities in the South Atlantic.

A spokesman for the navy's Silvermine communications centre said today that debris from the wreckage of President Kruger, which sank in 300 metres of water had drifted 23 miles from the point of impact by mid-morning today.

However, as the human body did not exhibit the same characteristics of drift in the water as debris (which was susceptible to wind), the search for the 16 missing petty officers was being concentrated about 11 miles downwind of the impact position.

Pledge

The navy and air force have both pledged themselves to an unabated search for missing crew as long as there remains even the most remote possibility of one of them being alive.

A SAAF Albatross from 27 Squadron left at first light today and will be in the air all day, according to a spokesman.

Two minesweepers, a strike craft, and the hydrographic survey vessel SAS Protea, which has a helicopter on board, are criss-crossing the area in the search for the men missing after the navy's

(Contd on Page 3, col 5)

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19/2/82
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Search

worst 1 s.a. since
World War 2

Although the search vessels are in an area of good visibility, the search is being hampered by a choppy sea. The sea rescue operation got underway before dawn yesterday morning as soon as Tafelberg radioed that she had been involved in a collision.

President Pieterus, Tafelberg several minutes later. The men who were cheered and clapped off the vessels by their naval colleagues, were at last reunited with families 16 hours after the tragedy of the disaster was relayed to close relatives.

But amid the scenes of emotional reunion in the West dockyard at Simon's Town last night, the men constantly reminded relatives of the plight of their 16 missing colleagues.

At sea, the search from ships and aircraft continued. Naval divers were called in to sink or mark life-rafts so that they would not hamper operations by causing a distraction.

Several of the vessels in the taskforce steamed in never-ending search patterns for the missing. More aircraft were called in and a Shackleton from 35 Squadron and two Department of Transport helicopters joined the search team.

All life-rafts were checked, but no signs of life were found.

Survivors were picked up by SA Navy craft although the Safmarine salvage tug Wolraad Woltemade assisted for several hours.

Two of the more seriously injured were taken to Wynberg Military Hospital by Frelon.

They are both in a satisfactory condition.

They are Petty Officer C. Roodt and Petty Officer I. Adams, who is believed to have undergone an operation after swallowing water and diesel.

On land the task of informing families that 177 men were safe, but 16 were missing began.

The first light aerial support left air bases in the Denebos and an Albatross and two Frelon helicopters began the arduous task of low-level flying while concentrating on the water in the search for survivors.

By midday 177 men had been taken aboard the President Pieterus.

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Their son missing ...agonising wait

ARGUS
19/2/82

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Staff Reporter

FOR more than 30 hours, the Brind family of Kraaifontein have waited by the telephone for news of missing Petty Officer Graham Brind.

Graham, 26, is one of the 16 naval men, most of them petty officers, who have been missing since their ship, SAS President Kruger, sank in rough seas off Cape Town early yesterday.

Today, his wife Verna, who lives in Kenridge near Durbanville, was under doctor's supervision as she was deeply shocked at the disaster. She is expecting their second child soon. They have a girl, Michelle, aged 5.

PRIDE

At their home in Zambesi Road, Kraaifontein, Frank and Iris Brind spoke about their son — a fourth-generation naval man.

Graham has such pride in his work as a radio-teleprinter fitter and turned down a job he didn't want to do at the abattoirs he had joined the Navy.

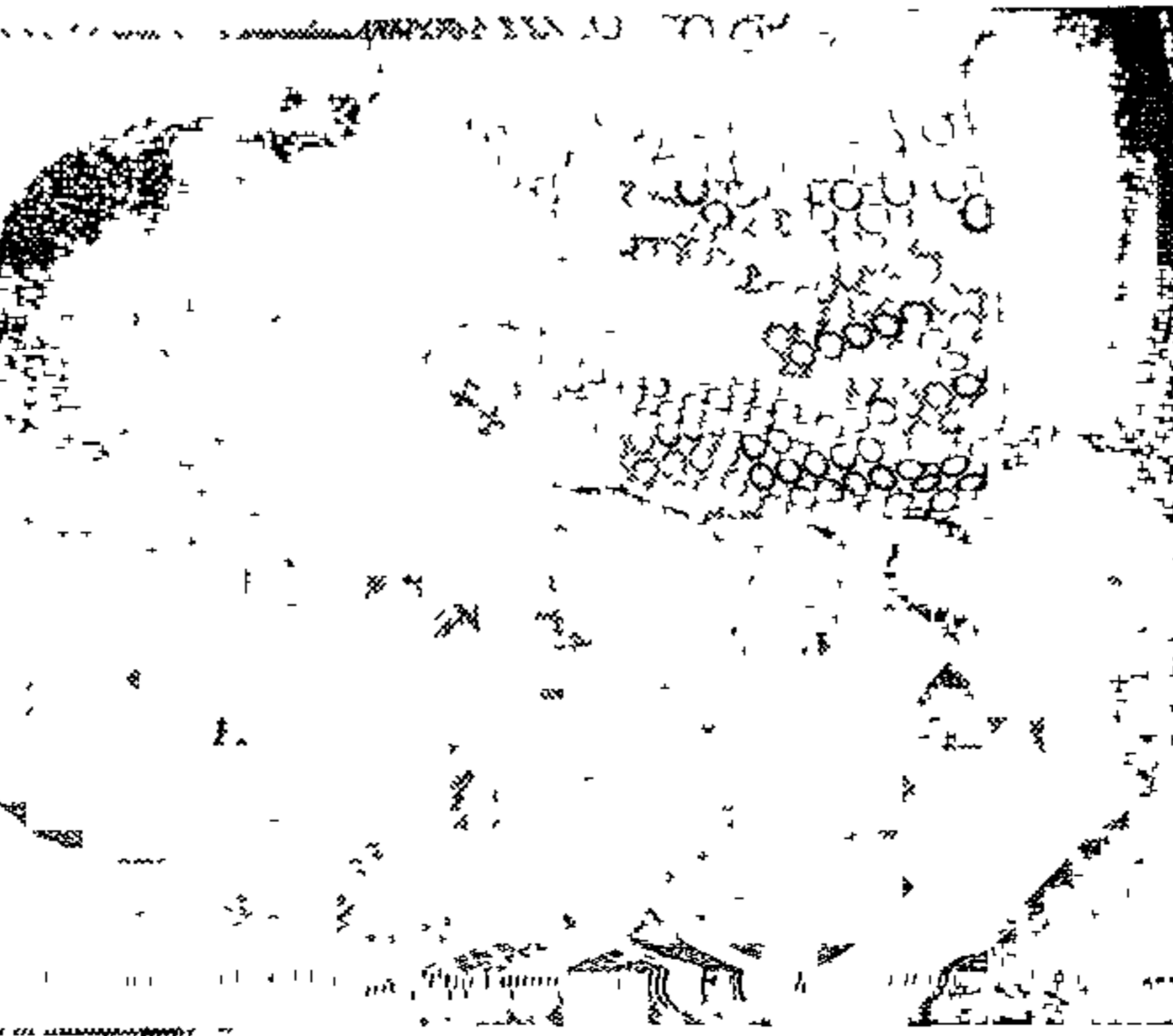
CHEERFUL

'I let him go on the assurance he would learn a trade — and he never looked back. The last time I saw him was on Saturday when he came to help me fix my car as I broke several ribs two weeks ago.

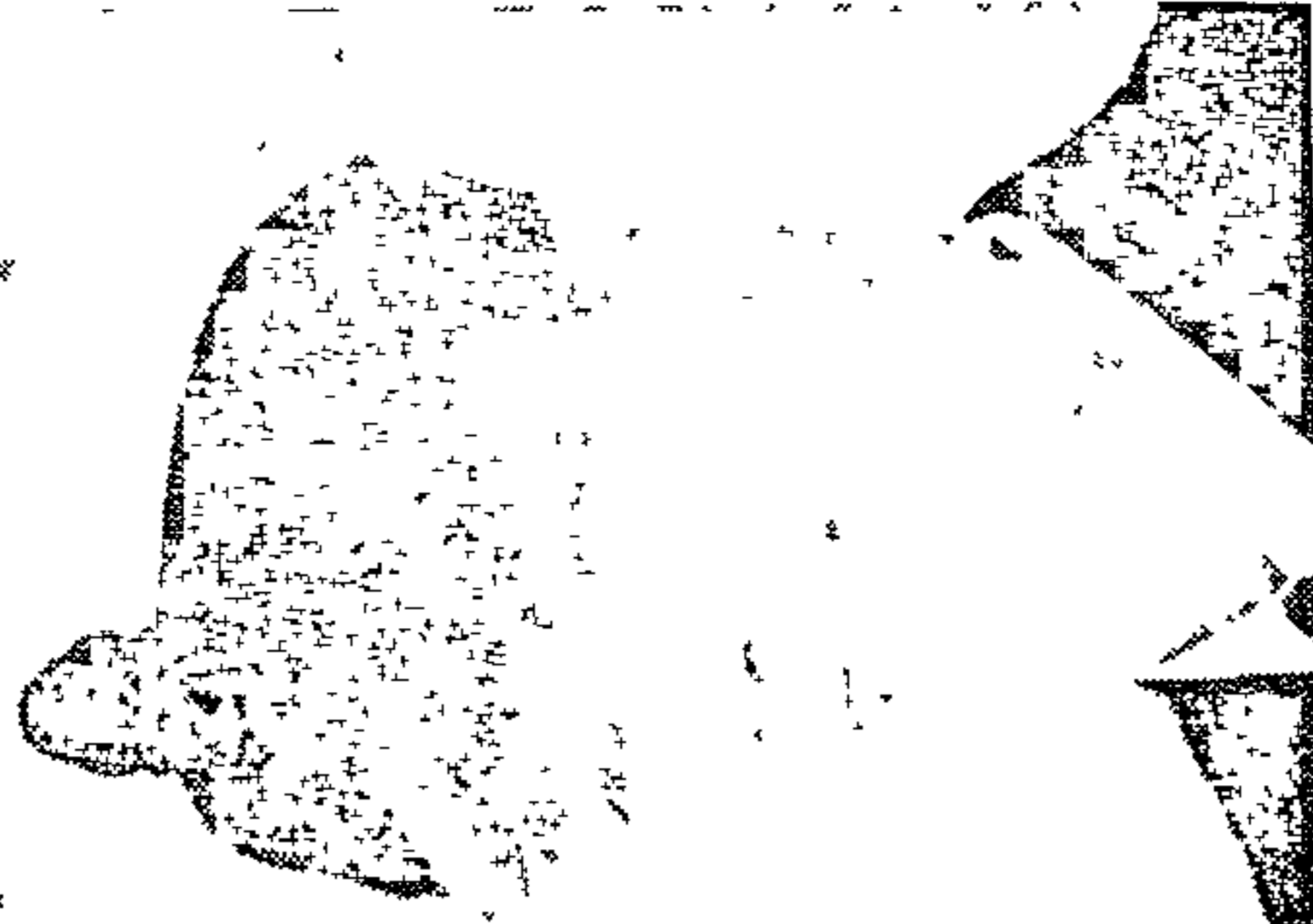
'Seven years ago, Graham was working as an apprentice fitter and he was going to sea on Monday. That was the last time I saw him — over a drink before he went home.'

Yesterday, one of the people who telephoned The Argus for news about the disaster was Mrs Rosemary Wheeler of Southfield, Graham's sister.

For her, her parents, her two sisters and Graham Brind's wife, the long vigil by the telephone continues.



FRANK and Iris Brind in their Kraaifontein home today with a photograph album containing pictures of their missing son, Petty Officer Graham Brind.



PETTY OFFICER Graham Alexander Frank Brind... missing at sea after yesterday's disaster

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SADF monthly periodical Q.61.
19/2/82 155
*23 D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether an advertising representation contract has recently been allocated to the official SADF monthly periodical,
- (2) whether tenders were invited for such contract in the past,
- (3) whether tenders were invited for the latest contract, if not, why not, if so, (a) in which publications were tenders invited for such contract, (b) how many tenders were received, (c) who submitted the lowest tender and (d) who was the successful tenderer?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) No The SADF periodical, did, however negotiate and conclude a contract with a firm of advertising brokers
 - (2) Yes
 - (3) No, because the periodical is no longer financed out of state funds and is, therefore, not any more subject to state tender regulations
- (a) to (d) Fall away

President's Council

*24 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Community Development

What was the cost in respect of building houses for the chairmen of committees of the President's Council up to 31 December 1981?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Building work	R649 657
Site works and internal services	R 55 677
Total up to 31 December 1981	<u>R705 334</u>

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he consider the square construction and flat roofs of the buildings to be in keeping with the surroundings at Groote Schuur?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, the plans for the houses were drawn up by somebody outside the department and were subsequently specially reconsidered, *inter alia* by the best experts of our own department I am quite satisfied that the opinion of all the architects is founded on the fact that this style of building is in keeping with the environment concerned

Mr D J N MALCOMESS It suits the occupants

For written reply

Films on Sundays

25 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) How many applications were received by his Department in 1981 for permission to exhibit films on Sundays,
- (2) (a) how many of these applications were for permission (i) in general, (ii) in a particular case and (iii) in cases of particular nature and (b) what general criteria are applied in deciding applications in each such category,
- (3) (a) how many of the applications in each category were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) what were the reasons for the refusal in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) 29
- (2) (a) (i) 16
(ii) 4
(iii) 9

ducted in the prescribed areas of (a) Pretoria and (b) (Bloemfontein, if so, with what results,

- (4) whether the practicality of the recommendations in this connection made by the Commission of Inquiry into Legislation affecting the Utilization of Manpower has been established, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development)

- (1) to (4) The investigation in the prescribed areas of Pretoria and Bloemfontein has been completed and the matter is still under consideration. Various Departments are concerned with the matter and as soon as it has been cleared with these Departments the proposed Urbanization and Settlement Regulation Bill containing measures in this connection will be introduced in this House.

254 *Hansard Q Col. 145*
Defence Act: service 19/2/82

*7. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether the Government intends to increase (a) the initial period of service in terms of section 22(3)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957, or (b) the (i) periods of service or (ii) aggregate number of days' service in terms of section 22(3)(b) of the said Act, if so, by what period in each case,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

The hon member is referred to my statement of 25 September 1981 in this House on the initial period of service and to my reply to the hon member for Yeville's question No 17 on 3 February 1982.

Marketing Act

*8 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

What percentage of South Africa's total agricultural production in the financial year 1980-'81 was not under the control of any board established under the Marketing Act?

†The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

24,35% in the 1980 calendar year (more recent figure not yet available)

Hansard Q Col 146-7
Walvis Bay enclave 19/2/82

*9 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information †

Whether an instruction in regard to contact with officials in the Walvis Bay enclave was issued recently to diplomatic missions in South Africa, if so, (a) what was the nature of such instruction and (b) to officials at which levels of management does the instruction relate?

†The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information)

- (a) and (b) Diplomatic Missions in South Africa were recently advised by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information that, should Heads of Mission wish to visit Walvis Bay, requests for appointments with officials at all levels in Walvis Bay should be channelled through the Office of the Director for the Territory of Walvis Bay.

It would, however, also be correct to arrange such appointments through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, which would be a slightly more cumbersome procedure because the aforemen-

Request
for trial
in confidence

1972

1972

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C.

Special Agent in Charge
New York Office

Re: [Illegible]

NY 100-100000

[Illegible]

NY 100-100000

No defence ties with Argentina

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E. Post
20/2/82

BUENOS AIRES — The South African Ambassador to Argentina, Mr F D Tothill, said last night that, although a southern defence alliance along the lines of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation would perhaps be established in the future, there were at present no understandings, secret or otherwise, directed towards such an objective.

Mr Tothill was speaking at Comodoro Rivadavia at a reception in honour of the Afrikaner colony there which celebrates its 81st anniversary on Tuesday.

He claimed that while the United Nations, "that disagreeable and discredited organisation", claimed the decolonisation of Africa in the 1960s as its finest achievement, the forefathers of Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking South Africans had fought in the first of this century's anti-colonial wars.

The principal reason why the Afrikaners came to Argentina was that they did not win that war and did not want to live under British rule.

"It may be said, however, that South Africa won the peace, because a united, independent South Africa was born eight years after the war," Mr Tothill added.

"Our republic is today a strong, prosperous country, a veritable beacon of

enlightenment and progress in a continent which staggers from one crisis to the next."

Together with Argentina, South Africa was one of only seven net exporters of food in the world, said Mr Tothill. "Some African countries like Zambia were in this position before independence. Now they cannot even feed themselves."

"Africa has progressed but the darkness of superstition and primitivism in many countries, where they do not still exist, has given way to the darkness of corruption, chaos and strife."

Mr Tothill said that South Africa was Africa's principal bastion against the growing menace of Russian imperialism.

Argentina, on the other side of the South Atlantic, would be detrimentally affected if South Africa's strategic location beside the South Atlantic sea lanes and its mineral resources were to fall under Communist control.

He described Argentina and South Africa as friends and neighbours across the South Atlantic who had a lot in common.

"We are leaders of our respective continents," Mr Tothill said. "We share a strategic responsibility to ensure the freedom of the South Atlantic." — Sapa

P. Die Kitch (254)
R54m air force base to be built
 JOHANNESBURG — A large new air force base, costing R54 million is to be built in Louis Trichardt in the Northern Transvaal. Construction will start next year. The announcement was made by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, who was speaking at a development conference at Louis Trichardt. — SARA

This time, the worst drubbing came in Japan, where the dollar opened the week at 200.1 yen and was instantly engulfed in a tidal wave of selling hysteria. Though the Bank of Japan spent a remarkable \$400 million in official reserves during the first 25 minutes of trading on Monday in an effort to halt the collapse, the once mighty greenback still crashed through the psychologically important 200-yen barrier and kept plunging all week. At its Friday close on the Tokyo Exchange, a dollar would buy only 192.10 yen, a depreciation of nearly 5% in a week, and an overall decline of more than 18% since January.

In Europe, where the dollar's gyrations last winter and spring cost the U.S. Treasury some \$3 billion in support operations, the greenback was already so grossly undervalued against the West German mark that the exchange rate remained relatively stable at about 2.04 to the dollar. But the value of the Swiss franc rose to an all-time high of 1.75, and the price of gold surged to a record \$201 an ounce on frantic trading in both London and Zurich.

For Americans living or travelling abroad, the dollar's week-long oscillations added yet more irritation to the once enjoyable experience of spending U.S. dollars overseas. At present exchange rates, a U.S. Army lieutenant colonel stationed in Japan earns less than senior Japanese guards (\$25,900) employed at the base near Tokyo. In Paris, where the French franc hit a three-year high against the dollar and a Coca-Cola costs \$1.25, California tourists can travel anymore. I really don't."

ONE of the Port Elizabeth survivors of the ill-fated SAS President Kruger, which sank early on Thursday morning after a collision with the SAS Tafelberg, described how he and another crew member had used a can opener and their teeth to free their life raft from the sinking frigate.

Sailors used teeth to

SAP Times 20/2/82

Able Seaman Yusuf Tloen, 23, was one of the Port Elizabeth survivors who arrived home by air yesterday afternoon for the standard seven-day "survivors' leave" after the ordeal.

Yusuf and another Port Elizabeth survivor, 19-year-old Ashley Jones, exchanged home addresses and chatted while posing for photographers Ashley was in "civvies" while Yusuf looked smart in his naval uniform.

Both spoke of spending "a long time in the water" while waiting to be picked up.

Yusuf was still on duty when the collision occurred.

"It happened right at the end of my shift I was waiting for my relief to arrive at the midships station when the Tafelberg hit us," he said "Everything happened quickly and suddenly, there was hardly time to do anything."

He said the Tafelberg hit the smaller frigate "between midships and the stern" Most of the crew were sleeping at the time "because we weren't at ac-

tion stations."

"I started heading for my quarters to see if I could get some of my stuff. At one section of the deck, I almost fell right down into the engine room."

"When I got to the quarters I slept in, everything was a complete shambles. There was heavy equipment strewn all over my bunk. I guess I was lucky

free raft from frigate

...to have been off-duty"

Yusuf told of the ordeal of abandoning ship and the frightening experience of having to use a can opener to try and free the life raft he was in from the sinking ship.

"The rope from our life raft had got tangled in the wreckage on the sinking frigate. We were scared we would get dragged under

with the ship and while I was cutting with the can opener, another guy chewed at the rope with his teeth," he said.

He said they spent "about two or three hours" in the water before being rescued by the SAS Tafelberg. "The water seemed quite warm, and I was scared of sharks," he recalled.

Many of the crew members were covered in fuel, and it was difficult to tell them from each other, Yusuf said.

"Being picked up by the Port Elizabeth on the later flight, was on duty in the engine room when the collision occurred.

"There was just this big bang, nuts and bolts, fuel and water flying everywhere and we realized we

had hit something.

"The whole thing was frightening, but everybody seemed calm and organized."

"The order came to abandon ship and we all slid down the side — she was listing so badly — and into the sea."

"The raft I was on had 22 people and there was another with 40. But every one seemed safe. The captain was the last to leave the ship — after the boiler room crew had shut down the boilers."

Search is still on but hopes dwindle

CAPE TIMES
20/2/82

254

Defence Reporter

HOPES OF finding more survivors from SAS President Kruger are beginning to fade — but airmen and sailors are continuing with their dogged search of hundreds of square nautical miles of cold, heaving ocean around the disaster scene.

Derehct life-rafts, empty life-jackets and other debris from the sunken frigate yesterday mocked the efforts of the searchers, who were hampered by winds so strong in places that an Alouette helicopter on the survey ship SAS Protea was "grounded".

Late last night 15 men were still missing. The body of a 16th man listed missing, Chief Petty Officer D Webb, was recovered 95 nautical miles south-west of Slangkop by the survey ship SAS Protea.

John Rubython, the Cape Times man on SAS Protea, reported by radio-telephone yesterday "In a 40-knot wind, gusting at times up to 50 knots, the Protea has searched an area of 450 square nautical miles since 6 pm yesterday in a search — fruitless so far — for survivors from the sunken President Kruger.

"The various aircraft assisting in the search have

covered an area of 660 square nautical miles.

"At 10am a body was sighted in the water. A Zodiac dinghy was launched and the body recovered by Sub-Lieutenant H de Wet and Leading Seaman D K Jacobs.

"A Super Frelon of 30 Squadron flew from Ysterplaat to return the body because the Alouette heli-

of the country's only two operational frigates, but the Air Force has lost the Westland Wasp helicopter from the ship.

The Wasps — the last military hardware acquired from Britain before the arms boycott between the two countries, and the only helicopters in SAAF service designed for the anti-submarine role — are

● More reports, pictures, on pages 3 and 11.

copter on board the Protea is unable to assist.

"Various sightings of life-rafts, life-jackets, ration-packs and senders have been made, and several life-rafts have been sunk by the Protea's crew to avoid hampering the search."

By last night the Defence Force was beginning to count the purely material cost of the disaster. Not only has the Navy lost one

hard to replace

However, its four-man crew — representing thousands of hours of experience and hundreds of thousands of rands' worth of training costs — were saved.

By last night it was suspected that the Tafelberg's bow had smashed into the President Kruger's waist

◆◆◆◆
To page 2

A

Refuelling theory abandoned

Defence Reporter

WHAT caused the collision which sent SAS President Kruger, the flagship of the fleet, to the bottom in a few tragic minutes, mortally wounded by SAS Tafelberg's bow?

The South African Navy has given no indication, and no-one outside a select few will know till the SAN board of inquiry's findings are published by the Chief of the Navy

But now that the first shock of the President Kruger's sinking has passed, former and serving naval men are speculating intensely as to the cause

An early theory — that the ships were participating in the hazardous RAS (refuelling at sea) manoeuvre — has been virtually abandoned, particularly as it is now understood the ships were steaming in line abreast at the time, with the President Pretorius and President Kruger, to port and starboard of the Tafelberg

Observers said last night that while weather conditions were bad at the time, they were not so bad that the President Kruger could have been blown into the path of the Tafelberg

One said it was possible

the ships had been steaming in line abreast when a sharp change of course was ordered, say to starboard. If for some reason the President Kruger had turned to port at this stage — perhaps as a result of a sudden steering failure — she would not have been able to clear the Tafelberg's bow even if control was regained and the helm immediately put hard over.

Inevitably the Tafelberg's bow would have bitten into the President Kruger's hull — somewhere aft of the bow-sheer, to judge by the damage done to the tanker

Cape Times

20/2/82

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CAPE TIMES 20/2/82
A From page 1
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just where a virtually fully-occupied petty-officers' mess was located
Naval observers pointed out that all but one of the missing men were petty-officers or chief petty-officers, adding that at that time of the morning it was likely that all would have been asleep
In any case, not more than a quarter to a third of the ship's company would have been awake, depending on whether she was working a four watch or a "red white and blue" system. Also asleep would have been such "daymen" as stewards and cooks
The Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, disclosed in Pretoria yesterday that 21 of the 193 officers and men on board were national servicemen



MRS. Nylene Smit and her daughter Chantell 11.



MISSING: Chief Petty Officer Mike Smit.

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es/e/ee

wkend

argus

Hopes fading

for the 15

missing sailors

Weekend Argus Reporters bands would be found
CONDITIONS at sea late

today gave little hope of a continuing air and sea search finding survivors from the sunken frigate SAS President Kruger. Fifteen seamen were still missing.

Navy spokesman Commander Dirk Visser said visibility was fair in the search area, but white caps on the waves made it difficult for aircraft and ships to spot anything.

But relatives of some missing seamen were still praying for a miracle that their sons and husbands is the main thing.

'HIT ME'
When Petty Officer Stephanus Bothma, 41, rejoined the navy about two years ago, he asked to join the President Kruger, says his wife.

'He'd been on the ship before, and wanted to serve on her again. She was a happy ship.'

'When a man from the navy phoned me about the accident, I couldn't believe my husband would not come back.'

'But later it really hit me — although I am still hopeful.'

They have two young children.

Mrs Marie Bulterman, wife of missing Seaman Robin Bulterman, said one can only hope and pray that my husband will be found alive.

'But one must also be realistic and be able to accept the outcome. If my husband is never found, I will at least know that's where he always wanted to be — at sea.'

KRUGER DEATH BLOW

w/E ARGUS 20/2/82 254

Terrible bang—then a 'slow motion horror'

STRIKING new details about South Africa's worst peacetime naval disaster emerged this weekend when, for the first time, senior officers from the ill-fated SAS President Kruger spoke about the drama.

Weekend Argus Reporters

Adams, of Grassy Park, who is now in the intensive care unit at Wynberg Military Hospital

I saw what I thought was a body in the water I didn't recognise him.

I wondered what would happen to morale if I took him aboard and we spent six or eight hours with a dead man.

Fortunately I did pull him aboard, because he turned out to be still breathing.

Crying

Twice a young crewman leapt off the liferaft, crying. I can't make it.

Another man mentioned

the others died on impact against metal bangs.

All the men interviewed

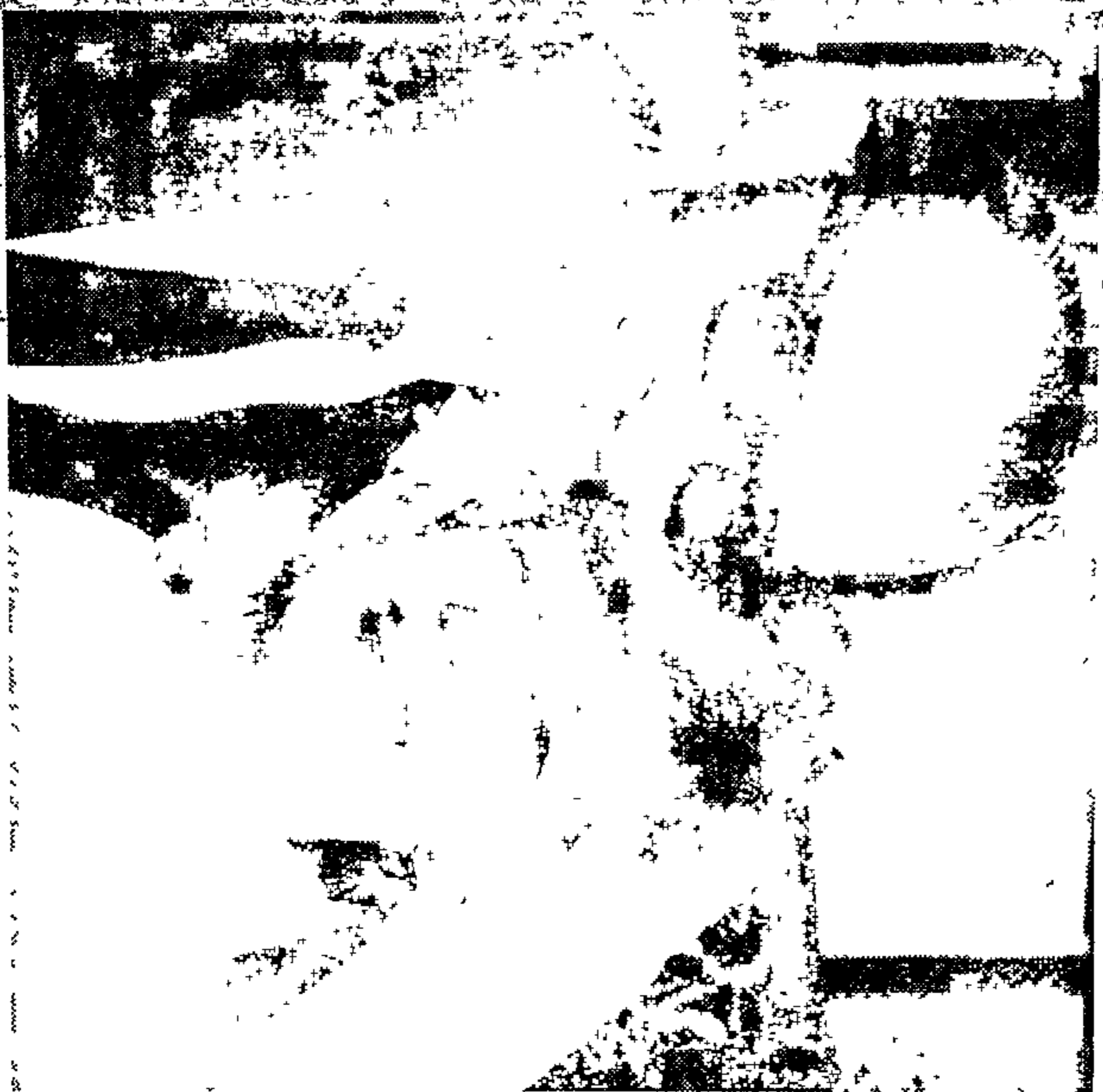
were full of praise for time — 'The impact happened for me out of the total lack of panic threw me out of the order among the crew and the bunk — and thank goodness they were in there because a heavy safe fell on to the ship. Some heavy safe fell on to the had, to be persuaded to bunk leave.

Darkness

Commander Myers, one of the last to leave the ship, told how he and three other men, all tails in the ship's log-

Collision

The massive search continued today for the 15 crewmen of Kruger still missing. The body of Chief Petty Officer Spider Webb was recovered yesterday.



MISSING, Chief Petty Officer Stephanus Bothma pictured at his wedding

President Kruger's second in command, Commander Robert Myers, executive officer, disclosed:

● That the collision took place at 3.50 am on Thursday — about half an hour before the time given in all official reports so far

● SAS Tafelberg, with a loaded weight of 30 000 tons, smashed into the 2 250-ton President Kruger on the port side aft.

● Only 20 minutes after the staggering impact, Kruger was already listing 45 degrees to port and was well down at the stern

● The collision caused a split in the ship's side in the engine room, flooding it and sealing the fate of the vessel

● She sank stern first into the sea, with the bow disappearing at 5.36 am.

● The only people among those who went missing — whom he had seen alive after the collision were Chief Petty Officer Webb and Able Seaman G T Benjamin. The possibility was that

covered with oil, clung in the darkness to a piece of wood

'The water was very rough. One's head was more below the water than above. The three to four metre waves were very steep,' he said.

'The sea seemed quite warm — perhaps because of the layer of oil covering us — but one cooled down very fast in the near gale force wind'

Safe fell

There were numerous cases of heroism — people taking off life-jackets in the water and giving them to people who could not swim, a man who ran through a flooded area to open a hatch and free some of the crew, others who leapt off liferafts to save people in 'dead trouble'

The navigator of the ship, Lieutenant-Commander Dennis Forrest, who injured his right arm, told how when the ships collided there had been 'the most terrible

book, which he then saved by taking it overboard with him.

'When the captain and I were about to abandon ship, she was listing so badly I slid right across the deck and collided with him and a stanchion,' he said.

Joke

Once in the oil-black water, with the stricken ship looming over him, he 'for the first time said to myself — I've had enough of this dream

'I wanted to wake up. I felt I should actually be panicking, because the situation was not nice.'

When he reached a liferaft, he could not recognise any of the oil-covered men already aboard

'I said jokingly: 'Right, I'm in command. "Then I saw the captain — whom I recognised by his little beard — was also aboard. He chuckled at this.'

He told how he had rescued Able Seaman I

nis creator and kept saying 'I'm going, I'm going.

Lieutenant Ricko Visser said he was in a liferaft which was one of a group of about six caught in a 'maelstrom' alongside Kruger

'We kept drifting away from the ship and then towards it again, until eventually the wind took us away.

'The movement of the rafts in the water was amazing. At least 50 per cent of the men got violently seasick immediately

'Something that will remain with me for the rest of my life is the orderly and disciplined way in which everyone went about things'

He said the whole experience was like watching a 'real horror movie'

'Events went past me in slow motion. I couldn't believe I was seeing my ship lying in the water like that'

Singing

The survivors told amazing tales of jokes and singing at the height of the drama

One man in a liferaft suddenly piped up: 'Hey, it's my 21st birthday today, how do you like that.' Everyone laughed and sang happy birthday to him

Many of the liferafts were so slippery with oil that they could not be righted when they overturned and the men had to balance precariously on top of them.

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argus

20/2/82

254

(254) ROOM 26/2/82

UK volunteer dies on border duty



MR. MARK MASON
Killed in operational area

By MARJA TUIT

A YOUNG British immigrant, who volunteered for military service last year, was killed in a shooting incident in the operational area on Thursday.

Mark Mason, 18, was the youngest son of Mrs J E Mason of Elmount Court, 81 Hopkins Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg.

Yesterday Mrs Mason, who lost her husband last year, said Mark had matriculated at King Edward VII High School in 1980.

"Even though Mark was a British im-

migrant — he had been here 14 years — he decided it was his duty to join the Army and he volunteered for service," Mrs Mason said.

She said Mark, who was a paratrooper, would have finished his military service at Christmas.

"He planned to join the Standard Bank and pursue a career in computers," Mrs Mason said.

Mark, who will have a military funeral, is survived by his mother and elder brother, David, 20, who only recently

completed his two-year stint with the air force.

Mrs Mason, who heard the news of her son's death on Thursday evening, said David had taken the news very badly, because the two brothers were very close.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said the incident, in which two members of the Owambo Home Guard also died, was being investigated, reports Sapa.

JUST

66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

Warning — in a warm mock into Atlantic

Chief Reporter

South African sailors, some still in their homes in different parts of the Republic or in hospital will never forget the morning of Thursday, February 18, 1982, the day the flagship of their Navy, SAS President Kruger, went down beneath them.

Their thoughts will be of their missing comrades and their families, the survivors will also look back on the remarkable rescue operation under conditions that made it possible for most of the complement to be brought safely ashore. It was this operation carried out in total darkness with a 40-knot south-easterly gale blowing across a turbulent sea when the order to abandon ship was given in the frigate at 04h36, after it had collided with the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg 78 sea-miles south-west of Durban.

Conditions in the disaster area were estimated to be 100 metres, with the water temperature 18°C. The fact that 177 of a total ship's company of 200 were rescued in such conditions is extraordinary — the least that could be expected.

Woke up, heard 'terrific noise'

Seaman Francis Pratt of Swellendam, in his experience in the Wynberg Military Hospital, provided some insight into the conditions in Thursday's pre-dawn darkness. He said his Prime Minister's wife, Mrs Elize Botha, and Mrs Margo Malan, wife of the Minister of Defence, were in the ward when the collision occurred at 4 22am. He was fast asleep in his hammock.

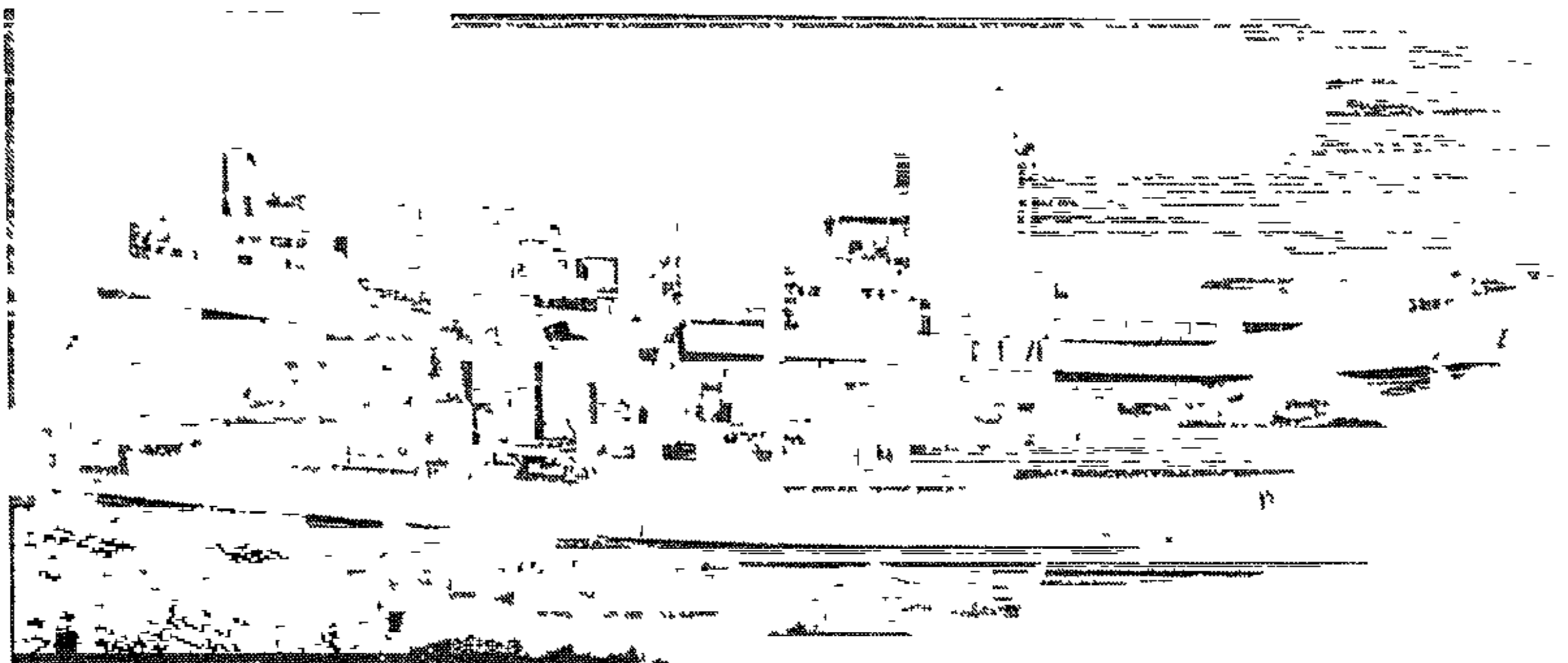
Pratt woke up and heard a terrific noise — "It felt like I was falling. It was a strange sensation on the deck but then I felt I was falling again. My vision went black. I just remember seeing people floating out of my head."

Pratt said the first hatch failed to open. He regained consciousness. "I was up to my neck in water, and my face was full of blood. I saw people splashing in the water, and together we tried to get on deck as soon as possible."

Pratt said he went to the upper deck, through a second hatch after the first one had failed to open. He said his shipmate could see the frigate was going down and that lifejackets they jumped into the sea. He said he grabbed a drifting lifejacket and that he was being picked up by an inflatable life raft which took him to SAS Tafelberg.

Pratt yesterday described the waiting period in the hospital as "sheer hell" and said her heart went out to the parents and that she was waiting in suspense for news of their sons.

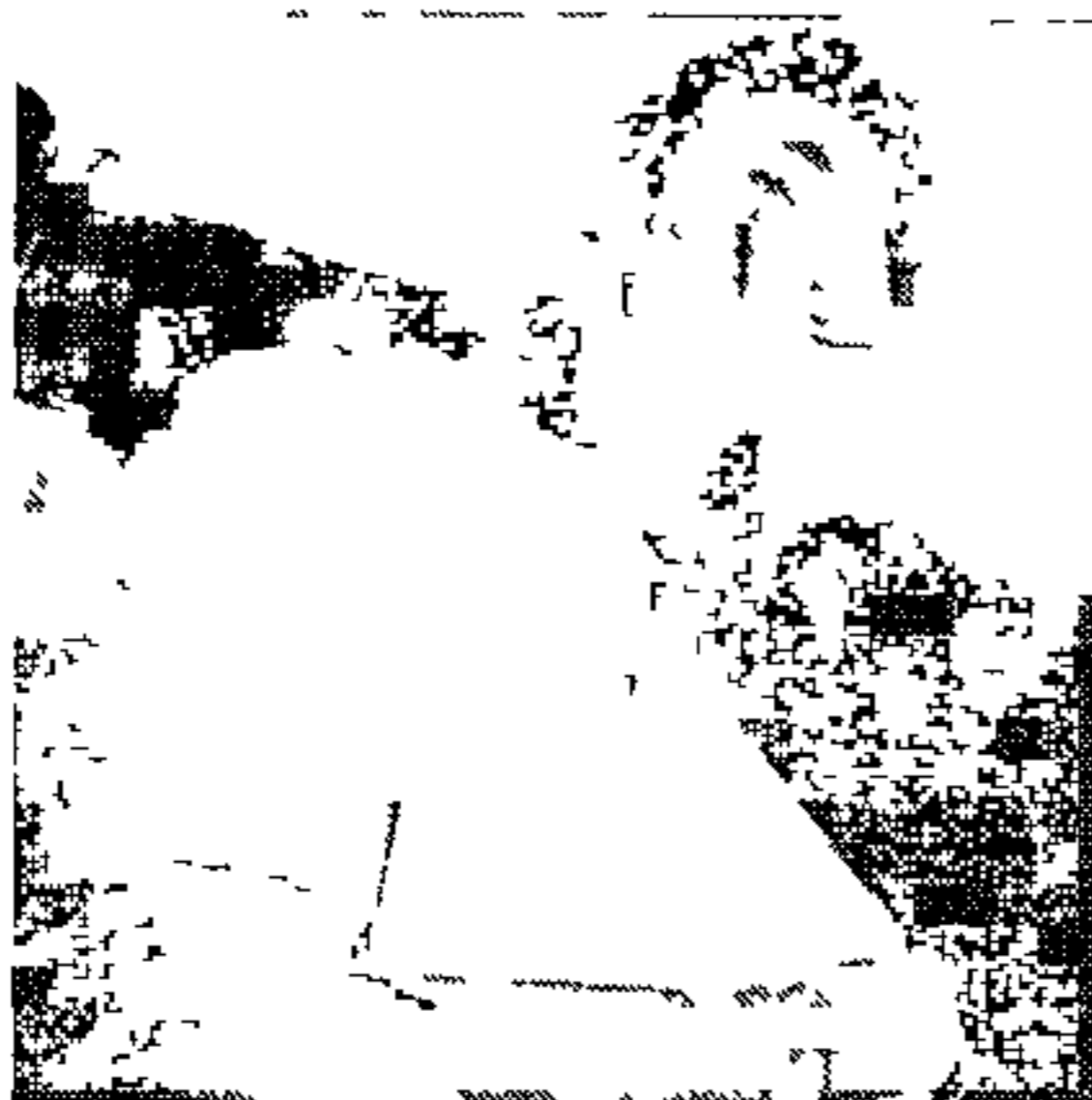
Pratt said that 15 of the 16 men reported missing in the collision are petty officers or chief petty officers. He led to speculation that the point of impact on the ill-fated Kruger was the chiefs' and petty officers' quarters.



The type of situation in which a collision could take place at sea — a President Class frigate, in foreground, being refuelled by the SA Navy's fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg. This is a standard operation in navies around the world, and has to be carried out in all kinds of conditions (It has not been spelt out officially whether it was this type of operation in which the Tafelberg and President Kruger were engaged when they collided)



In a ward of the Wynberg Military Hospital Mrs Elize Botha, wife of the Prime Minister, kisses Able Seaman Francis Pratt of Swellendam who is recovering after his dramatic escape from the sinking President Kruger on Thursday morning. Looking on is Mrs Margo Malan, wife of the Minister of Defence. A B Pratt jumped into the sea as the ship was going down — and was picked up and taken to SAS Tafelberg after clinging to a drifting lifejacket in the turbulent sea.



Left. On the beach — and glad to be there! A stubble-chinned but cheerful matelot from SAS President Kruger with cigarette behind his ear and a mouthful of money at SAS Simonsberg on Thursday night. Right: General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the SADF, was on hand to meet the survivors at Simon's Town. Here he talks with a weary Captain Wim de Lange, commanding officer of the ill-fated frigate.

Findings on Kruger will be made known

CAPE TOWN
20/2/82

25-4

Defence Reporter

CONTRARY to what many members of the public seem to believe, the board of inquiry into the loss of the President Kruger is not the same thing as a court-martial.

It is not a trial at all, but an investigation aimed at finding out exactly what went wrong on that wild and windy morning 78 nautical miles off Cape Point. It may result in a court-martial or it may close the chapter of naval history marked "President Kruger" without further ado.

Whichever happens, however, the public will be told the full story of how the South African Navy suffered its most tragic loss, the Chief of the Navy, Vice Admiral Ronnie Edwards, promised yesterday.

Admiral Edwards gave the assurance that he would publish the findings of the board of inquiry — which began its investigation yesterday, just 28 hours after the frigate had gone down off Cape Point.

It is believed to be the first time the findings of an inquiry of this sort will be made public.

Naval officers pointed out yesterday that there was nothing mysterious about the powers or composition of the board of inquiry.

Investigation by experts

It is an investigation by experts which will take place according to procedure laid down in a schedule to the Military Discipline Code, "just like the one you hold over a missing rifle", and it can make recommendations on the basis of which the Chief of the Navy can decide whether further steps should be taken.

The president of the board is Rear-Admiral Jaap Weidemann, a submariner who is Inspector-General of the Navy, and four captains whose specialities cover a wide spectrum of naval know-how.

They are Captain T J Honiball, a general-duties officer, Captain J V L Voss, a logistician, Captain M Patterson, an electrical engineer, and Captain C H D Smart, a legal officer.

The board was announced with such speed — Admiral Weidemann was notified of his appointment as president by a signal from Naval Headquarters within hours of the disaster — that the formal convening order was not known to have reached its members by yesterday afternoon.

To find out what went wrong

The board's mission, laid out in the preamble to the convening order, is both simple and complicated. To find out what went wrong, why it went wrong and who, if anyone, was responsible.

In pursuance of this aim it has the right to subpoena any person of any rank or standing whose evidence it feels will be able to throw light on the Kruger's sinking. Such witnesses give evidence under oath and *in camera*.

Usually such a board is also given a deadline by which time it must submit its findings. If it cannot, the president must submit his reasons in writing or ask for an extension.

The findings can be accompanied by recommendations that steps be taken against certain persons involved — or that no blame attaches to anyone. In the former case, the evidence gathered by the board can be used for subsequent investigations.

However, the Chiefs of the Navy and the Defence Force are not bound by these recommendations when they decide on whether to proceed with the matter.

Men in water gave lifejackets to mates — officers

Kruger sink in

w/4 AREAS 20/2/82

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SAS President Kruger

Floundered off navy

SENIOR officers who survived this week's disastrous collision at sea have spoken for the first time of acts of unselfishness and bravery by crewmen of the sunken frigate SAS President Kruger.

And they have told how the SAS Tafelberg, with a loaded weight of 30 000 tons, smashed into the 2 250-ton frigate, leaving it listing and sinking only 20 minutes after the pre-dawn impact.

Officers also praised crewmen for the lack of panic as they abandoned the warship.

They spoke to reporters at the Simon's Town naval base as the air-and-sea search went ahead for 15 sailors still missing.

Stories emerged of crewmen bobbing in the oily sea passing their life-jackets to shipmates who could not swim.

One crewman was seen dashing through a flooded section of the doomed ship to open a hatch to free others.

An officer wondered whether or not to pull a floating body on to a life-raft, fearing it could disturb the morale of survivors on the raft.

He did — and saved the life of Able Seaman I Adams, who was, in fact, still alive.

Hope fading

Hope was fading that any were alive, although navy spokesman, Commander Dirk Visser stood by the chance that there could, for instance, be some in a life-raft.

Chief of the Navy Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards was expected to meet senior staff officers late today in Cape Town to decide whether or not to call off the search, which began soon after the disaster occurred shortly after 4 am on Thursday.

Vice-Admiral Edwards visited relatives of some of the missing sailors today, including the widow of Chief Petty Officer D Webb, whose body was recovered from the sea yesterday.

Weekend Argus Reporters

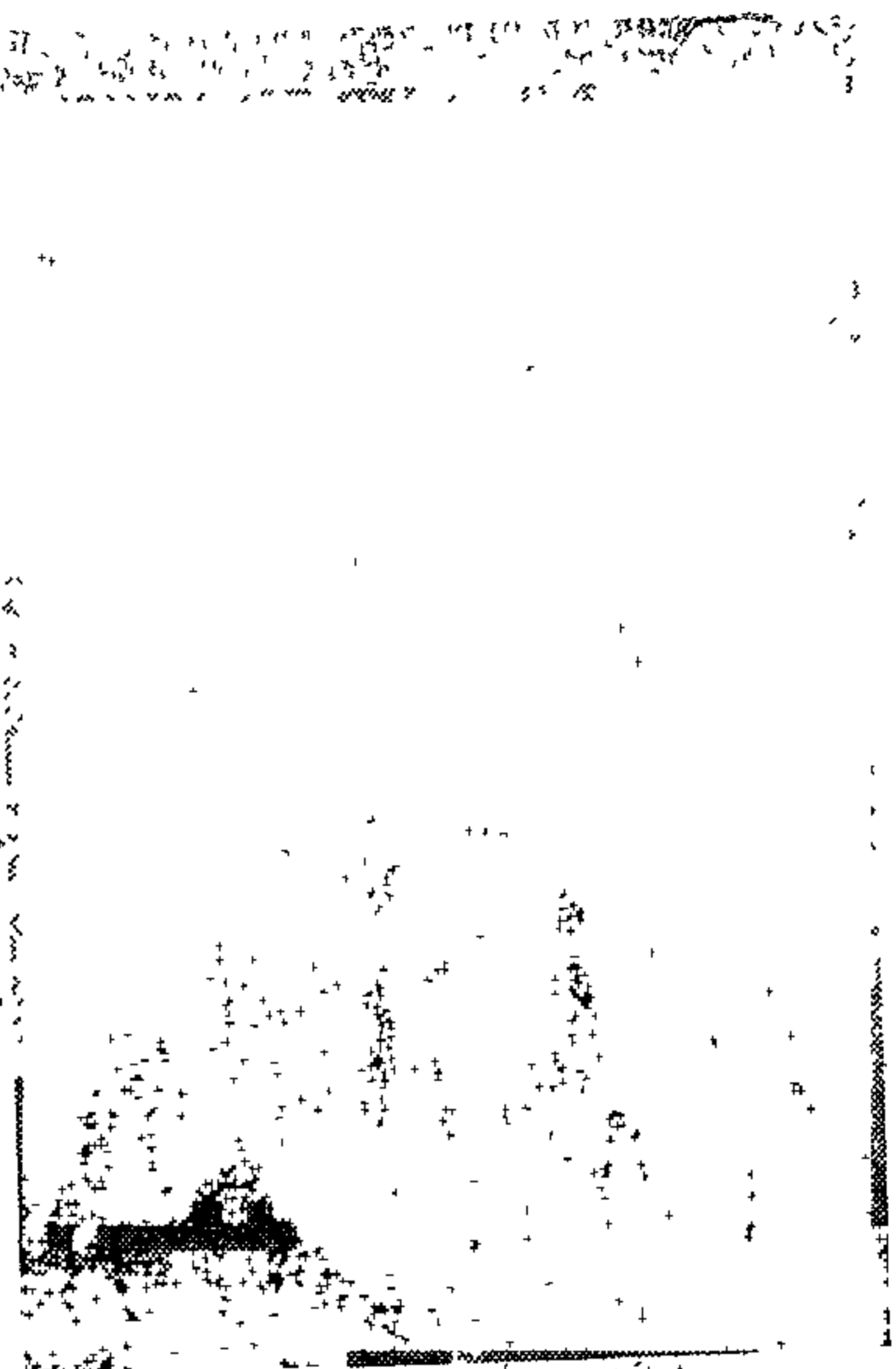
Throughout today Albatross aircraft of 27 Squadron overflew an area downwind and down-current of the disaster area south-west of Cape Point, while the frigate SAS President Pretorius and hydrographic survey ship SAS Protea scouted the area.

The final decision whether or not to call off the search lies with Vice-Admiral Edwards, Commander Visser said.

But some relatives were still hoping and praying that sons and husbands would be found alive.

'I believe miracles still happen,' said Mrs Marie Bulterman, whose husband, Seaman Robin Bulterman, has not been found.

Mr Frank Brind, father of missing Petty Officer Graham Brind, said: 'I have a feeling he is still afloat with somebody else.'



MISSING Petty Officer Roy Skeates.

Pregnant

Mrs Pauline Skeates, 23, was waiting with the the crowd of anxious relatives when President Pretorius and the damaged Tafelberg brought survivors back to Simon's Town.

Her husband, Petty Officer Roy Skeates, had not been found, but she felt she had to be at the quay in case a mistake had been made.

Mrs Skeates, who has a two-year-old son and is pregnant, put on a brave face. 'I haven't given up hope,' she said. 'My husband is the best chef in the navy.'

'We had no inkling of disaster. He always wanted a career in the navy.' Mrs Skeates first heard news of the disaster on the radio on the morning after it happened.

Late today the wind was reported to be dropping slightly in the search area, but white-capped waves and heavy swells made the air-sea search more difficult.

● Kruger death agony — pictures Page 3.

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WIKEND ARGUS

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MRS Pauline Skeates,
who is pregnant
with her son Alexis

2.

At 10am today a press conference will be held by the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, who spent Saturday paying visits to all the next-of-kin of the missing men living in the Cape area.

On Friday night hope was still strong among at least some families that their missing men would be found.

Mrs Marie Bulterman, wife of Petty-Officer Robin Bulterman, said from her home in Da Gama Park on Friday night "I had a good cry this afternoon, but I feel very calm now"

Two daughters

The Bultermans have two daughters, three-year-old Salome and Nicolet, who has just turned four months Petty-Officer Bulterman, 33, joined the Navy in February 1973 and had been on the SAS President Kruger since she was recommissioned in September 1980.

"I hope very much that they find him alive," said Mrs Bulterman, "but if they don't, I know he will be where he always wanted to be. He loved the sea and nothing could take him away from it".

Cape Times man John Rubython last night described how centuries of naval etiquette was bent on board the Protea during the search, with cooks and off-duty deckhands crowding the bridge to help in the ceaseless vigil that started on Thursday after the ship had reached the 8 500 square nautical mile search area

"The captain called for any volunteers who were able to lend an extra pair of eyes to come up on the bridge," he said.

Enthusiasm

"They came — cooks and stewards and off-duty deckhands, some with binoculars and some without. Every time something was spotted there would be incredible enthusiasm and each time the happiness died as it turned out to be another empty life-raft or some other bit of floating junk.

"They all felt the loss of the President Kruger very strongly. The Navy is a small, closed community, and almost everyone had had friends or relatives on board her."

The officers and men did not really start losing hope of rescuing at least some of the missing men alive till late on Friday, according to Rubython, "but by that evening there was about a force-nine gale and a sea state to match, and then they knew the search wasn't going to be much good any more"

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ROBLEM

ANC man

Sowetan
still in

254 379
22/2/82
detention

ONE OF the three ANC men who were captured during the SADF's raid of ANC bases in Mozambique early last year is still in detention and is held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act.

His name is Mr David Ntombela, whose detention was confirmed by the Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria last week

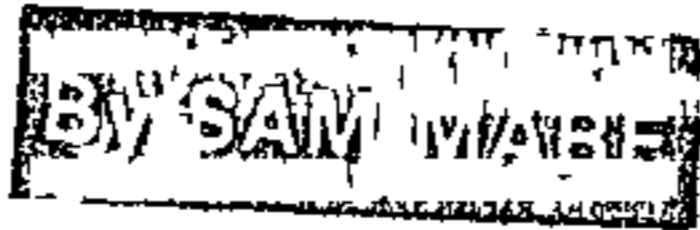
Lawyers acting for Mr Ntombela, said yesterday that they were informed by police that the other two men, Mr Mothibi Ntshakang and Mr Selby Mavuso, were released from detention

But **THE SOWETAN'S** inquiries about Mr Ntshakang and Mr Mavuso could not be repeated, in terms of the Defence Act, which prohibits the publication of activities of the army and the police while combating terrorism

Mr Ntombela's lawyers said they wrote to the Attorney General requesting further details relating to the alleged release of Mr Ntshakang and Mr Mavuso

The three men were captured late in January last year when the SADF men penetrated Mozambique's industrial area and raided houses used by ANC men where several shots were fired resulting in the death of 13 ANC men

In a statement released by the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, the attack followed "irrefutable information" that Maputo was used as a springboard for terror against South Africa



He said there was "unshakable" evidence that the attack on Sasol, the Silverton incident and the attacks on police stations during 1980 had been planned by people in Maputo with the aid of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and East German advisers.

The suburb of Matola in Maputo, is situated about 100 kilometres from the South African border and the raided ANC houses were two kilometres from President Samora Machel's home

Mozambique officials said of the 13 people dead, 11 were nationalists, one a South African soldier and another, a Portuguese technician. The radio also said South Africans could have carried six of their men, killed or seriously injured during the two-hour pre-dawn raid

The names of the ANC men killed during the raid include among others, Mr Jeffrey Radebe, Mr Talaza Sithole and Mr William Khanyile of KwaMashu Durban

Also killed were Mr Mgadeni Sikweyiya of Middelndft in the Cape, Mr Levison Manakaza, of Soweto and two others whose surnames were reported to be Masuku and Mohwepe

15 sailors presumed to be dead

ARBUS 22/2/82 (254)

Defence Reporter
THE 15 men still missing after last Thursday's collision between the frigate, SAS President Kruger, and the tanker, SAS Tafelberg, have officially been presumed dead.

The decision had been made following an interim report from the board of inquiry headed by Rear-Admiral Jaap Weideman. Evidence indicated the men were dead.

Speaking at a Press conference at Simon's Town today, the Chief of the Navy, Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said he had visited the next of kin of all those posted missing after the 4 am disaster to advise them the search was being called off and that the men would be presumed dead.

Admiral Edwards said the step was necessary so that certain legal steps could now be taken.

IMPACT
Today it was clarified for the first time that the vessels had been carrying out a screening manoeuvre in heavy seas when the collision occurred.

Admiral Edwards confirmed Tafelberg had collided with the frigate in the region of the petty officers mess, confirming conjecture that it was

(Contd on Page 3, col 3)

(Continued from Page 1)

likely the missing men died on impact.

So far only the body of Chief Petty Officer D Webb has been recovered.

Admiral Edwards said normal legal procedures to officially declare the men dead through the Supreme Court would follow.

In an effort to relieve the plight of the widows, savings accounts had been opened and R2 000 deposited. This would aid dependents to some extent while the estates of the men were wound up.

ARBUS 22/2/82
Presumed to be dead
(254)

The Southern Cross Fund has also given R100 groceries to dependants.

Admiral Edwards confirmed that the findings, not the proceedings, of the board of inquiry would be made public. These were expected at the end of April.

Meanwhile, a thanksgiving service for the survivors will be held in

Simon's Town tomorrow. A memorial service for the men presumed dead will be arranged in consultation with their families.

On the surviving crew of the frigate, Admiral Edwards said the vessel's commander, Captain Wim de Lange, would head a committee that would reappoint them in the navy.

He also praised Captain de Lange for what he termed an inspired command decision in ordering his charges to abandon ship.

The Naval Officer in command, Naval Operations Command, Rear Admiral Peter Tomlinson, also praised the orderly way in which the crew abandoned ship and the rescuers for their prompt action.

It was 'a feat of seamanship which speaks for itself,' he said.

He also praised the other services who assisted in the rescue, the attitude of other navy personnel and the Press for their accurate reporting on the subject.

See pages 8 and 15.

24 000

24 000

Income from Life Policy

Jan 2:

24 000

24 000

Debtor (Insurance Company) Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable

Jan 2:

300

300

Bank Insurance Expense

04, Jan 1:

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

300

300

Income Statement Insurance Expense being closing entry

Dec 31:

300

300

Bank Insurance Expense being payment of premium

01, Jan 1:

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION TO: GLS

ACCOUNTING A

PRETORIA. — Men on the reserve list, as well as Citizen Force and commando members, are to be affected by new military call-up legislation.

SOLUTION TO: G

(1) Premiums T

01, Jan 1:

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Jan 2:

Jan 2:

Jan 31:

Harmony

Earlier he said that Government initiatives with regard to the social advancement of all communities would allow the demands of white and black nationalism to come to terms with each other and live side by side in harmony

However, it is one of the major paradoxes of the world and the time in which we live that the greater our success, the greater the onslaught against us

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today that existing legislation and voluntary commitments had not achieved the correct balance to meet the latest challenge to South Africa's survival.

The orchestrated onslaught on South Africa would continue to be intensified, and would call for the introduction of new military initiatives

In this context it would be vital to use the Republic's manpower and reserves to the fullest advantage

This would mean the introduction of new measures to extend military service and place a more equitable burden on all citizens

'Small price'

He hoped people would respond positively to this call for the Citizen Force, commandos and the reserve to make a greater effort, saying it was a small price to pay for the privilege of living in South Africa

General Malan was speaking during the opening at Alberton of the Congress of the South African Fire Services Institute

He said that as in the economic field, where mineral resources and reserves were exploited for the nation's prosperity, so, in a military context, it was vital to utilise manpower resources and reserves.

Two-year

It is important to maintain a sound balance between these two demands

He confirmed that there would be no lengthening of the initial two-year period

The chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has already announced that an area defence system will be introduced this year

General Malan told the congress that the Government was to subsidise local fire-fighting organisations by 10 percent from April 1

Income Statement

Life Policy

Surrender value of therefore no amount

ACCOUNTING

Expense

Premium

300

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Argus Correspondent

TO WIMBORNE SHERWOOD
 MALAN

PREUS 22/2/82 (254)

PE man forced to shut business for a month to attend army camp

E. Post 22/2/82 (254)

SOLUTION

(1)	<p><u>Prem</u> 01,</p> <p><u>Dec</u></p> <p><u>Year</u> 04,</p>	<p>By SIMON BLOCH</p> <p>A TOP Port Elizabeth racing motorcyclist, Mr Mario Rademeyer, has had to close his one-man business for a month because he was called up for an army camp</p> <p>He is an electrical contractor who works from premises in Sidwell. He also sells and repairs bicycles</p> <p>A bachelor without capable staff to run the business in his absence, Mr Rademeyer shut up shop for a month last Tuesday. The only income he will have will be his army pay</p> <p>He must still pay rent and the salaries of three employees he cannot afford to lose</p> <p>A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said applications for exemption were treated on</p>	<p>merit and were sent to the Exemption Board in Pretoria. The application had to be fully motivated, he said</p> <p>The board tried "to accommodate applications as far as humanly possible".</p> <p>According to Mr Rademeyer's business neighbour, butcher Mr L van Daalen, "as soon as Mario received his papers, he applied for exemption, but the authorities wouldn't even hear of it"</p> <p>"I'm in the same predicament. If I had to close my business I would go bankrupt. It's my bread and butter. If I'm not here to run it, then I've had it," said Mr Van Daalen.</p> <p>Mario's father, Mr C A Rademeyer, said his son was told only the day before the camp was due to</p>	<p>begin, that his exemption had not been granted</p> <p>"He was hopeful he would be exempted, but when official notification arrived only the day before the camp, it was too late to make other arrangements. He's losing valuable trade."</p> <p>According to Mario's racing sponsor, Mr Dennis Guscott, the SADF gave him time off to compete in the second leg of the South African championships, held in Welkom at the weekend</p> <p>"He won there and maintains his championship lead. We can only hope he will be given time off at the beginning of next month for the next race. He is chasing the title and hopes to race overseas for the world championships next year. He can only do this if he wins the local title," said Mr Guscott.</p>	<p>300</p> <p>300</p> <p>300</p>
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<u>Jan 2:</u>	Debtor (Insurance Company) Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable	24 000	24 000
<u>Jan 2:</u>	Income from Life Policy Income Statement being closing entry	24 000	24 000
<u>Jan 2:</u>	Income Statement Insurance Expense being closing entry	300	300
<u>Jan 31:</u>	Bank Debtor (Insurance Company) being receipt of proceeds	24 000	24 000

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

<u>01, Jan 1:</u>	Life Policy Bank	300	300
<u>Dec 31:</u>	Income Statement Life Policy (Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)	300	300

		(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense	
300	01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense	300	Bank
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300	Dec 31: Income Statement	300	Insurance Expense
			being closing entry
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
300	04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense	300	Bank
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300	01, Jan 1: Life Policy	300	Bank
			Premiums Treated as ar (2)
300	Dec 31: Income Sta	300	Life Po
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			therefore

Soldier cleared (254) ~~312~~

The Star's African News Service

MBABANE — A South African soldier who was convicted by a magistrate here for being in possession of part of an automatic weapon has been cleared by the High Court.

Chief Justice Charles Nathan said that a gas plug found in the possession of the soldier, Guy Hartland Clark, was not an essential component part of a firearm or weapon of war. The conviction, bearing a R100 fine (or 50 days), was set aside

Continued/.....

Unwilling to be the last to die...

Morale is high, but the maintenance of motivation among national servicemen in Namibia could become a problem, because "no one wants to be the last soldier to die in a war"

"It is not yet a problem, motivation among the troops is still exceptionally good," a group of sports journalists, officers of the Defence Force's recreation department and rugby personalities were told during an extensive tour of the Operational Area last week, "but in the current atmosphere created by the impending settlement in Namibia, one of the difficulties is maintaining it at that level"

"The situation is the same as experienced by the Americans in the winding down of Vietnam, no one wants to be the last soldier to die in a war"

Such was the tone of four days of highly informative and frank discussion of the Namibia situation from a group of truly professional soldiers, who hold no truck with political double-talk and whose first concern is the welfare of their troops

Men of outstanding character, they left the indelible impression that along every kilometre of the 1500 km frontier from the Kunene River in the west to where the Zambesi hugs the narrow tongue of the Caprivi Strip at its easternmost tip, the "boys on the border" — your kids and mine — are in the finest possible hands

Another sample of straight talking.

The squabbling among DTA politicians in Namibia is complicating the army's given task of "winning the hearts and minds of the people" — and if an election were to be held soon "Swapo would almost certainly win it"

But whatever ideological stance one may take, whatever the rights and wrongs of the war in Namibia,

Michael Shafto, The Star's sports editor, toured the operational area and found the young soldiers "in the finest possible hands." Morale, however, could become a problem as the long war limps to a close.

achieved in the territory borders on the miraculous. The units of Ovambos (Swapo is an Ovambo organisation but not all Ovambos belong to it), Kavangos, Bushmen and Caprivians are made up of highly-trained, well-disciplined men for whom their commanding officers have a truly deep affection and respect

Stories abound of the incredible natural gifts of the Bushman — his phenomenal command of the senses and how invaluable these have proved in the campaign. And when their commanding officer tells you how a group refused to get into "a box that disappears into thin air" (a lift in a modern Windhoek hotel) it is told with the genuine affection of a father talking of his own children.

ANGER

Similarly an officer who ascribed his last casualties — two whites and one black — to a lack of vigilance on their part, did so with an anger tempered with the genuine sorrow of a grieving parent.

Ostensibly the trip was about sport, a major factor in the maintenance of morale, and the facilities available to the men

In places such as Grootfontein they are in abundance — courts for squash, badminton and tennis, fields for rugby, soccer and cricket, and, in the prevailing climate, the all-important swimming pool.

In other areas, closer to the heat of combat, facilities, understandably, are less lavish, but everything possible is done to ensure that servicemen are given the opportunity to indulge in their favourite sports in spite of the great distances that

have to be travelled

Athletics, including marathons between bases and sports meetings whose object is the achieving of certain minimum standards and therefore cater for the not-so-talented as well as star performers, enjoy a high priority

It is encouraging to hear that professional golfer Hugh Baiocchi is soon to take a group of golfers to the border — there is a nine-hole course at Rundu 500 m from the border which features crocodile, hippo and lion among its hazards — and one wonders whether, like Joe Louis in World War Two, some leading sports stars shouldn't be encouraged to do their bit

Coaching and expertise are sadly lacking, and visits from the likes of Gerrie Coetzee, Naas Botha, Graeme Pollock and other leading lights would do a great deal for morale

It was good to hear the new Defence Force sports organiser, Springbok rugby coach Nelie Smith, promise all possible assistance with equipment, and Kempton Park businessman and Transvaal Rugby Union representative Mr Wolf van Aswegen, announce the donation of 100 rugby balls

One camp had only "three or four pairs of boxing gloves, and in this respect John Citzzen, too, could play a valuable role

As one officer put it "The golf clubs (and other equipment) gathering dust in garages would be gratefully received and put to excellent use"

Look around at home, see what you have, and get in touch with Defence headquarters in Pretoria. The boys on the border deserve all the support they can get.

Terror upsurge will get worse - Malan

Star 22/2/82

254

Staff Reporters

During the first half of last year the number of terrorist incidents in South Africa increased by 200 per cent compared with the last half of the previous year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

Opening the 15th national congress of the South African Fire Services Institute at Alberton, he said: "The orchestrated onslaught on the Republic will continue to be intensified, using terrorism and a relentless and vicious campaign of psychological warfare."

The reality of this renewed onslaught was "on our doorstep," General Malan said.

"This evil threat to our country requires a carefully planned counter-strategy and new military initiatives," he said.

General Malan said it was vital to use manpower resources and reserves to the fullest advantage.

"The safety of our country and of the values we cherish demands a higher degree of sacrifice and a greater commitment from all our citizens, to ensure that the burden of defence is shared in fair measure by all," he said.

General Malan said existing legislation and voluntary commitment had not achieved the correct balance to meet the latest challenge. It would be unfair to extend military service at this stage. Rather, calls would be made on the Citizen Force, Commandos and the Reserve "to make a more equitable contribution to our national effort."

General Malan said the Government would subsidise local fire-fighting organisations by 10 percent from April 1.

The subsidy results from a study conducted by the previous fire talks.

Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha. The study found fire brigades had only half the men they needed, and had to work with sometimes anti-que" equipment.

The Government's grant will be additional to aid already provided by Provincial authorities.

During the past two years the authorities had supplied Transvaal municipalities with 26 heavy fire engines at a cost of R90 000 each and 58 medium fire engines at a cost of R32 000 each, General Malan said.

● Page 9: Minister opens 15th fire talks.

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Continued/

He also said the heist safe-deposit boxes

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Dad's Army; On the cards for SA

Defence Reporter
SOUTH AFRICANS might as well stop laughing about Dad's Army — it is not merely a remote and mildly humorous possibility any more.

That is one conclusion to be drawn from statements made yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, at a firemen's congress at Alberton. General Malan made it clear that extending part-time service to the inactive reserves — a measure enshrined in legislation but never implemented — is on the cards as the government prepares for an urban "area war".

He warned of an intensified on-

slaught, adding that regrettably existing legislation and voluntary commitments had not achieved the correct balance. To meet the latest challenge to South Africa's survival, and "it falls to the legislators, therefore, to introduce new measures that will extend military service and place a more equitable burden on all citizens".

He said it would not be fair at this stage to extend the period of initial training, but rather to call on the Citizen Force, the Com-mando Force and the reserve to make a more equitable contribution to the national effort.

However, mobilization of the

"old and bold" does not necessarily imply the immediate call-up of every man in the country who does not have an on-going military commitment.

General Malan did not specify which of the various kinds of reserve forces in existence would be the first to be mobilized.

Every Permanent Force member of the Defence Force automatically goes on a special reserve when he leaves the service, as does every full-time policeman. Men who underwent non-regular military training at some stage of their lives but have finished their military commit-

ment also form an inactive reserve.

Then there is the national reserve of males, regardless of age or ethnic group, who have not undergone military training for one reason or another.

General Malan's statement may be evidence of a detailed and recent rethink on defence manpower needs. As recently as a few weeks ago, it was generally felt that the national manpower reserve might be examined but was not likely to be called on except at some time in the not-so-near future.

If so, it seems possible the government has decided on a mea-

sure of "overkill", even at the cost of some economic and personal disruption, rather than let enemies of the existing order win the all-important psychological war.

Classically, an insurgency starts with a wave of attacks so widespread that the full-time security forces cannot guarantee widespread protection.

By the time wider measures are resorted to, the psychological battle has already been partly lost by the government and the insurgents have built up a reputation for omnipotence which, in fact, they do not yet deserve.

LESS YOU PAY

700

ALARM WATCH

EXAMPLE

CITIZEN LADIES ALARM WATCH

NORMAL PRICE 29,95

LESS 5,99

YOU PAY

NOT AVAILABLE AT PLEIN

THIS OFFER MUST END 27

INSIDE	TV	Weather 23	Aircraft	Court Roll	Radio	The Facts correction service, 41-3361 (Mon to Fri) Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper)
	Focus 8-10	Business	Editorials	Smalls	Sport	
	Emergency ☎ 23	Cinema	Horoscope	Transport	Women's	
		Column	Parliament	World Report		
		Comics	Racing			

PTS

W 8.30am

AINS, BARGAINS!

ARDS

black and pink

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angles etc 1/2 PRICE

R1 25

Staff Reporter

THREE temporary shelters erected by squatters on a sand dune near Crossroads were demolished during a raid by police and inspectors of the Peninsula Administration Board yesterday, but no arrests were made.

This was confirmed last night by Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development in the Western

"All I can say is that a raid did take place during the course of the morning. Three shelters were demolished but, to my knowledge, no arrests were made," Mr Bezuidenhoud said.

A police spokesman said that although police were present, they were only there to protect PAB officials and were not involved in demolishing the squatters' shelters.

The squatters, who number less than a hundred,

From JOHN MATSONN

WASHINGTON — Mr Brand Fourie, Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, met Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, in Washington yesterday to continue negotiations on independence for SWA/Namibia.

The meeting coincided with the announcement of Mr Fourie as South Africa's next Ambassador to Washington — a decision

says Slabbert

Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday rejected Nationalist interpretations of his failure to win a seat on the council of the University of Stellenbosch as a sensitive political blow.

Dr Slabbert was among the unsuccessful candidates for three council vacancies at a ballot of

stances which could hardly have been more favourable for him." The vote was interpreted as showing there was no African support for the PFP leader, himself a Stellenbosch graduate and former lecturer.

Dr Slabbert said yesterday that this level of pettiness was beyond belief. He had never regarded the

Own Correspondent.

DURBAN — Two stars of Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat were killed on Sunday when their car overturned while they were driving from Durban to Johannesburg for tonight's opening there.

But, in true tradition, "the show will most definitely go on", a spokesman said yesterday.

Janne Bowen, one of Joseph's angels and Kritch

ARGUS 23/2/82

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Service for survivors of tragedy

Defence Reporter
A LARGE number of survivors of the SAS President Kruger tragedy, their relatives, friends and colleagues, packed into Waterfall Barracks in Simon's Town today to give thanks

The service, conducted by the Rev D S Franzen, Acting Director Chaplain Services, SA Navy, and

Padre M E Moore, also paid tribute to the family of the men presumed dead after the collision between SAS Tafelberg and President Kruger.

The frigate, President Kruger, sank in 3 000 m of water after being ripped open on impact

It was evident the loss of the frigate and 16 of

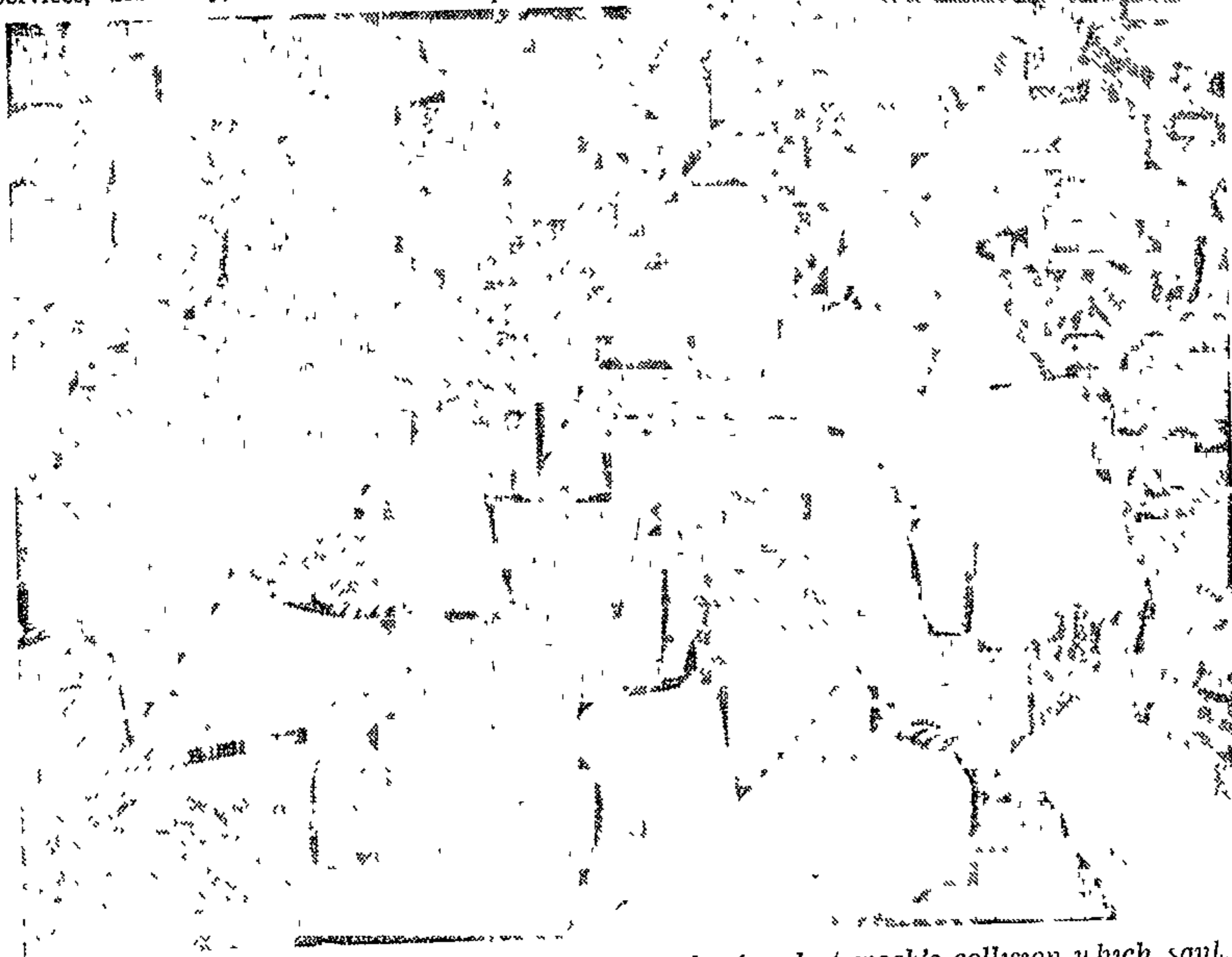
its crew had a deep effect on the navy in general. Even those connected with the tragedy only through their uniforms were sombre as thanks were given and expressions of sympathy extended to families of the men presumed dead.

The invocation was read by Roman Catholic priest

Father R F Cawcutt. Several hymns were sung and the Chief of the Navy, Admiral Ronnie Edwards, read Psalm 116

An Act of Thanksgiving was also read

The service was attended by about 1 000 people and included past and present naval chiefs.



THE commanders of the two naval vessels involved in last week's collision which sank the frigate President Kruger sit sombrely to the reading at today's thanksgiving service at Simon's Town. They are Captain N M Smit, centre foreground, commander of the naval tanker SAS Tafelberg, and Captain Wim de Lange, centre, with beard, commander of SAS President Kruger.

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1: Life Policy	300	
Bank		300
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Dec 31: Income Statement	300	
Life Policy		300
(Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)		
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Chief Reporter

THE Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, said yesterday that an "inspired command decision" by Captain W J "Wim" de Lange of the frigate SAS President Kruger had initiated a fabulous rescue operation in which 177 of a total complement of 193 had been saved in adverse conditions.

Captain De Lange's timely decision to give the order to abandon ship early on Thursday morning had enabled his ship's company to leave the vessel in an orderly fashion

It had also enabled the other ships in the vicinity at the time of the collision between President Kruger and the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg to take the necessary action in the rescue operation that followed.

This action had been rapidly followed up by Rear-Admiral Peter Tomlinson, Flag Officer Commanding Naval Operations Command at Maritime Headquarters, Silvermine, who had ensured that other naval vessels and aircraft of the SAAF were sent to the

scene without delay. The Port Captain, Table Bay, Captain Peter Cox, had also co-operated in ensuring that two salvage vessels, the Wolraad Woltemade and the Causeway Adventurer, were on their way to the collision area without delay.

Admiral Edwards described as "exemplary" the work of the various units that took part in the rescue operation.

He said Captain De Lange would head a committee charged with reporting the surviving officers and men of the

SAS President Kruger, and as Officer Commanding the 10th Frigate Squadron, Captain De Lange would also be charged with reforming the squadron.

Admiral Edwards said he could not say at this stage if this would mean bringing the laid-up frigate SAS President Steyn back into commission.

The Chief of the Navy added "We are entering a period of corvettes and I will now have to ask that the start of a corvette-building programme scheduled for the end of

the decade be brought forward".

Admiral Edwards said he could divulge no more about the exercise during which the collision occurred other than to say it was a "screening" exercise.

A thanksgiving service for the President Kruger's 177 officers and men who were saved will be held at Simon's Town today, and a memorial service for those who have died or who are now believed to be dead will be held on a date to be determined after the next-of-kin have been consulted.

The vast, 8 800 nautical square-mile area south-west of Cape Point which was searched by naval vessels and aircraft of the SAAF last week, after the sinking of SAS President Kruger. The search was computer-aided.

15 frigate sailors now missing, believed dead

Chief Reporter

ON WHAT he termed "Day Five" — the fifth day since the loss of the SAS President Kruger 78 sea miles south-west of Cape Town — the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, announced yesterday that the 15 missing members of the ship's complement were now officially regarded as "missing, believed dead".

At a press conference at Admiralty House, Simon's Town, he said this "changed status" of the missing men had been decided on after an intensive, computer-aided air-sea search covering an area of 8 800 square nautical miles and on the basis of evidence gathered so far.

This evidence was contained in an interim report made to him by the board of inquiry led by the Inspector-General of the SA Navy, Rear-Admiral J A C Weideman.

The board's final report was not expected to be ready before the end of April. The findings — where these did not contain classified information — but not the proceedings of the inquiry would be made public.

Admiral Edwards explained that the new designation used to refer to the missing men was in the interests of their families, so that they would be able to receive pension and other benefits with as little delay as possible.

He and Rear-Admiral Peter Tomlinson, Flag Officer Commanding, Naval Oper-

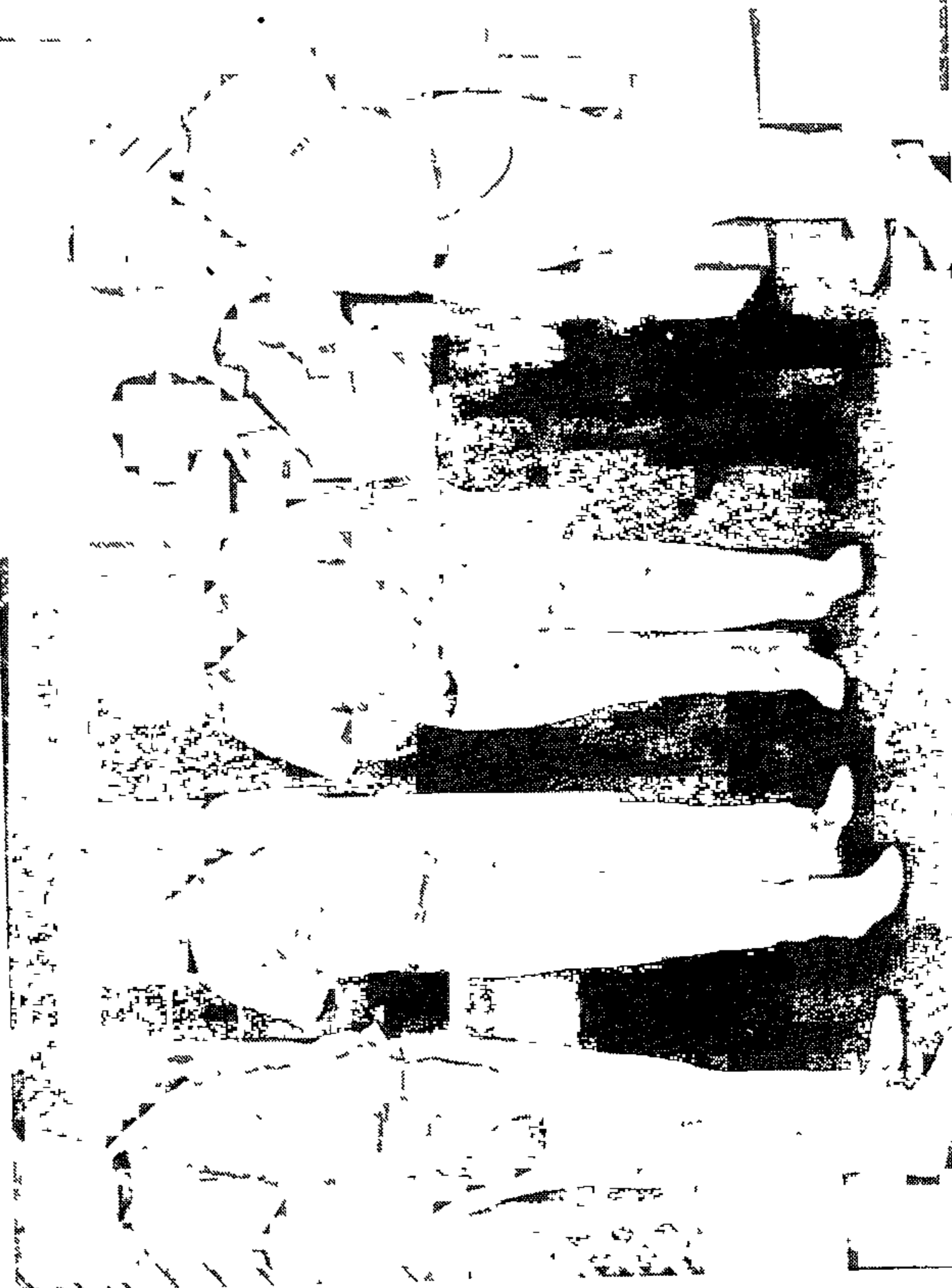
ations Command at Maritime Headquarters, Silvermine, had visited each of the missing men's families, accompanied by English and Afrikaans-speaking padres, and had prepared them for an announcement that the search was to be called off.

"The necessary legal steps will now be taken to have the courts declare the missing men presumed dead. In the meantime we have taken certain steps to help the families."

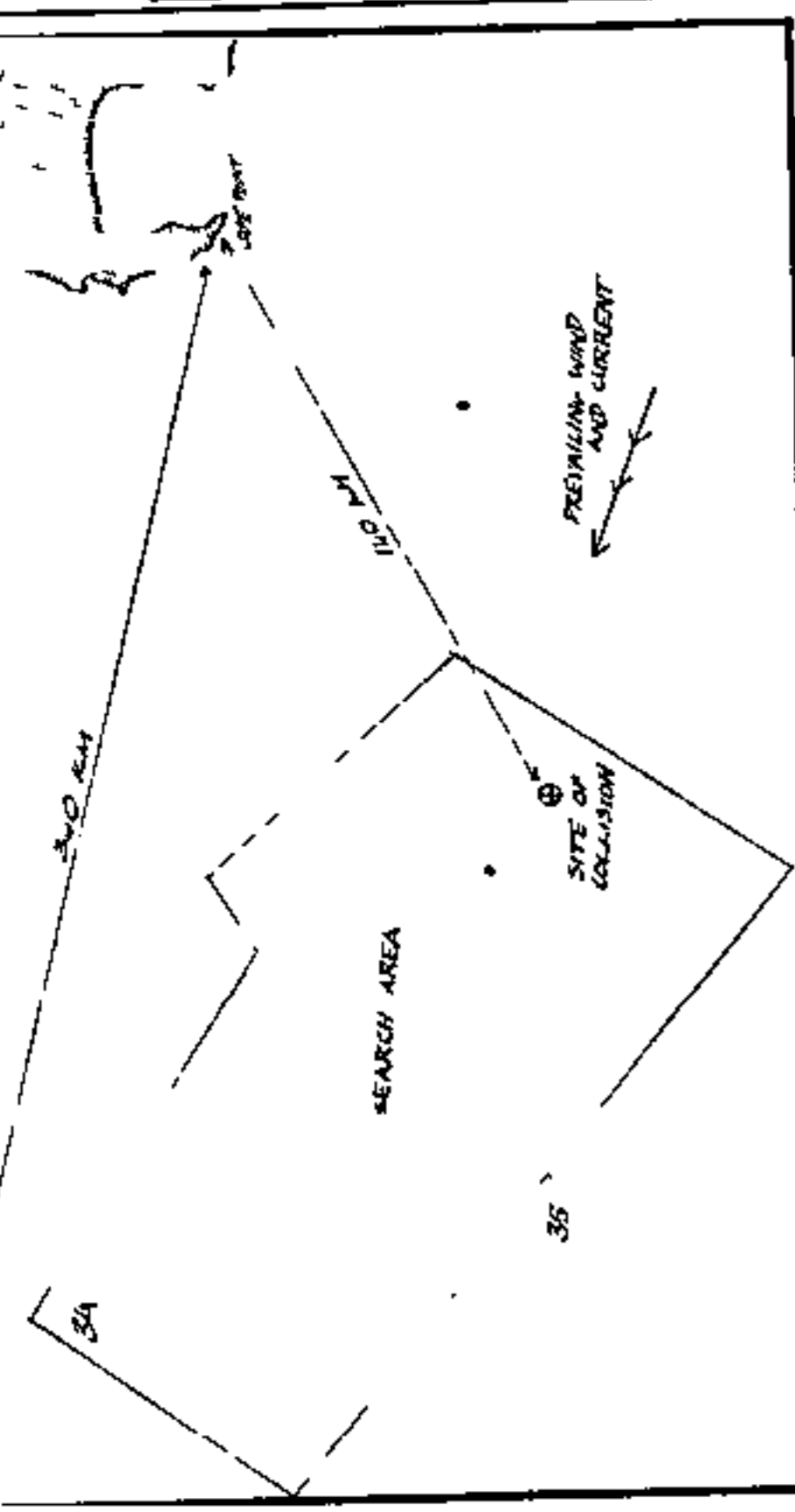
Admiral Edwards said savings accounts had been opened for next of kin into which R2 000 had in each case been deposited to tide them over the "limbo" situation in which they now found themselves. The Southern Cross Fund had also helped by contributing R100 worth of groceries to each of the families.

Families of missing men occupying naval houses would be allowed to remain in these houses till the end of the month, plus an additional month and if at the end of that period they wished to stay longer they would probably be allowed to do so. In the meantime they would be helped to find other accommodation.

Surgeon Captain "Dries" Jones, acting officer commanding No 2 Military Hospital, Wynberg, said all the President Kruger casualties admitted to the hospital on Thursday were making good progress including those who had been unconscious or semi-conscious on admission.



The senior officers who took part in the press conference at Admiralty House, Simon's Town, yesterday. From left: Surgeon Captain "Dries" Jones, Rear-Admiral Peter Tomlinson; the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, Colonel Jimmy Kotze; and Captain D B "Tubby" Reaper.



Navy to speed up corvettes

Star 23/2/82 (254)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Construction of the SA Navy's proposed corvette fleet will be brought forward following the loss of the frigate 'President Kruger' in a collision last Thursday.

The chief of the navy, Rear Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said in answer to a question at a news conference at Simonstown yesterday, that speculation that the navy's "small ship" rearmament programme would now have to be stepped up was correct.

Admiral Edwards said he would have to approach the armaments authority to discuss the proposed corvette building scheme with a view to introducing them into

the navy's frontline far sooner than anticipated.

This move has become necessary following the large gap left in the Navy's defences following the sinking of its flagship.

It was originally planned to introduce corvettes into the Navy at the end of the 1980s — up until which time the two remaining frigates would have filled the vacuum.

Admiral Edwards also fuelled conjecture on the future of the laid-up frigate, SAS President Steyn.

He said a decision on her future would be taken in the next two months.

He would not comment on which way this decision would go.

It could mean a reprieve for the Steyn or her end on the dark waters of the Atlantic.

Pacifist found guilty by court-martial

Star 23/2/82

(254)

By John Allen,
Religion Reporter

A 21-year-old Baptist Church member who has declared himself a pacifist was today convicted by a court-martial of refusing to undergo military service.

Michael Viveiros, a Cape Town Sunday school teacher and social work student, told the court-martial at Voortrekkerhoogte he had considered leaving the country to avoid military service.

"After much prayer and much thought I de-

ecided to remain," he said.

Viveiros was jailed for 18 months in a civilian prison. He will remain liable for call-up and prosecution again theoretically until he is 65.

Viveiros said he went to live with his mother in Australia in 1976 but returned because he felt he had a patriotic duty. His service was deferred while he studied at university.

The court-martial, presided over by Colonel J J Heynecke, convicted

Viveiros of failing to report for service at Upington in July last year.

Pastor Bob Louw, Viveiro's minister, told the court "The accused is a sincere born-again Christian."

He said when he had discussed conscientious objection with Viveiros he had "particularly looked for a sense of malice or bitterness" but he had not detected any.

Pastor Louw and Pastor Martin told the

court that the Baptist Union of Southern Africa supported the right of its members to follow their consciences.

He said he felt it his duty "to give service to the nation" because of the benefits he had received such as education. He would be happy to do non-military service for a longer period and less pay.

Pastor Holt told the court that sentencing Viveiros would result in "further estrangement between the Defence Force and the Church."

He alleged that if Viveiros was convicted and sentenced judgment would have been passed "on an entire Christian denomination."

In the past, such cases had led to an unfortunate erosion of confidence in the SADF among many Baptists.

The ruling body of the Baptist Union had said in 1979 that while the State had the right to legislate for military service the Church recognised the right of individuals to follow their consciences.

Political Staff

NEW military call-up legislation could be delayed.

A Defence Force spokesman said today that the legislation to change the entire call-up system would still be introduced in Parliament this year, but it was likely that it would be referred to a select committee immediately after the first reading.

The proposed legislation which was drawn up by a defence department committee was shown to opposition party defence spokesman at the weekend at a special confidential briefing.

It is understood that both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party expressed strong reservations about

New military call-up plans could be delayed

ARGUS
23/2/82

254

aspects of the proposed legislation

According to opposition sources the Defence Force decided to look at aspects of the legislation again but this could not be confirmed today from the Defence Force.

Details of the areas of contention are unknown because of the confidentiality of the briefing.

Recently General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence and General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, have

given sketchy outlines of the proposed legislation.

This includes a longer commitment in camps after the completion of national service which would include credit been given for three month camps, the greater use of reservists and commando units in regional and urban areas and the freezing of national service to the present two-year period.

It is understood that General Malan wants the

legislation to go through Parliament unopposed to avoid political implications and problems in the new system.

To achieve this he can either negotiate changes before introducing the legislation or by referring the matter to a parliamentary select committee on which parties would serve

Both methods would avoid what could be seen as damaging public debate.

Refused military service — jailed

ARGUS
23/2/82
254

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A 24-year-old Baptist Church member, who declared himself a pacifist, was convicted by a court-martial today for refusing to undergo military service.

Michael Viveiros, a Cape Town Sunday school teacher and social work student, was jailed for 18 months in a civilian prison. He will remain liable for call-ups and prosecution again theoretically until he is 65.

Viveiros told the court-martial at Voortrekkerhoogte he had considered leaving the country to avoid military service.

'After much prayer and much thought . . . I decided to remain,' he said.

Viveiros said he went to live with his mother in Australia in 1976 but returned because he felt he had a patriotic duty. His service was deferred while he studied at university.

CONVICTED

The court-martial, presided over by Colonel J J Heyneke, convicted Viveiros of failing to report for service at Upington in July last year.

Pastor Bob Louw, Viveiros' minister, told the court: 'The accused is a sincere born-again Christian.'

He said when he discussed conscientious objection with Viveiros, 'I particularly looked for any sense of malice or bitterness but I did not detect it.'

Pastor Louw and Pastor Martin Holt told the court that the Baptist Union of Southern Africa supported the right of its members to follow their consciences.

Viveiros said he could not in conscience fight in any war.

He said he felt it his duty to give service to the nation because of the benefits, such as education he had received. He would be happy to do non-military service for a longer period and less pay.

UNFORTUNATE

Pastor Holt told the court that sentencing Viveiros would result in 'further estrangement between the Defence Force and the church.'

He alleged that Viveiros was convicted and when sentenced judgment would be passed 'on an entire church denomination.'

In the past such cases had led to an unfortunate erosion of confidence in the SADF among many Baptists.

The ruling body of the Baptist Union had said in 1979 that while the State had the right to legislate for military service, the church recognised the right of individuals to follow their consciences.

The body also appealed for 'alternative national service in a civilian capacity for conscientious objectors, to last for at least the same period as military service and to take place in similar circumstances.'

Jobless man shot on eye of army camp

(254)

Crime Reporter WPM 24/2/82

A JOBLESS 21-year-old man due for a National Service training camp was found shot dead in his Hillbrow flat yesterday morning

SOLUTION TO: GL5

Hillbrow detectives were called to the flat in Claim Towers, Claim Street, shortly after a cleaner discovered the body of Mr John Valentine Ellis at 11 30am

Mr Ellis had a bullet wound below the ear and a .32 pistol lay at his side. Police were told he was temporarily without work and was due for a three month training stint. Police do not suspect a crime

(1) Premiums Tre.

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	Bank		300
	being payment of premium		
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<u>Dec 31:</u>	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
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Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
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<u>04, Jan 1:</u>	Insurance Expense	300	
	Bank		300
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<u>Jan 2:</u>	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Income from Life Policy		24 000
	being accrual of proceeds receivable		
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<u>Jan 2:</u>	Income from Life Policy	24 000	
	Income Statement		24 000
	being closing entry		
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<u>Jan 2:</u>	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
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<u>Jan 31:</u>	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor (Insurance Company)		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		
<hr/>			

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

<u>01, Jan 1:</u>	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
<hr/>			
<u>Dec 31:</u>	Income Statement	300	
	Life Policy		300
	(Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)		
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Continued/

(254) National servicemen 24/2/82
Hans and Q. 61, 190
*16 Mr. W. V. RAW asked the Minister
of Defence.

Whether national servicemen returning from South West Africa on or about 18 December 1981 were provided with transport to their homes; if not, why not, if so, (a) what transport and (b) how long after their arrival at Bloemfontein?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Defence).

Yes

(a) Rail transport.

(b) The national servicemen arrived at Bloemfontein at approximately 22h00 on 16 December 1981 and only cleared out on 18 December 1981 like all national servicemen of the intake. On account of operational circumstances the travel reservations could only be made at a late stage and due to the heavy holiday traffic, reservations for some members could only be obtained for 20 December 1981. All were, however, entitled to rail transport and booked on the first train on which reservations to their destinations could be obtained. Many did not want to wait and made their own travel arrangements. The reservations for those who indicated beforehand that they would make their own arrangements, were cancelled. In addition, the rail tickets of 35 national servicemen who neglected to notify their unit beforehand that they would not make use of rail transport, had to be cancelled. The last group that wanted to make use of rail transport departed at 08h30 on 19 December 1981.

(a) and (b) fall away
254 *Hansard Q.61 202-203*
Defence Force: television programmes 203
24/2/82

186. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force requested SATV to screen any television programmes on its public services during the past 12 months, if so, (a) what were the titles of such programmes and (b)(i) which of these programmes (aa) were screened and

South African Defence Force: unauthorized

254

Hansard call-ups Q. Col. 191
24/2/82

*17. Mr. P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) When is it anticipated that the investigations into unauthorized South African Defence Force call-ups will be completed;
- (2) whether the investigations so far show that any persons who received such call-ups responded to them, if so,
- (3) whether such persons underwent any training; if so, where did such training take place,
- (4) whether the investigations so far have identified any persons responsible for issuing unauthorized call-ups; if so,
- (5) whether any proceedings have been initiated against such persons; if not, why not; if so, what proceedings?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (for the Minister of Defence):

- (1) It will depend on the scope of the investigation as it unfolds
- (2) to (5) Replies can only be rendered once the investigation has been completed and the findings and recommendations of the Board have been confirmed by the Convening Authority

**Defence Force: personnel members
died/seriously injured**
254 Hansard Q Col. 202 24/2/82
169. Mr. P. A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence:

- (1) How many South African Defence Force personnel members died as a result of accidents in 1981,
- (2) how many such members (a) died or (b) were seriously injured as a result of other causes, excluding enemy action, in that year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) 208.
- (2) (a) 87

GENERAL NEWS

Baptist jailed for call-up refusal

By John Allen
Religion Reporter
The sentencing of Baptist conscientious objectors for refusing military service had led to erosion of confidence in the SA Defence Force among many church members, a court martial was told yesterday.

Viveiros (24), who told the court he was a pacifist, was jailed for 18 months. He will serve his sentence in a civilian prison. He remains liable for repeated call-up and prosecution, theoretically until he is 65.

CONSCIENCE
He said he considered leaving the country to avoid service, but "after much prayer and much thought" decided to remain. He felt bound by his conscience not to take up arms.

Pastor Martin Holdt of Pretoria was giving evidence in mitigation of sentence after Michael Viveiros, a Cape Town social worker, had been convicted of failing to report for his two-year service period last July.

However, is inevitable if the court passes judgment without taking into account the historical support Baptists have always given to conscientious objectors.
Passing sentence, the president of the court, Colonel J J Heyneke, stressed the court was not passing judgment on the Baptist Union. He said Viveiros was not being prosecuted for his religious views. "It cannot be left to the individual to decide where, when, how or if he is to undergo military training," Colonel Heyneke said.

The legislature enacts for the common good of all citizens. It would lead to chaos if it was left to individuals to decide.

DUTY FELT
Viveiros said he felt it his duty "to give service to the nation." He would be willing to do non-military service, such as rural development work, for a longer period and less pay.
Pastor Bob Louw, Viveiros's minister, described him as "a sincere born-again Christian."

The defending officer, Lieutenant Pieter Kruger, made an unusual appeal to the court when he asked for two possibilities to be considered.
NOT LIABLE
One was that Viveiros should be jailed in a civilian prison for two years and dishonourably discharged from the SADF, which would mean he would not be liable for further call-up.
The other was that he should be treated as a Jehovah's Witness. They serve three years in detention barracks and are then not liable for further call-up.
Lieutenant Robert Moodie prosecuted Major R Labuscher and Captain A A J Brosens sat with Colonel Heyneke.

Whereas we do not all identify ourselves with his inability to comply with the military requirements of the country, we are fully identified with him in his right before God to act according to the dictates of his conscience.

SUPPORT
He added "The last thing I would like to see is a breakdown of confidence in the military authorities. Thus,

company) 24 000
policy 23 460
eds receivable 23 460
y 23 460
eds 24 000

would be reflected on the partnership its surrender value of R240.

ssolves the partnership as legal and partnership income statement would have date of death of the partner so as to capital account. The proceeds from the life income statement and NOT credited direct

300
60
300
300
540
23 460
23 460
24 000

0 surrender value 60

When the army ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ saw red ^{24/2/82}

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — When Mr Mario Rademeyer failed to get exempted from army duties, he had half a dozen posters printed and stuck them on the windows of his cycle repair shop.

"We will be closed due to the owner's compulsory military training," announced the posters in bright red letters with several exclamation marks.

Now the army has ordered Mr Rademeyer (28) to take down the posters, and has given him the afternoon off to do it.

Mr Rademeyer had applied for exemption on the grounds that he runs a one-man business and that three employees would be out of a job if he has to close up.

He has had four new posters printed in black, and without the exclamation marks.

Last week the army gave Mr Rademeyer leave to compete in a national championship motorcycle race in Welkom where he took the lead in the 250 cc class.

An SADF spokesman said applications for exemption are treated "as fairly as possible."

Baptist is jailed by SADF court

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

A MILITARY court at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday sentenced a conscientious objector of the Baptist Church to 18 months' jail for refusing to report for military service last July.

Michael Viveiros, 24, from Cape Town, was sentenced after a warning by a Baptist minister, who gave evidence at the trial, that a conviction could lead to alienation of the State and the Baptist Church.

Viveiros was sentenced to 18 months in a civilian jail but the court did not order that he be dishonourably discharged from the South African Defence Force at the completion of his sentence.

The court president, Colonel J J Heyneke, said in passing sentence that Viveiros would be liable for another call-up once he had completed his sentence.

Counsel for Mr Viveiros, Lieutenant Pieter Kruger, argued that the Defence Act could be interpreted to mean that Viveiros be given a single term of imprisonment or detention — as in the case with Jehovah's Witnesses.

Jehovah's Witnesses, as well as members of some other churches whom the SADF regards as "bona fide" conscientious objectors, were usually sentenced to a term of 36 months' detention after which they could live a "normal life", Lt Kruger said.

He appealed to the court to give Viveiros a similar sentence or to sentence him to a term of civilian imprisonment with subsequent dishonourable discharge.

The Rev Martin Holdt, a Baptist minister, said in mitigation that the Baptist Union of South Africa permitted individual Baptists to follow their consciences when deciding on issues such as military service.

He cited a resolution from the 1979 meeting of the union in which the Government was urged to recognise that some individuals

could object to doing military service. The resolution urged that an alternative form of non-military national service be permitted.

Mr Holdt said that in terms of this resolution, Viveiros was entitled to hold the view regarding military service which he did.

"If this court passes judgment on an individual it will be regarded as a judgment of an entire church."

And that, Rev Holdt said, could lead to an estrangement between the State and the Baptist Church.

In his evidence, Viveiros said his faith in Christ made it impossible for him to take up arms against anyone. Serving in a non-combatant capacity also amounted to support of a war effort, he said.

However, he expressed willingness to perform a form of non-military national service — such as working in rural development schemes or assisting the wounded if a war erupted in South Africa.

In arguing for a single term of imprisonment or detention for Viveiros, Lt Kruger said if such a sentence was not passed there would be a repetition of the situation of another conscientious objector, Mr Charles Yeats.

Mr Yeats resorted to Supreme Court action over his alleged treatment in detention barracks. The SADF eventually sentenced him to a year's civilian imprisonment after which he would be given a dishonourable discharge.

That case caused much adverse publicity for the Defence Force and the authorities would certainly want to avoid a recurrence of such publicity in the case of Viveiros, Lt Kruger said.

Col Heyneke said Viveiros' sentence had to be confirmed by the military authorities. He added that Viveiros was entitled to make written representations about the sentence to the review authorities.

254
RDM 24/2/82

Dad's Army in SA? veterans in PE are not too keen

254

24/2/82 Post Reporter E. Post

A DAD's Army for South Africa? Port Elizabeth veterans who thought they had handed over the baton of service to a younger generation are not keen on the idea, but some said they would go "if I have to"

Paunchy, balding reservists who years ago returned their bayonets, badges and boots to the quartermaster and allowed their bodies to run to seed, are decidedly uneasy about the spectre of further military duty

The possibility was raised this week by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who made it clear that extending part-time service to the reserves was on the cards as South Africa prepared to combat an urban "area war"

Mr P Scales, 52, was not keen on the idea of being rekkitted with boots and rifle, but said he would go

"If it's necessary I'll go," he said

Mr John Gouveris, 57, was quite happy to go if he had to

"Yes, if it meant the future and protection of South Africa, and it had to be, I would go," said Mr Gouveris

But he did say that having done four years and eight months in the army in the last war, he had done a "fair slice" of service

And his wife? What would she do if her husband were rushed off to the army?

"Well, I'd just have to grin and bear it," said Mrs Eunice Gouveris

A lot of men over the reserve call-up age of 65 said they would have been keen if they were younger

But one man of about 35 seemed shocked at the idea, and said there was no way he wanted to get "involved".

A younger man was even more emphatic "I would not go," said Mr Joe Wood, 28, a shop assistant.

He has been doing camps for the last 7½ years, since finishing his national service. He has two more to go

"There'll be no more when I'm finished, that's for sure," he added

Another assistant in the shop simply grinned and said "I'm exempted, and that's that."



Mr JOE WOOD
...I've finished



Mr V SCALES
... if necessary

CAPE TIMES 24/2/82

Survivors give thanks

254

Chief Reporter

ABOUT 1 500 people — including wives and children of some of the 16 men lost in the sinking of the SAS President Kruger last Thursday — attended a moving interdenominational service at Simon's Town yesterday to give thanks for deliverance of the survivors

From deckhands to admirals, the Navy turned out in force to give thanks for what has been referred to as the near-miraculous recovery, in darkness and adverse weather, of 177 members of President Kruger's complement of 193

The sailors were joined at the service by civic and other dignitaries, including the MP for Simon's Town, Mr John Wiley, and the MPC for the area, Mr John Tyers

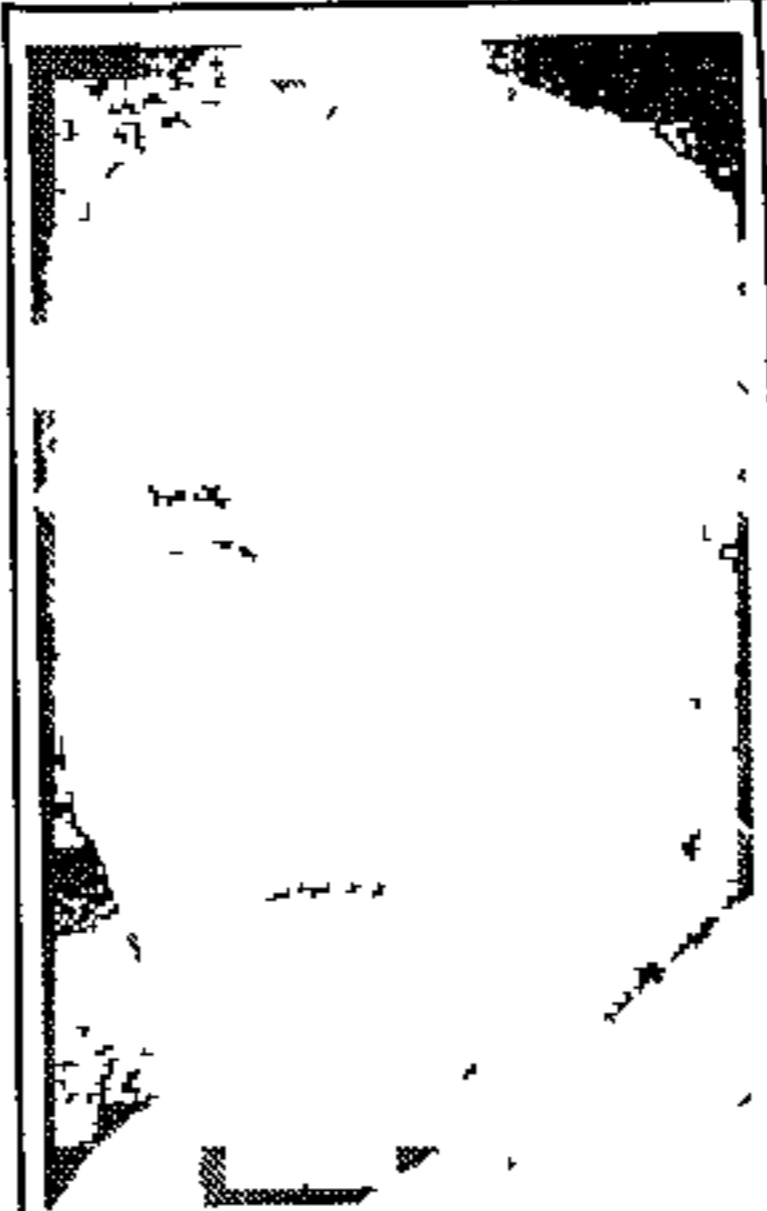
All denominations

Service padres of various denominations took part, including the Chaplain-General of the SA Defence Force, Major-General Koos van Zyl, and the lesson was read by the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards

The reading was from Psalm 116 — the theme of which is thanksgiving for deliverance

Prayers were said not only for those who survived the sinking, but also for those — some of whom were present — bereaved in the sinking of the President Kruger

Sitting close to one an-



Mr Cecil "Pops" Jones, sole survivor of the sinking of the anti-submarine vessel HMSAS Southern Floe in the Mediterranean in February 1941, was among the 1 500 people who attended the service.

other in the vast congregation in the hall of the SAN's Waterfall Barracks were the commanding officers of the two ships that were in collision during a screening exercise 78 sea-miles south-west of Cape Point in the pre-dawn darkness on Thursday.

Captain Nick Smit of the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg was in uniform and Captain Wim de Lange, on a week's survival leave with his ship's company, was in mufti

Scattered about in the crowded hall were mem-

bers of both ships' companies, and of other ships that took part in the exercise last week

Past chiefs of the South African Navy were also there, including Vice-Admiral "Flam" Johnson, who survived the sinking of the cruiser HMS York in the Mediterranean in World War II

Sole survivor

● And sitting unobtrusively in the middle of the vast assembly was another man who knows what it is like to survive a sinking — Mr Cecil "Pops" Jones, sole survivor of the sinking in February 1941 of the anti-submarine vessel HMSAS Southern Floe off Tobruk

The little ship blew up on striking a magnetic mine at 4am — about the time the President Kruger was in collision — and Mr Jones, then an engine-room stoker, was disgorge through an open skylight as his ship plunged to the bottom

On surfacing he found a piece of plank and clung to it. He drifted till 6 30pm that day when, by the light of the setting sun, he was spotted from the bridge of a passing Australian destroyer and picked up

● The thanksgiving service yesterday started with the singing of the Afrikaans hymn "Prys die Heer met blye galme" and finished with the traditional mariner's hymn, "Eternal Father strong to save"

CAPE TIMES 24/2/82

City conscientious objector is jailed

254

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — A military court at Voortrekkerhoogte yesterday sentenced a conscientious objector of the Baptist Church to 18 months imprisonment for refusing to report for military service last July

Mr Michael Viveiros, 24, of Cape Town, was given the sentence in spite of a warning to the court by a Baptist minister that the conviction of Mr Viveiros could lead to alienation between the State and the Baptist church.

Mr Viveiros was sentenced to 18 months in a civilian jail

The court president, Colonel J J Heyneke, said in passing sentence that Mr Viveiros would be liable for another call-up

when he had completed his prison sentence

Counsel for Mr Viveiros, Lieutenant Pieter Kruger, argued that the Defence Act could be interpreted to mean that Mr Viveiros should be given a single term of imprisonment or detention

Jehovah's Witnesses were usually sentenced to a term of 36 months detention after which they could live a "normal life", Lieutenant Kruger said

He appealed to the court to give Mr Viveiros a similar sentence or to sentence him to a term of civilian imprisonment with subsequent dishonourable discharge

The Rev Martin Holdt, a Baptist minister, said in mitigation that the Baptist Union of South Africa per-

mitted individual Baptists to follow their consciences when deciding on issues such as military service

"If this court passes judgment on an individual, it will be regarded as judgment of an entire church"

In his evidence, Mr Viveiros said his faith in Christ made it impossible for him to take up arms against anyone. Serving in a non-combatant capacity also amounted to support of a war effort

However, he expressed willingness to perform non-military national service

If a war erupted in South Africa he would be prepared to assist in alleviating the suffering of the wounded

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(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense	300
Bank	
being payment of premium	
Income Statement	300
Insurance Expense	
being closing entry	
Dec 31:	

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: I	300
Jan 2:	24 000
Jan 2:	24 000
Jan 2:	300
Jan 31:	24 000
Jan 2:	300
Jan 31:	24 000
Premiums Tr	300
01, Jan 1:	300
Dec 31:	300

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25/2/82

Dismay at jail sentence for objector

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

CHURCH leaders yesterday expressed dismay at the 18-month jail sentence imposed on conscientious objector Michael Viveiros at Voortrekkerhoogte this week.

Viveiros, 24, a member of the Baptist Church, was jailed for refusing to report for military service last July.

Yesterday the president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, expressed admiration for Viveiros.

Archbishop Hurley said "It is indeed splendid that a young man has such intense faith in Christ and exhibits such a total acceptance of non-violence that he is prepared to face the ordeal of trial and punishment."

He noted "with dismay" that military courts still imposed punitive sentences for conscientious objectors.

The general secretary of the Baptist Union of South Africa, the Rev Trevor M Swart, said he sympathised with the position in which Viveiros found himself.

He referred to an earlier resolution of the union that the Government be urged to provide an alternative form of non-military national service, but denied that Viveiros' conviction would lead to alienation between the State and the Baptist Church.

The Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Cape Town writes that several people in Cape Town have asked why Viveiros, a Capetonian, was not given the same treatment as members of the Jehovah's Witness Church, who are sentenced to an outright term of 36 months imprisonment and are then free of any further military obligation.

Instead Viveiros would be called up again after serving his prison term, and if he refused once more to do service, he could be charged and jailed again.

The reason, according to a Defence Force spokesman, is to be found in his church adherence.

The Defence Act made a clear distinction between members of churches like the Jehovah's Witnesses and the Plymouth Brethren - the tenets of which expressly forbade participation in the military - and a person like Viveiros, whose church did not do so.

Continued/.....

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank being payment of premium 300

Dec 31: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance Expense 300
 Bank 300

Jan 2: Debtor (Insurance Company) 24 000
 Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable 24 000

Jan 2: Income from Life Policy 24 000
 Income Statement being closing entry 24 000

Jan 2: Income Statement 300
 Insurance Expense being closing entry 300

Jan 31: Bank 24 000

(2) Premiums

01, Jan

Dec 31:

The hearing continues. — Sapa

They continued fighting outside the car. Mr Prinsloo said he left Mr Barends in the veld and continued his journey to Kimberley with Mr Barends' car.

Mr Prinsloo said he was angry and hit Mr Barends in the face with a bottle. He pulled Mr Barends out and assaulted him with the remains of the bottle which had broken into many pieces.

Mr Barends on three occasions made him get out of the car and left him to walk for some distance. At one stage, Mr Barends hit him lightly in the face while they travelled.

KIMBERLEY — Mr Andre Francois Prinsloo, 20, a national serviceman, yesterday told the Northern Cape division of the Supreme Court that he was unaware that Mr Allan Barends could die of the assault wounds he inflicted on him in September last year.

Mr Prinsloo is appearing on an allegation of murder, to which he has pleaded not guilty.

He said on the day of the incident he was hitch-hiking and obtained a lift from Mr Barends from Three Sisters to Kimberley.

He shared a bottle of soft drink, some whisky and sandwiches with Mr Barends

Serviceman tells of fatal fight

Continued/

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24 000

300

24 000

24 000

300

300

300

757

Post

28/2/52

ordhoek yesterday of the ministers.

(254)
**Objector
of 'wrong
church'**

Defence Reporter
CONSCIENTIOUS objector Michael Viveiros, 24, belongs to the 'wrong' church. That is why he will face the possibility of another prison term when he finishes the 18 months to which a military court sentenced him this week for refusing to do military service.

Several Cape Times readers have asked why Viveiros, a Capetonian, was not given the same treatment as members of the Jehovah's Witness church

Instead Viveiros will be called up again when he has served his prison term, and if he refuses once more to do service he can be charged and sentenced to another period behind bars

The reason, according to a Defence Force spokesman, is to be found in his church adherence

The Defence Act made a clear distinction between members of churches such as the Jehovah's Witnesses and the Plymouth Brethren — the tenets of which expressly forbade participation in the military — and a person like Viveiros, whose church, the Baptist Church, did not do so.

(b) Description of Offence	Number of Members Detained
Dereliction of duty	2
Absent without leave	207
Using threatening, insubordinate or insulting language	1
Disobeying lawful commands	7
Theft of government property	4
Negligent loss of kit	7
Negligent damage to government property	3
False statement in an official document	2
Drunkenness	4
Allowing person in his custody or charge to escape	2
Refusal to undergo military training in the Citizen Force or Commando	312
Common assault	6
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Driving private vehicles without owner's consent	6
Housebreaking and theft	8
Unlawful possession of dagga	4
Attempted suicide	1

(2) 16 February 1982

Howland Q 61.233/234
 254 Defence Force: solitary confinement
 26/2/82

171. Mr P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

(1) Whether any persons serving sentences for refusal to do military service were held in solitary confinement in 1981, 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) Yes

(a) 1

(b) Contravention of section 1(2)(b), Chapter IV of the Detention

Howland Q 61.232/234
 254 Defence Force: detention centres
 26/2/82

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

(2) in respect of what date are the figures given?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) Voortrekkerhoogte	471
Wynberg	30
Grootfontein	28
Bloemfontein	29
Simonstown	19

Barracks Regulations namely disobeying a lawful command given him by a staff member to wear the prescribed brown uniform

(c) 30 October 1981 to 5 November 1981
 10 November 1981 to 20 November 1981
 25 November 1981 to 8 December 1981.

(2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away.

254 Permanent Force: pay scales
Howland Q. 61.234/235
 26/2/82
 179 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

Apart from a few adjustments with respect to personnel functionaries, the salaries are as indicated in the reply to question number 52 which was replied to in writing on 25 August 1981

254

National servicemen: rates of pay

180 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

Hausand
A Col - 236

(1) (a) What are the present rates of pay

(1) (a)

(i) *Non-professional Officers*

Lieutenant
Second Lieutenant
Candidate Officer

(ii) *Professional Officers*

The rates of pay of professional officers vary from group to group, irrespective of rank, with a maximum of R55,89 per day

(iii) *Other Ranks*

Sergeant
Corporal
Lance Corporal
Private

(b) 1 April 1980 in the case of professional officers except technical officers (munitions) and male nurses whose daily rates of pay were fixed on 1 April 1981 together with those of all other categories of National Servicemen

(c) For service in certain areas a special camp allowance (sometimes incorrectly called danger pay) is paid. The following rates are applicable

Married R4,50 per day
Single R3,50 per day

(2) Yes

Group Life Insurance Scheme Nat-

for national servicemen, (b) when were these rates introduced and (c) what additional rates are paid as danger pay,

(2) whether regular deductions are made from servicemen's pay, if so, what deductions?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Daily Rates of Pay

<i>Married members and single members with living-in full dependants</i>	<i>All other single members</i>
--	---------------------------------

R14,88	R11,16
R11,59	R 8,69
R10,41	R 7,81

R14,22	R10,67
R11,59	R 8,69
R 8,63	R 6,47
R 8,04	R 4,02

ional Servicemen pay R3,00 per month in respect of group life insurance. Married National Servicemen may exercise the option to acquire increased cover for a further R3,00 per month. These monthly deductions are made by the Chief Paymaster.

Unit deductions The amounts may differ from unit to unit. The following are, however, the average, monthly deductions.

Club fees	R2,10
Extra Messing	R2,40
Regimental Fund	R0,20
Sport	R1,05
Leisure Time Utilization	R0,15
Hair cuts	R1,75

26/2/82
 (27) Defence Force: television programmes
 185 Mr R R HULLY asked the Minister of Defence

Whether the South African Defence Force has (a) commissioned and (b) purchased any television films during the past 12 months, if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what is the total duration of such films?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a) No

(b) No

(i) and (ii) Fall away

~~127~~ ~~204~~ Soweto: raid on hostel *Hansard*
Q. Col 213 26/2/82
 *6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
 of Co-operation and Development

- (1) Whether a raid was carried out on a single men's hostel in Soweto on or about 14 or 15 January 1982, if so,
- (2) whether his Department requested the assistance of the South African Defence Force in carrying out the raid, if so, for what purpose,
- (3) whether any arrests were made as a result of the raid, if so, how many,
- (4) whether any charges were laid as a result of the raid, if so, (a) how many and (b) what were the charges?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION

- (1) Yes
- (2) No
- (3) Yes 766 Black men.
- (4) Yes
 - (a) 766
 - (b) Contravention of Regulation 19(3) of the REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF AN URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA AND RELEVANT MATTERS promulgated by Government Notice 1036 of 14 June 1968

(3) Falls away.

127 (254) Hansard 26/2/82
Diepkloof Men's Hostel Q. 61. 212

*5 Mrs H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Defence.

Whether members of the South African Defence Force participated in a raid on the Diepkloof Men's Hostel in Soweto on or about 14 or 15 January 1982, 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 and (g) how many of them were involved?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No.

(a) to (g) Fall away

vacant in the South African Defence Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

54 out of an authorized strength of 118

National Road Fund

245 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (a) What amount was contributed to the National Road Fund from the sale of petrol in 1980-'81 and (b) what is the estimated amount for 1981-'82?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) R140 863 186

(b) R153 million

Oil Pollution Prevention Fund

246 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the amount in the Oil Pollution Prevention Fund as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

R659 731,35 on 23 February 1982

(294) (297) Hansard Q Col 237/ Social workers 240
26/2/82

208 Mr. A G THOMPSON asked the Minister of Defence

How many posts for social workers are

THE bull terriers of the fleet. That would be the best way to describe the corvettes the South African Navy is due to take into service later this decade.

Although the type of corvette the SAN will get is not yet known, it is likely to bear only a passing resemblance to its immediate ancestor, the World War II model made famous by Nicholas Monsarrat in the novel "The Cruel Sea"

If it is at all like corvettes now in service with other navies it will be a small, chunky, heavily armed ship quite capable of knocking out much larger ships like the President-class frigate which is now our largest fighting ship

Since the sinking of SAS President Kruger many people have expressed confusion about the corvettes which are scheduled to take over the frigates' duties a few years from now

□ □ □

However, there is nothing mysterious about the corvette. It personifies the small-ship surface navy concept which has taken the place of the fleets of battleships and battle-cruisers of earlier times

It will be much smaller than the President-class frigates like SAS President Pretorius. At the same time it is a good deal larger than the Minister-class strike craft and better able to handle the sea conditions that gave rise to the old nickname "the Cape of Storms"

"Corvette" is an ancient naval designation which has always been used to describe one or other type of light fighting ship

In Napoleonic times it was a low, flush-decked, barque-rigged ship with only one tier of guns, mounted on either the upper or the main deck. By the time the Royal Navy scrapped the last of its true corvettes and put the designation in mothballs corvettes were composite wood-and-steel ships

The name was revived early in World War II to describe a class of small, lightly-armed escort ships which could be built quickly and cheaply and performed valuable service as escorts to the vital Atlantic supply convoys

After World War II the name was mothballed again till escalating fuel and construction costs, improved weaponry and the proven menace of air attack wrought vast changes in naval planning

□ □ □

Today the capital ship is the submarine. Almost the only large surface fighting ships are the aircraft-carriers and helicopter-carriers

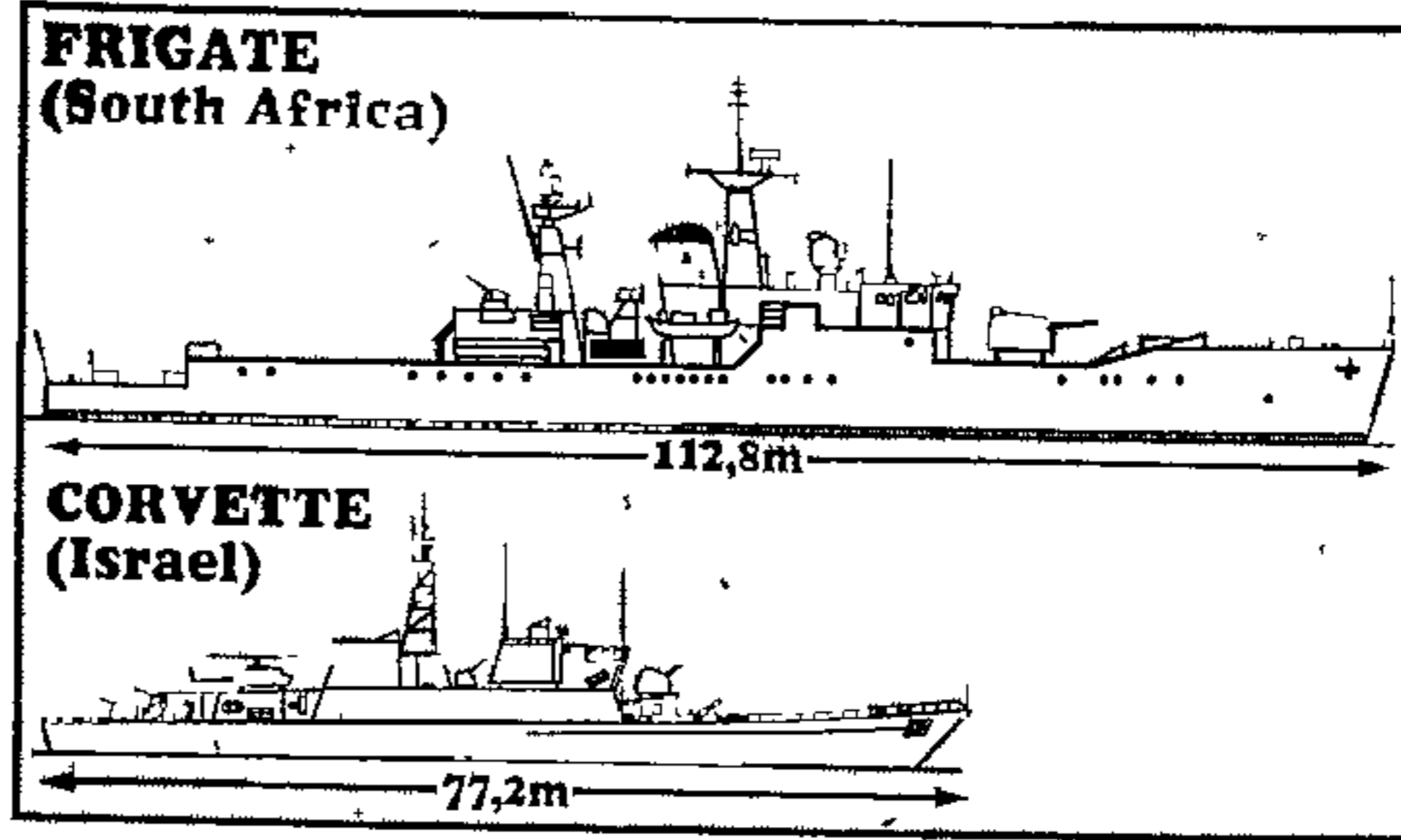
A President-class frigate — 112m long and displacing 2 250 tons — now ranks as a large surface ship. It carries a Wasp anti-submarine helicopter, two 115mm guns, two Bofors anti-aircraft guns, six torpedo tubes and a three-barrelled depth-charge mortar. It has a complement of 203 officers and men

At full speed it can reach 30 knots and at economical speed it has a range of 4 500 nautical miles

The SAN's Minister-class strike craft, on the other hand, are only 62m long and displace just 430 tons when fully loaded. They have a complement of only 45 officers and men

Their performance figures are not much of an improvement on the frigates — they are marginally faster

WILLEM STEENKAMP reports on the corvettes which are scheduled to take over the duties of the frigate SAS President Kruger which sank off Cape Town last week...



FRIGATES		CORVETTES
112,8x12,5x5,2m	DIMENSIONS	77,2x9,2x3,3m
2 250 tons	DISPLACEMENT	850 tons
1 helicopter	AIRCRAFT	1 helicopter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 115mm guns ● 2 Bofors anti-aircraft guns ● 6 torpedo tubes ● 1 triple-barrelled depth charge mortar 	FIRING POWER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 76mm guns ● 2 twin 30mm guns ● 1 triple Bofors 375mm anti-sub rocket launcher ● 4 anti-ship guided missile launchers
30 knots	SPEED	42 knots
4 500 nautical miles	RANGE	4 500 nautical miles
203	COMPLEMENT	45

26/2/82 RDM

Corvette: a different kind of sea dog with a lot more bite

(254)

and have about the same range at economical speed — but they pack a disproportionately powerful punch. In addition to two 76mm guns each has six launchers firing guided missiles with which it can knock out one of its "big brothers" at long range

However, they are not ideal for sustained deep-sea operations, particularly in South Atlantic waters, and do not have an anti-submarine capability. This is why they are regarded as complementary to a force of larger anti-submarine ships, such as corvettes or frigates

Corvettes are favoured by Pretoria not only because of the general trend but because — unlike the frigates — they can be constructed by South Africa's small ship-building industry and are suited to anti-submarine equipment

While it is not known what type of corvettes the SAN will use, they will probably be similar to those in service with such nations as France and Israel

One type being built by Israel displaces 350 tons, is 77m long and has a complement of 45 officers and men. It has a range of 4 500 nautical miles when driven at economical speed by its two diesel engines, but can cut in a gas turbine which will take it up to 42 knots

It is very heavily armed, with two

76mm guns, two sets of twin 30mm guns, a triple Bofors 375mm anti-submarine rocket launcher and four anti-ship guided missile launchers

The French Navy has the Type A-69, two of which were sold to South Africa but not delivered because of the international arms embargo. The Type A-69 is officially classed as a frigate but is of similar size to the Israeli ship

Primarily intended for coastal anti-submarine operations but with long-range patrol capability, it displaces 950 tons and is 80m long. It has a top speed of 24 knots and a range of 4 500 nautical miles at economical speed

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Like the Israeli craft, it is heavily armed, with one 100mm and two 20mm guns, two Exocet guided-missile launchers, four fixed torpedo-tubes and a 375mm anti-submarine rocket-launcher. Yet it is manned by only 79 officers and men — an important consideration, particularly in a small navy like South Africa's

Corvettes are not as beautiful as frigates and destroyers, the traditional "greyhounds of the fleet". But bull terriers bite harder than greyhounds

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By SIMON BLOCH
 POSTERS in a Port Elizabeth shop window, telling the public the owner of the one-man business was forced to close because of an army call up, will be up again soon.

They were taken down, allegedly on the instruction of an army officer who objected to the wording and punctuation of the signs put up, shortly after Mr Mario Rademeyer recently began a one month camp.

A top racing motorcyclist, he operates an electrical contracting business and also repairs and sells bicycles at his shop in Sidwell.

This week, a Defence Force spokesman emphatically denied that the posters, which apologised to customers for the enforced closure of the business, were taken down on instructions.

An officer, who chanced

Shop closure: 'army call-up' posters back

to be passing, read the posters and entered the shop to object.

But Mr Rademeyer's sister, Mrs Maureen Goodwin, is equally emphatic that the shop was closed, not open, as the Defence Force spokesman has alleged.

"That is impossible. Nobody could have walked in because the shop was closed all day Monday until Mario went to remove the posters," Mrs Goodwin said.

"He told me the army approved his advert in a newspaper, but asked him what he was going to do about the posters. They apparently told him the posters were misleading to the public.

"When he came to my house on Monday to fetch the keys to the shop, he was extremely jittery. It was terrible. I have never seen him like that before. He was very upset and told me

he could not talk to the Press. He said he was going to the shop to remove the posters.

"I'm concerned with his mental state.

"He started his business from scratch less than a year ago and was only just beginning to show a small profit. At the end of this month, with all his overheads, he will be in the red again. He can't even afford to pay himself yet. Up to now he has been surviving on racing money," said Mrs Goodwin.

Signs almost identical to those which were taken down went up in the shop's windows today. The wording is similar. The major differences are that exclamation marks have been left out, the date changed — and it is printed in black ink, not in red and black.

● The Defence Force has refused to comment officially on the matter.

24 000	24 000	Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	Income from Life Policy	being accrual of proceeds receivable
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					Years 02 and 03 - same as 01
300	300	Dec 31:	Income Statement	Insurance Expense	being closing entry
300	300	01, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	Bank	being payment of premium
					(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

SOLUTION TO: GLS

Soldier found guilty of culpable homicide

KIMBERLEY — Andre Francois Prinsloo, 20, a national serviceman from Kuilsrivier, was yesterday convicted in the Northern Cape division of the Supreme Court of culpable homicide and jailed for six years.

Prinsloo, serving at No 1 Maintenance Unit, Kimberley, was charged with killing Mr Allan Barends, 30, in the veld on the Kimberley-Modder River national road on September 10, 1981. He had pleaded not guilty.

Mr Justice E K W Lichtenberg, sitting with two assessors, said the court had to prove Prinsloo guilty of murder or culpable homicide.

The judge said that, from the evidence before the court, it was clear Prinsloo had not been as drunk on the day of killing so as not to have been aware of what had happened.

Mr Justice Lichtenberg reviewed the dead man's injuries and said two serious head injuries had resulted in brain damage and subsequently the death of Mr Barends.

He said Prinsloo had had a guilty conscience, shown by his actions after the assault. He had taken Mr Barends's jersey and placed it under the unconscious man's head before driving off.

But Prinsloo's evidence had been unreliable and improbable and had subsequently been rejected.

"Had it not been for the extenuating circumstances, the punishment could have been more severe," the judge said — Sapa

Gen Malan to expand SADF soon

254 Star 26/2/82
CLOCOLAN — The Permanent Defence Force and present number of national servicemen could no longer guarantee the public's safety, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

In a speech read on his behalf at the opening of the Clocolan agricultural show, General Malan said the responsibility for the defence of the country could not be confined to whites.

"It is the task of a national defence force," he said.

The writing is on the wall for a more comprehensive national service system, the details of which will be announced shortly.

To counter the threat against the country and to achieve peace in South Africa, each citizen must become involved in countering the onslaught, he said.

"The Permanent Force and the present number of national servicemen are no longer capable of guaranteeing your safety."

To wait for the enemy to gain the initiative would be disastrous, said General Malan. "Many countries who have fought terrorist wars have learned this to their detriment."

Total involvement of the whole South African nation in defence would be the greatest deterrent to the terrorist and had the greatest chance of success, the Minister said.

— Sapa

SADF slams claims of churchmen on Swapo

Page 5 26/2/87
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ABOUT 60 percent of the people in South West Africa support Swapo, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference soon after his arrival in Cape Town, Mr Storey, who returned from South West Africa last week, said he had met various church leaders there who had all told him the same story.

The church leaders, he said, 'could really speak for the people of Namibia'.

According to them the civilian population in Namibia was suffering at

the hands of the South African armed forces, and they were desperate for a ceasefire.

'The civilians in South West Africa fear the South African forces far more than Swapo and according to church leaders 90 percent of the atrocities committed against civilians are by South Africans,' he said.

Asked why the Press has been hoodwinked for so long, Mr Storey said 'The Press must answer that question. There is of course a limit of what can be said about the security forces there.'

Asked whether the church leaders could prove their allegations, Mr Storey said the Lutheran bishop of Ovamboland had documented every incident.

Recruits

South Africa, he said, was busy with an 'unwinnable war'. Every military victory of the South Africans is a political victory for Swapo.

'Every time they demolish a base in Angola the people in Namibia say "you killed our brothers and sisters," then Swapo gets more recruits,' he said.

He said the core of the church's ministry was to win people to a personal experience of the love of God but he emphasised that the church had to speak in the social, economic and political context in which people found themselves.

Services

He declined to comment on the financial problems of the SACC. 'It's sub judice, a commission is investigating the matter,' he said.

Mr Storey will give several addresses in Cape Town this week in preparation for the

that sinister tool of Russian expansionism, Swapo, or are in cahoots with this Marxist organisation.

'Unable to show results in South West Africa — Swapo lost nearly 2 000 terrorists last year yet cannot claim one square centimetre of South West African soil — they are now trying to whip up feelings with wild and unsubstantiated claims of atrocities which are willfully promulgated by their sympathisers.'

'The SADF is in SWA at the request of the citizens of that country to protect them against marauding bands of terrorists who are nothing

but murderers, robbers and rapists.

'It is unthinkable that the disciplined South African soldiers will ill-treat the very people they are supposed to protect and on whose support they rely in their struggle against these thugs and bandits.'

'Strange'

'But if the Lutheran Bishop of Ovambo or any other church leader, has factual evidence about atrocities, he should — if he is sincere — come forward with his evidence so that those accused of having committed atrocities could be charged in a court of law.'

'It is strange that these sanctimonious church leaders have never bothered to collect evidence of the ghastly actions like the cold blooded murder of headmen in front of their loved ones, committed by Swapo in the cause of freedom for these same people.'

The Chaplain General of the SADF, Major General J A van Zyl, also today reiterated his call to church leaders, including Mr Storey and Bishop Tutu, to 'come forward with their so-called evidence otherwise their allegations could be dismissed as merely hollow words devoid of any truth.'

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Income Statement	Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy
Income from Life Policy	Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)
Bank	04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense
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Income Statement	Dec 31:	Insurance Expense
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SOLUTION TO: GLS

ACCOUNTING: A

Pentagon tells of 'yellow rain'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Yellow rain, a fungus poison used by Soviet bloc countries in chemical warfare against anti-communist tribesmen in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, may soon be used in Angola.

A Pentagon source revealed yesterday that intelligence reports indicated the presence of several Soviet chemical warfare advisers in Angola.

They apparently inspected the Angolan war arsenal, which included slow, low-flying AN2 aircraft — biplanes used by the Russians for crop-dusting.

Official American military spokesmen in Pretoria said yesterday they had no official knowledge of this 'at present'.

'That does not mean the story is not true, it simply means that we have not been notified officially as yet,' they said.

A South African Defence Force spokesman yesterday expressed horror at the news.

'We don't have any experience pointing to the use of yellow rain in Angola — but we certainly will be prepared for it,' he said.

The Soviets have established an ominous pattern in using chemical warfare in operations in Third-World countries.

Recent successes by guerilla Unita forces may have led Russian advisers to the decision to use chemical warfare as they have done elsewhere.

The yellow rain chemical is delivered with crop-duster planes and long range artillery.

Made from a fungus poison called mycotoxin, it causes bizarre injuries to defenceless victims, resulting in a painful death.

Direct exposure to yellow rain causes extreme blistering of all exposed skin and massive bleeding.

Deaths caused by the chemical were so ghastly that Western journalists in Afghanistan described the victims as 'walking haemorrhages' who 'drowned in their own blood'.

Chemical warfare, banned by the Geneva Convention, enables the aggressor to exterminate humans, livestock and plants, leaving industrial machinery, housing and buildings intact.

Epidemics

Mycotoxin is a poison from the fusarium fungus, which manufactures the poison. The fungus thrives on grain and bread exposed to cold, wet conditions and has posed serious health threats to the Russians over the centuries.

Large-scale epidemics of a bleeding disease called 'staggering sickness' have repeatedly attacked Russians. In 1944 almost 30 000 people in the Orenburg district of Siberia died from it.

Soviet scientists who studied the disease over the years, have stockpiled large quantities of the poison and developed these into yellow rain.

The Soviets are well-equipped for chemical warfare. According to a report by the House Select Committee on Intelligence in June 1980 there were 80 000 to 100 000 specialists in chemical warfare in Russia.

Death from the sky feared in Angola



Mercury
26/2/82

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Army had no part in raid

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Political Staff

THE South African Defence Force did not take part in a raid on Soweto's Diepkloof Hostel on January 14 or 15, said the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan

He was replying to a question tabled in Parliament yesterday by Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP—Houghton

But in reply to another question by Mrs Suzman, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, confirmed that the raid did take place on or about January 14 and January 15

He said 766 black men were arrested in the raid and charged for the contravention of Regulation 19 (3) of the regulations governing the control and supervision of an urban black residential area and relevant matters, as promulgated in the Government Gazette

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US eases bar on 'military' goods for SA

E Post

254 *2/2/82* *221*

WASHINGTON — The United States has decided to ease a four-year-old embargo on the export of goods to the police and military of South Africa, allowing them to buy certain commodities and low-level technology

This was announced by a Reagan Administration official yesterday. He said the embargo was imposed by the Administration of former President Jimmy Carter as part of its effort to put pressure on South Africa to end racial segregation and to give its black population full political and economic rights.

"It's a shift in liberalising the controls," said Mr Bohdan Denysyk, Deputy Assistant Commerce Secretary for Export Administration. But he said the action should not be taken to mean the Reagan Administration was condoning racial segregation.

"Apartheid is repugnant to us," he said. "We are taking small steps toward them, and they should be taking small steps toward us," he said.

The easing of restrictions would not affect the United States' adherence to the 1963 arms embargo imposed by the UN, he said.

"We are continuing to support the UN arms embargo."

The US would not maintain special export controls on four categories of commodities and technical data, he said.

Those categories were

- General purpose hygienic items, such as soap and toothpaste
- General purpose industrial equipment and industrial chemicals, such as solvents, cleaners and basic machine tools
- Personal electronics and personal communications equipment, including word processors, copy machines, hand-held calculators and other office equipment
- Personal gift packages

The Administration would still maintain control on the export of helicopters and aircraft to South Africa, Mr Denysyk said. Licences for export of helicopters and aircraft would be approved only if the Commerce Department felt they would not be used in support of the military or paramilitary.

"We will make these restrictions clear in any licence to sell aircraft to South Africa," he said.

In addition, controls would be applied on the export of computer equipment to five Government ministries, including the Ministry of Justice, where there was solid evidence that they administered apartheid policies.

The export restrictions were being lifted on the general purpose commodities that could be obtained from other sources and were not part of military and police work.

The eased restrictions also apply to SWA/Namibia.

Last month, the Administration extended the ban on all export controls maintained for foreign policy reasons from December 31 to February 28.

The embargo, put into effect in 1978, had been renewed yearly. The Commerce Department is required by law to conduct an annual review of the prohibitions.

Officials said this year's review of those controls was really the first chance that the new Administration had to study them.

When the Carter Administration put the ban in effect in 1978, it was applied to computers, trucks, vehicles and other civilian products that police and military forces had been able to buy from the US.

Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has said South Africa is making "a serious and honest effort to move away from apartheid" and that "shrill denunciations" of South African policies by previous administrations did not work — Sapa-AP

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Malan — SA needs a people's defence force

Defence Reporter

ONLY one thing can save South Africa in the troubled times that lie ahead — a "people's defence force" manned by South Africans of all races, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

At the same time, he warned in a speech read on his behalf at the opening of an agricultural show at Clocolan in the Free State, the present Permanent Force and national service set-up "are no longer capable of guaranteeing your safety", and "the writing is on the wall for a more comprehensive compulsory service system, details of which will be revealed soon"

General Malan said it was "only a question of time" before South Africa and SWA/Namibia remained as "the last bastion against communistic influence in Southern Africa", adding

"When Zimbabwe finally succumbs and the whites who are still there lose their democratic influence, Russia will have succeeded in isolating our country from the rest of Africa, and then our whole northern border will be wide open for the final onslaught — the military onslaught"

"We would be extremely naive to expect when this happens that the Russians will withdraw their surrogates, the Cubans, East Germans, Vietnamese, North Koreans and others of that ilk who are streaming into the sub-continent in their thousands"

He said it was a "tragic fact" that the unrest in Africa had led to there being "impoverished black States, leaning towards communism and armed to the teeth, on the very borders for which we are responsible"

The Republic had al-

ready received the "first signals of this situation strikes and internal unrest are on the increase, while terrorist activities are expanding rapidly towards a situation where we will have to take well-planned action"

He warned that the coming "terrorist onslaught" would not be confined to the cities, but "will manifest itself here within a few years, in the middle of the platteland" "I have said (on various earlier occasions) that the defence of our country is not a duty which should be limited to our white men. It is the task of a people's defence force."

"One of the essentials in war is to act timeously and effectively. To wait till your enemy has gained the initiative will be disastrous, as so many countries who waged a terrorist war have learnt to their detriment"

Jan 27/82

Reagan eases ban on military supplies

231
254

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The Reagan Administration has decided to relax American restrictions to allow shipments to South Africa of previously embargoed items that could serve a military purpose, it was reported in the New York Times today.

Congress had expected a deferment and was reportedly caught off guard by the decision, but condemnation in Washington was swift, and is expected to increase.

Representative Howard Wolpe, the Michigan Democrat who heads the House Sub-committee on Africa, called it a tragic mistake and "further evidence of a tilt toward South Africa"

One of the purposes of the original restrictions, which were introduced by the Carter Administration, was to prevent the United States from helping South Africa put apartheid into effect.

Many items are still covered by the embargo, including large aircraft, large computers and all items covered by the United Nations arms embargo.

However, Mr Wolpe said that in Africa and elsewhere the decision would be seen as a "major accommodation with the forces of suppression."

Under the new regulations American companies may freely sell non-military food, clothing and personal hygiene items, general non-strategic industrial chemicals, calculators and word processors.

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Dec 31:
01, Jan 1
Premiums (2)
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Jan 2:

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Income Statement
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 Income Statement
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 Debtor (Insurance Company)
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 Income Statement
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(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

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(Surrender value - zero - privatised)

SADF denies alleged atrocities

The South African Defence Force yesterday denied allegations by the President of the SA Council of Churches, the Reverend Peter Storey, that 90 percent of the atrocities in the operational area were committed by South African forces

An SADF spokesman said in a statement in Pretoria that the allegations had been made by Mr Storey after a visit to Ovambo earlier this week

He said the allegations included statements that the local Ovambo population was suffering at the hands of the SA armed forces, that the Lutheran Bishop of Ovambo had documented every case and that every military victory by the SADF was a political victory for Swapo. Every base demolished by the SADF resulted in the Namibians saying the Security forces had killed their brothers and sisters and this led to recruitment for Swapo.

It is obvious that the Reverend Peter Storey and the Namibian churchmen with whom he had discussions have either been misled by the stream of twisted propaganda emanating from that sinister tool of Russian expansionism, Swapo, or are in cahoots with this Marxist organisation.

"Swapo is now trying to whip up feelings of hatred and animosity at of atrocities which are willfully promulgated by its sympathisers," the spokesman said.

Income Statement
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(Surrender value - zero - privatised)

01, Jan 1: Life Policy Bank

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Premiums Treated as Business (1)

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Officer faces action Over sickbay assault

AN ARMY board of inquiry has recommended that disciplinary action be taken against an officer at Natal Command.

This follows an incident in the sickbay there last month when a young national serviceman was forcibly removed from medical care.

The incident, reported exclusively in the Sunday Express on January 24, caused the officer commanding Natal Medical Command, Colonel Colin Harwood, to make a formal, written complaint to the officer commanding Natal Command.

In his complaint he objected to the "forcible removal" of a patient from the sickbay "against professional opinion".

It is understood that the serviceman, Rifleman Kevin Swan, 18, of Durban, was under psychiatric care and was being treated with potent intravenous drugs in the sickbay when the incident occurred.

In his complaint it is believed Col Harwood reported that two officers had pressed the sickbay staff to discharge Rifleman Swan so that he could be returned to detention cells, where he had been held for being Absent Without Leave and had apparently attempted to commit suicide.

Col Harwood is understood to have reported that a "posse of military police" eventually dragged a kicking and screaming patient back to the cells despite written medical objections.

Col Harwood is believed to

ARMY INQUIRY FOLLOWS REPORTS

By DAVID BALFOUR

"the illegal practice" of forcing professional medical officers to give up a patient under treatment as well as to certain remarks made by senior military police non-commissioned officers about sickbay staff.

This week the Army Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria told the Sunday Express the incident had been thoroughly investigated by a board of inquiry.

The board had found that disciplinary action should be taken against certain military policemen involved in the incident.

The spokesman said action was being taken and said one officer had been involved and that "certain administrative disciplinary measures against him have been recommended".

Following the incident written reports were submitted by two doctors involved, Lieutenant Shaun Keegan and Lieutenant Quentin Chrystal, and statements were made as well by members of the sickbay.

Although the Defence Force confirmed that an officer was involved in the incident, attempts to have him

S. Express 28/2/82

Military Police 'beat up' suicidal serviceman, 18, in army sickbay

A YOUNG national serviceman who tried to commit suicide last week was later allegedly assaulted and removed from the sickbay by military police.

The exclusive Sunday Express report which was published on January 24.

ENTREPRENEUR COMMANDANT POEN JACOBS

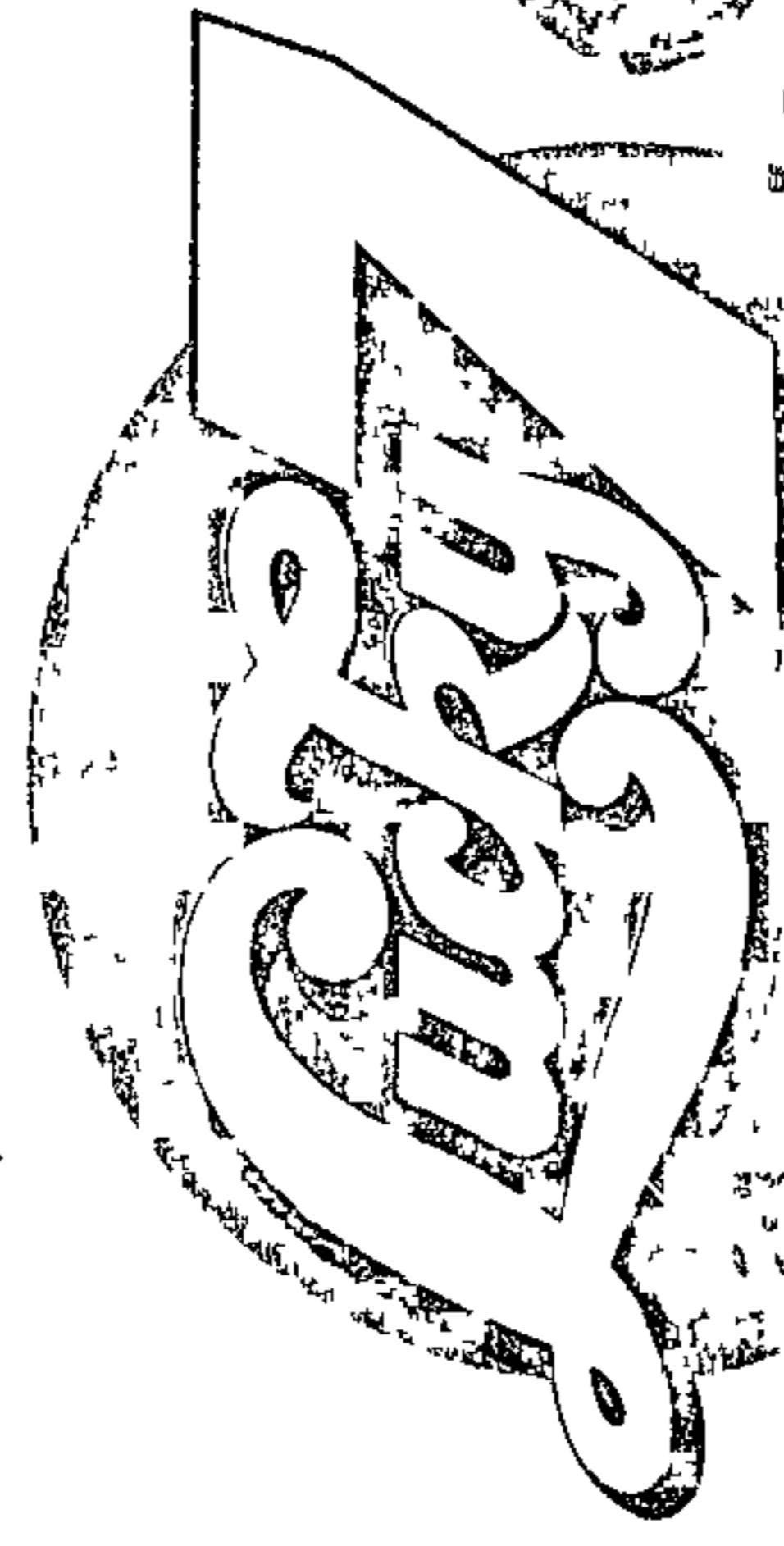
IN OUR issue of January 24 under the heading "MP's beat up serviceman" we reported that a serviceman was kicked and punched by military police, including a commandant, in Natal.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that this report could be read as referring to Commandant Poen Jacobs.

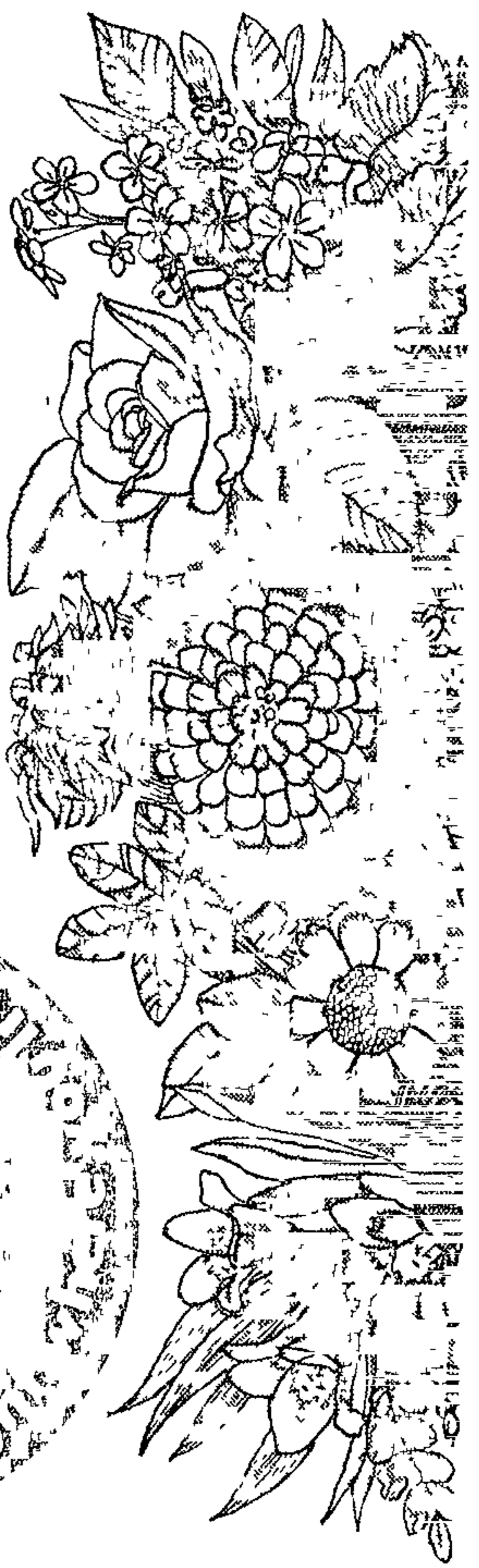
At the request of Cmdt Jacobs we must make it clear that we have no reason to believe that he assaulted the serviceman, whether by kicking or punching him, or in any other way, or that any such assault took place in his presence.

Indeed, we have no reason to believe that any officer of this rank was involved.

If any of our readers read our report as referring to Cmdt Jacobs, we are sorry and we express our regret to him for any inconvenience caused.



from your favourite store



28/2/82 S. Times

By RAY JOSEPH

(254)

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A FORMER National Party candidate, who helped send terrorist Johan Verster to eight years in jail in the sensational Msinga faction-fight trial, has spoken for the first time of why he gave evidence against his senior officer in a crack South African military unit.

Last week — the day after his appeal was turned down — Verster began two concurrent eight-year sentences for conspiring to commit murder and contravening the Terrorism Act

Mr Norman Reeves, who, with Verster, was a member of the crack Number Three Parachute Battalion, said:

"I am glad that he went to jail because of my evidence and I would do it again — despite the terrible publicity the unit got.

"I also suffered terribly because a great play was made

of the fact that I stood for the National Party during the last election.

"I want to stress that this was not a regimental matter, but the regiment was dragged in because several of the chaps were drawn in by Verster in his crazy scheme."

Mr Reeves revealed that he "let it be known that I was interested after I heard what he was involved in .. and then reported immediately to the Security Branch.

"I was asked to get involved intimately so that I could find out exactly what was happening and, most important of all, help plug the gap whereby large numbers of weapons were getting into an area where large-scale faction fighting was taking place.

Acquaintance

"I was never really a friend of Verster. He was only an acquaintance whom I knew through the regiment.

"He was a lieutenant and drank in the officers' mess. I was a sergeant-major and went to the sergeants' mess, so I never really had much contact with him at all.

"I did not know him well enough to sit down and have a heart to heart with him."

It was claimed in court that Verster had been hired by one of the factions in the ongoing land war to fight on their side against another faction.

"Verster invited me on this thing and I very quickly realised that he was also in the arms game.

"I realised then and there there was no way I could

do it. He said he was selling ammo to the blacks in the faction fighting, but how I knew that that is they were being used

By Norman Reeves
— the man who turned him over to the law

meetings when the operation was being planned and I always went back to the Security Branch to report what was going on.

"The whole object was not only to stop the operation, but also to find the source of the arms I had to get involved to keep up the pretence."

Mr Reeves denied Verster's claim — made in interviews after his trial — that he saved Mr Reeves's life in action.

"This is absolute hogwash. He was a member of a mortar platoon which wiped out an enemy position and allowed our choppers to land and pull out wounded.

"I had been hit below the chest and was one of many wounded evacuated that day.

"He was only doing his job and he was no more a hero than any of the other guys involved in action that day.

"I am grateful for what those guys did, but for Verster to take all the credit and then say he saved my life, without mentioning the others, is just not right.

"The whole trial was traumatic and the adverse publicity I got was terrible. My wife suffered needlessly because of all this.

"But I have no regrets. I only did what was my duty and I would do it again," Mr Reeves said.

Norman Reeves ... his wife "suffered needlessly" because of the trial's adverse publicity

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"What was to stop them being used for armed robberies or by people who could come to the city and attack mine or anyone else's family?"

"All I wanted was to stop the free flow of arms to these people.

Blackened

"Although my name was blackened by the adverse publicity, I never felt like a police informer. I was only doing my duty, as I am sure many people in my position would have done.

"I was not going after Verster the person. Only what he was doing — I would do it all again and I have no regrets or apologies for what I did.

"It is unfortunate that it became a political issue because of my National Party candidacy in the last election.

"I have a lot of sympathy for Verster's wife and I am deeply sorry for her that her husband had to go to jail. I know I would not like to go away for eight years and leave my family," Mr Reeves said.

"All I know is that the area where the guns were going is notorious for faction fighting and we really do not need the Versters of this world to encourage it further.

"Nevertheless I am grateful for the fact that he was not found guilty of murder.

"I did try and speak to Verster at court, but when I put out my hand to him he just turned away and waved me off.

"I can understand why he did it and also that he was very emotional. I probably would have done the same if I was in his shoes."

Mr Reeves also revealed details of how he had become involved in the plotting — which would have involved several highly trained men helping a faction against its rivals in fights.

"I was there at all the

Why I wanted Verster jailed

SUNDAY TIMES, February 28 1982

term by Library staff.

ESSAY/ASSIGNMENT PREPARATION

Typing is strongly recommended. Where handwritten work is presented, a high standard of legibility and neatness is required.

One side of the page only should be used, and typewritten work must be double-spaced.

A generous margin should be left on the edge of the page to allow for the evaluator's comments.

An abstract is generally desirable, i.e. a brief statement at the outset on the content of the essay.

Students should state clearly on the front page: name, course, date, and name of lecturer/tutor concerned.

It is in the student's interests to make a copy of all written work handed in, in case of loss.

Research papers/essays written during the second semester as part of the evaluation of lecture or seminar courses at the third-year level are kept for the external examiners to review. Students who wish to have their papers returned with the course instructor's comments should submit their papers in duplicate.

PLAGIARISM: "Plagiarise: publish borrowed thoughts as original, steal (thoughts), steal from (work, author)" ... Oxford English Dictionary. There is a distinction between making acknowledged reference to relevant literature, which is accepted academic practice, and copying out sentences or passages unacknowledged from the literature. The latter is known as plagiarism, and is unacceptable as it does not reflect the student's understanding of the material.

REFERENCES: The style of the journal *Social Dynamics* should be followed. Your attention is drawn especially to the format for referencing in the appendix of your essay. List all items alphabetically and by year of publication in an appendix titled References. Use no italics and no abbreviations. Thus, for example, see the following:

Horrell, M.

1969a South Africa's Workers. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations.

1969b A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa 1968. Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations.

Johnstone, F.A.

1970 "White prosperity and white supremacy in South Africa today." *African Affairs* 69 (April): 124-140.

Republic of South Africa

1974 Gross Geographic Product by Magisterial District, 1968. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Wilson, M. and L. Thompson (eds)

1969 The Oxford History of South Africa. Vol 1. London: Oxford

Public~~ty~~ SECTOR GOVT. —
DEFENCE

1 MARCH 1982 - 31 MARCH 1982

Strife on the ocean waves is set back



COUNTERPOINT
by Paul Moorcraft

254
Stan
11/2/82

It might have been a massive blunder or an accident, but the sinking of the President Kruger is also a tragic reminder of South Africa's military isolation. The replacement cost of the frigate could be as much as R120 million, if it could be replaced. But it can't, because of the arms embargo.

Even the faintest hope of trying to persuade the Americans to break sanctions in order to help the SADF recover from one of its biggest disasters would have been quashed by the uproar which

surrounded the death of Neil Aggett. The Reagan Administration, however, appears ready to provide some under-the-counter military assistance to South Africa. And Washington is prepared to wink at the Pretoria-Jerusalem arms axis the core of South Africa's navy is now the powerful little strike craft which are so remarkably similar to the Israeli Reshet missile boats.

The navy has only one big fighting ship, the President Pretorius, and so it has been suggested that, as a re-

minder to hostile black states, the mothballed frigate, the President Steyn, will be refitted. The South African Navy has accepted the limitations of its combat role it can provide limited anti-submarine and effective inshore counter-insurgency capacities. And one of the three Daphne-class submarines could be used, say, to land commandos to blow up an oil refinery in a neighbouring country and then allow local insurgents to take the responsibility (This is, of course, an unlikely scenario as the Government has declared

that it is not trying to destabilise its neighbours). But the idea of a South African frigate openly trying to blockade a port in Mozambique or Angola is nonsense. That could lead to the Western blockade that could accompany mandatory UN economic sanctions, or to a disastrous engagement with a Soviet flotilla. Pretoria's naval strategists are well aware of their impotence, they wish to co-operate with the West, not antagonise it. The ultra-modern Silvermine communications centre near Cape

Town does work with Nato to monitor the burgeoning Soviet navy, particularly its submarines. Jimmy Carter's Secretary of Defence, Harold Brown, warned of the Soviet fleet "When we build, they build. When we cut, they build." Twenty years ago the Russians had a small coastal defence force, now they have 1700 vessels that constitute a navy that can roam the world. Twenty years ago the US navy had 955 ships, today it has 458 — half the number in operation before the sneak attack on Pearl

Harbour. (Although the Americans still have a qualitative edge because of their high technology and 13 mammoth aircraft-carriers.) The Russians are using this numerical superiority for three purposes to complete the encirclement of China from the south, to radicalise the Middle East (both to influence the Arab-Israeli conflict and to gain access to the region's oil) and as a weapon ready to cut the West's oil supplies. The argument that South Africa's guardian-ship of the Cape sea route is a useful counter-

to Soviet imperialism has been poohpoohed by Simonstown and Durban, it was said, would be useful only in a long conventional war as in 1939-45, but any Russian fleet which tried to cut off the Cape access would trigger off a short, sharp nuclear war in which South-African bases would be irrelevant.

But the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and the aborted American rescue attempt of the hostages in Iran indicate that the traditional requirements of war have become more, not less, compelling.

Solution to GL5 (C

(2) Premiums Treated as

Year 02 - same as 03, Jan 1: Life Po Bank

Income Life Policy (See No. Western experts are worried that Mauritius, which demands the return of Diego Garcia, will fall to the marxists in the forthcoming election.

However, a southern version of Nato, with South Africa as a member, will never materialise, although some Nato countries are prepared to support facility naval co-operation with Pretoria. But hampered handling of detention without trial and failed mercenaries places in these friendly states an impossible position.

Debtor Life Income being a Income being a Bank Jan 31: Debt being

Note 1: At the end of year 03, balance sheet as a non

Note 2: The death of a partner to be drawn up for the accounting entries. ascertain the correct policy would be shown to the partners' capital

Reports of harassment by army in SWA escalate

CAP- Times 1/3/82
254

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — Reports of harassment and intimidation of civilians by certain members of the security forces in the operational area of SWA/Namibia are becoming more and more frequent.

The reports have been coming from churchmen and politicians with contacts in the northern war-stricken areas of the territory.

And while the army is winning the military conflict, the increasing disenchantment of many civilians is leading to fear and opposition to the army presence according to the reports.

Last week, with two other journalists I visited the increasingly troubled area of Kavango on the border of southern Angola accompanied by a member of the SWA National Assembly, Mr Hans Röhr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party. As an outspoken opposition member, Mr Röhr has often raised the complaints he has received from his constituents in the National Assembly.

We spoke to people living close to the Okavango River, which is the border with Angola, on the road from Tundu to Owambo.

Violence common

It became apparent soon that the manner in which the army treats civilians is leading to enmity towards both the security forces and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which rules the central government and the Kavango Legislative Assembly.

In spite of the peaceful appearance of the lushly-green Kavango area, violence is common. In the two days we were there we heard of two civilians who had allegedly been shot dead by the army in broad daylight.

When I submitted the report to the headquarters for comment, the General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said "It is once again regretted that such complaints against the security forces are not

Defence Force in the strongest terms."

The head of the Kwangali tribe in Kavango, Chief Daniel Sientu Mpasí, said the present situation had saddened him. He said he was not prepared to support the DTA.

The DTA has always considered Kavango a "safe area". But Chief Mpasí controls the largest tribe in the area — some 35 000 people. According to speculation on the latest census taken last year, Kavango, with more than 120 000, will have the second-biggest ethnic group in the territory.

Refugees

In an election sponsored by the United Nations, the direction its population takes will have an important bearing on the outcome. The rapid swelling of its population is due to the large number of refugees who have crossed from Angola into SWA.

"My people have been accused of giving food to Swapo. Now with many of them being assaulted by the army they are scared of assault from both sides," the chief said.

"This election that everyone is talking about must come soon. The situation is bad for the people."

"The day before yesterday an old man sitting under a tree waiting for his wife to fetch her tobacco was shot dead without any questions being asked. And yesterday another man who went to fetch milk from across the river where his family lives on the Unita side was shot dead when he got on to this side."

Shootings

The shootings were the talking point wherever we went during our two days in the chief's domain.

The chief told of a meeting held in his area on October 12 last year at which people brought forward complaints about the army.

"There were more than 2 000 people at the meeting and 200 of them laid personal complaints. The colonel of the local sector and the commandant were present, as well as

made immediately through the official channels so that immediate investigation may be carried out. "Before commenting on each allegation in the report, we would like to obtain the comments of the sector commander. "We are well aware of a well-orchestrated smear campaign against the security forces and such complaints must be thoroughly investigated before official comment can be made. "The SWA Territory Force views the complaints contained in the report in a very serious light. Intimidation or harassment of the type mentioned is rejected by the

the secretary for the Kavango administration. We told them the situation was getting worse." General Lloyd said the SWATF was aware of the meeting taking place. "Of the complaints made at the meeting, only a few could be substantiated," he said.

Cape Times

1/3/82
254

Concern over Ovambo incidents

254

The Star's Africa News Service

OSHKATI — The relationship between security forces and Ovambo's civilian inhabitants, which has led to growing concern in Namibia, is to be investigated at top level.

This was agreed at a meeting in Windhoek last week between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the head

of Ovambo's representative authority, Mr Pete Kalangula.

Former DTA president Mr Kalangula said at the weekend that a committee was being set up to examine complaints of poor relations between security forces and the local population in war-torn Ovambo.

The committee will consist of senior mili-

Top-level probe into complaints

tary personnel and Ovambo representatives. It is understood that the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, will head the military component.

At his first major public meeting since he broke away from the DTA two weeks ago, Mr Kalangula urged a

crowd of more than 500 to submit reports of any incidents with security forces.

He also warned South African public servants seconded to the Ovambo region not to interfere in Ovambo affairs. Some officials were still trying to implement apartheid policies he said.

Mr Kalangula said

also that "imported apartheid" was the cause of all Namibia's problems. He rejected the division of black people in the territory on cultural grounds.

He said he would appreciate any advice from Namibian churches and be condemned those who belittled the territory's church organisations.



Trade easier ~~arms~~ ban stays

254 Star 2/13/82

WASHINGTON — America's new rules on trade with South Africa will be "less arbitrary, while maintaining a strong symbolic and practical dissociation from apartheid," according to a Reagan Administration spokesman.

The regulations took effect at the weekend but are provisional — Congress, or the Administration may alter them before they become final at the end of March.

Answering questions about the relaxation of trade restrictions imposed by the Carter Administration, a State Department official said

"The new regulations conform with US obligations under the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa.

"They are at least as extensive as the military and apartheid-related trade controls maintained by other major Western nations

"Under regulations promulgated in 1978 there was a ban on the export of goods or technology to the South African military or police

"The new regulations continue to prohibit the export of items controlled by the UN embargo — arms and related material, and equipment for the pro-

Despite an easing of trade restrictions, the United States will continue to observe the United Nations arms embargo on South Africa," Andre Meyerovitz of The Star's Washington Bureau reports on the new rules.

duction of such material.

"Most other proposed exports will be evaluated case by case and will be prohibited if the export would contribute significantly to military or police functions."

Items exempted from the case by case review would include food, non-military clothing, personal hygienic

goods, certain industrial equipment and some chemicals, the spokesman said

The new regulations also ease controls on aircraft and computer exports

"Previously all computer sales to South African Government agencies were reviewed to determine if the computer would be used to enforce apart-

held," the spokesman said

"The new regulations limit computer controls to five Government agencies (in addition to the military and police) These are the Departments of Cooperation and Development, Interior, Community Development, Justice and Manpower."

The new trade rules have been in the pipeline for some time but most Congressmen had expected them to be deferred until their implications could be thrashed out

Among those apparently taken by surprise was Senator Edward Kennedy. He con-

demned the relaxation, saying it blatantly supported apartheid

The chairman of the Africa sub-committee in the House of Representatives, Mr Howard Wolpe, said "The move is a tragic foreign policy mistake

"It will be taken by the South African regime as a further sign that it can continue to reinforce repression"

Other critics of the move said black-ruled countries in Africa would be affronted and America's standing would be harmed.

SA security forces set to shop in US

2/3/82 254 ROM

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Sophisticated computers and aircraft are high on the shopping list of South Africa's security forces after the relaxation of trade regulations by the Reagan Administration

But growing protest against the selective changes was fuelled this week by the arrival in South Africa of Mr Donald de Kieffer, an American trade commissioner, who once worked as a Washington lobbyist for Dr Eschel Rhoodie's Info machine

The White House has reversed a 19-year trend begun with the imposition of the first voluntary arms embargo, and revised export control regulations will allow the supply of non-military goods to the Defence Force and police

The changes raise the possibility of sales of so-called "dual-purpose" items — civilian equipment that could have a military application

The regulations governing aircraft sales are also being adjusted, while foreign suppliers will no longer have to seek US licences to sell South Africa equipment incorporating 20% or less of American components

Goods available without licence to the military and police will include industrial equipment and chemicals — as long as they are not rated "of national security concern" — food, non-military clothing, calculators and personal computers

Other sales will be subject to case-by-case review to weed out anything that could be used "to enforce apartheid", an official says

But sales of microprocessors and other equipment that was embargoed for Government departments involved in implementing racial policy will now be "considered favourably" on a case-by-case basis

On aircraft sales, the undertaking that they will not be diverted for military use will be

sought from the supplier

Already two aero manufacturers — Beech and Piper — are being mentioned in connection with the projected sales of ambulance aircraft to the Defence Force, and this is emerging as an early test of the new rules

The impact on foreign suppliers is also uncertain. The US forbids other countries to sell South Africa military equipment containing American components

The administration stressed this a year ago in a letter to a United Nations committee, specifically noting that the ban included Israeli Kfir jets

The first major sale in terms of the relaxed regulations may be in the form of a highly sophisticated Control Data Corporation Computer to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

There has been controversy over this project. The US Defence Department is said to be worried about the potential of the Cyber 170-750 in the code breaking and nuclear fields

Meanwhile Mr De Kieffer, who is in South Africa to address business groups, said in an interview that he was "very sensitive" to suggestions that his background as a lobbyist created a conflict of interest

He insisted he would only discuss "general US trade policy" during his visit and would not conduct negotiations

But Mr De Kieffer will be meeting top Government trade officials, and it is assumed the new trade regulations will be a key topic

He will also address the American Chamber of Commerce in Pretoria. The chamber is an open opponent of trade curbs

This week Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the African Affairs sub-committee, branded the new trade rules "a very tragic mistake"

He said they would be taken by the SA Government as a further sign that it could "continue to reinforce the repression that has been escalating recently"

And sharp reaction is likely at the UN

SA corvettes likely to combine designs

ARGUS 2/3/82 (254)

By Robin Parker
Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S planned corvette squadron, now to become a short-term reality following the loss of the frigate, SAS President Kruger, will probably present a combined Israeli-Franco design to the world.

Speculation on the configuration of the vessels was fuelled last week by an article in the SADF's academic journal, *Militaria*, which hinted at the possibility of the SA Navy acquiring Israeli corvettes — or at least the plans for their construction.

This would be a logical step for the navy's planners particularly as Israel and SA are the world's foremost military pariahs.

IN HAIFA

They have a history of co-operation, which has already seen the navy strengthened by missile-carrying strikecraft some of which were built in Haifa before construction was transferred under licence to Durban.

In addition, South African naval personnel have already trained aboard corvettes — two Type A-69s which were snatched from under their noses when France withdrew the sale in accordance with the 1977 embargo.

The two vessels were later sold to Argentina, but the SA crew were well advanced in training and it would be safe to assume that personnel had acquired detailed plans of vessels, that at that stage, were already SA-owned.

MODIFIED

Combining this with last week's speculation and persistent talk in navy circles of what would fill the gap ideally, a hybrid of these two designs, modified to South African water conditions, but with greater tonnage, is probably what the SA Navy of the future will look like.

The Israeli corvette — the SAAR-5 class — has all the attributes necessary to attract the dye of the SA Navy which has now been forced to expe-

dite plans to enlarge the fleet.

It has a helicopter carrying capability, missile pods as well as anti-aircraft equipment and 76 mm cannon ranged similarly to the Minister-class strike craft.

One of the things South Africa will have to guard against is buying yet another type of Israeli vessel unsuited to SA waters.

VULNERABLE

Although adapted, the strike-craft are known to give the most uncomfortable ride in the navy. Their length makes them vulnerable to the width of the troughs between waves off the SA coast.

It appears at first sight that the SAAR class, built essentially for the calmer Gulf and Mediterranean waters in which Israel operates, would suffer a similar fate in the turbulent SA waters.

It displaces only 850 tons, about 400 tons lighter than that envisaged in South Africa.

This is another reason for the boat-builders to combine the French A-69 design which is slightly larger.

IN 1986

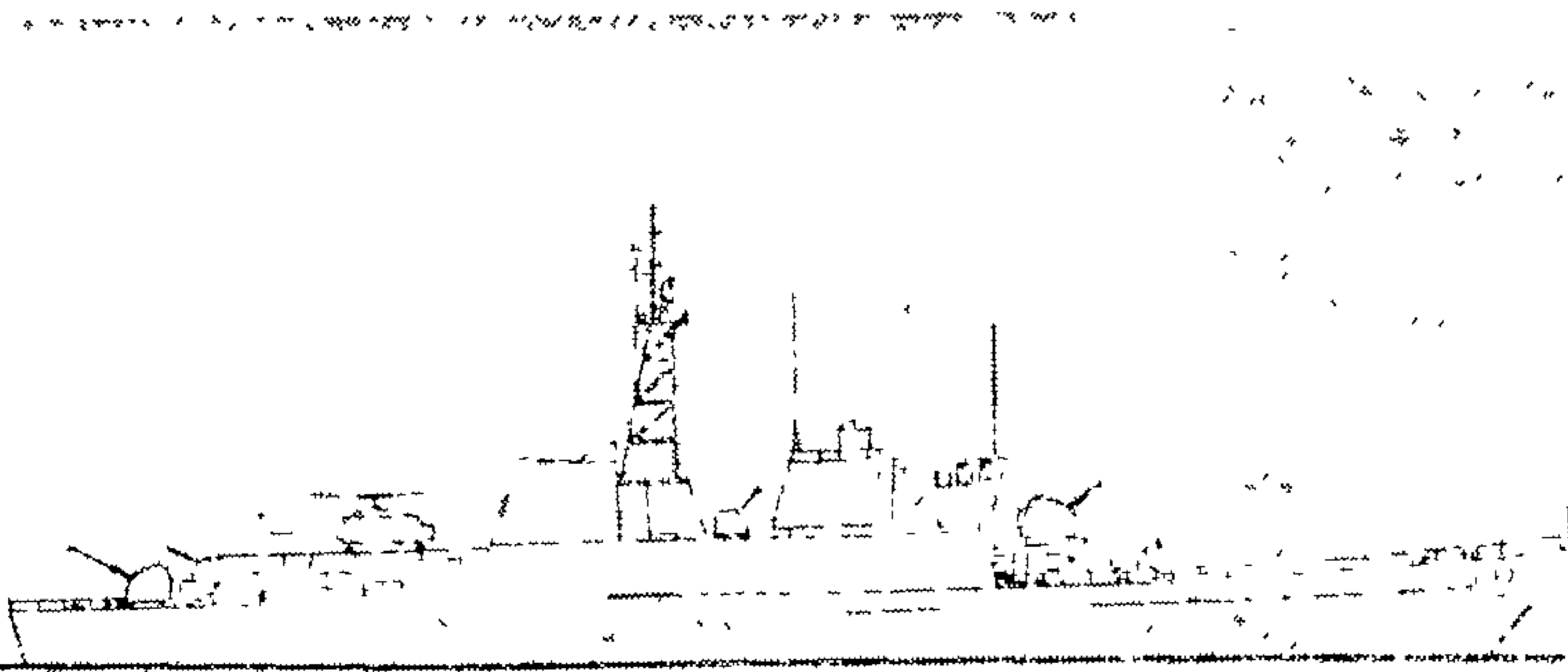
These corvettes were due in service in the SAN in about 1990

Now it appears the first ones will sail SA waters in about 1986 or early 1987.

Another possibility, which could see them here sooner, would be for SA to opt exclusively for the lighter Israeli type.

If this is so, it is likely they will buy two with the option of licensed building in Durban to build up a squadron of about six.

The corvettes have a similar range to the Type-12 frigate, but are even more powerfully weaponed. Their speed — they average 40 to 42 knots — would also give the 'new' navy a truly high speed capability, both close inshore and in the deep.



THE Israeli SAAR-5 class corvette — an SADF publication hints at their acquisition.
(Jane's Fighting Ships.)

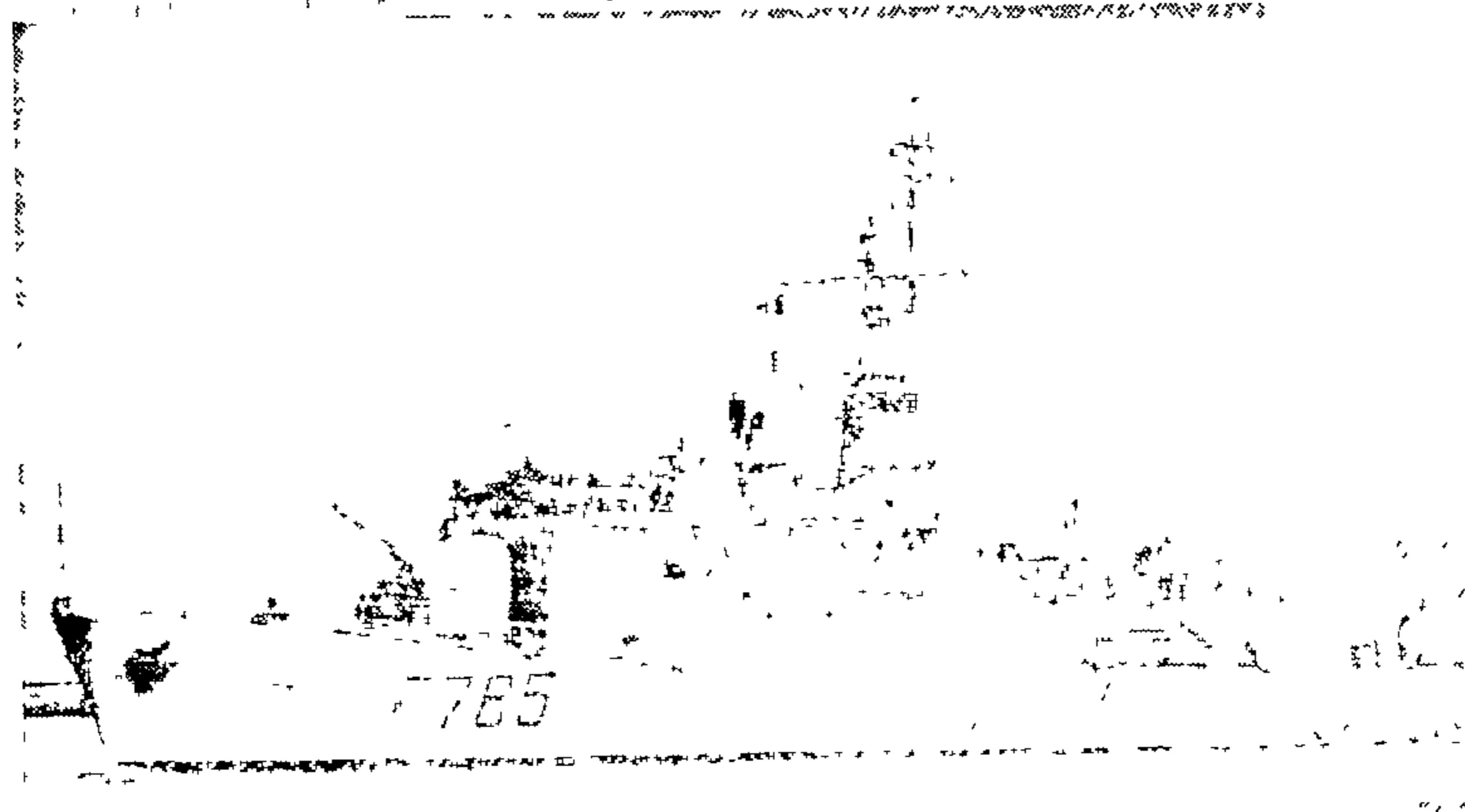
2 FRENCH TYPE A 69

No	Builder	Launched	Completed
Enaff F 7891		17 Apr 1976	Mar 1977
P2	Lorient Naval Dockyard	1 Oct 1976	
P3	Lorient Naval Dockyard		



TYPE A 69
 Radar...
 Fire control...
 Sonar, One 10' mounted DUBA 25,

THE French Type-A69 corvette. This is one of those sold to SA (but withdrawn and resold to Argentina after the 1977 arms embargo. (Jane's Fighting Ships)



ANOTHER Type A-69 in service with the French navy. It has a slightly different configuration. (Jane's Fighting Ships)

ARG
 2/3/80
 254

Cash needed for new-look navy

Defence Reporter
EXPECTED curbs on defence spending are likely to have a major effect on many of the SADF's plans.
 And the SA Navy, which now has as its number one priority the buying or building of corvettes, will not escape. If the defence allot-

ment is kept static — as is expected — numerous projects will suffer at the expense of providing South Africa's navy with a new look.
 The cost of the new-look navy does not end with the buying or building of a corvette (estimated cost about R90-million).
 There is the ground-

work to be done in acquiring the necessary armament and anti-submarine equipment as well as supplementing South Africa's maritime helicopter squadron.
 One of the few remaining Westland Wasps was lost with President Kruger.
 All this will probably contribute to many pro-

jects being given a low priority rating while the two most important, the area defence concept, and the increase in tempo of ship supply, take precedence... and money.
 To make matters worse time for the Shackletons — long-range maritime patrol aircraft — has almost run out.

RDM 3/3/82

(254) (175)

Poor pay blamed for teacher shortage

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
Education Reporter

POOR pay and inadequate training facilities are the main reasons for the serious shortage of coloured teachers on the Rand, the chief inspector of coloured education said yesterday

Mr J S Feldman was commenting on the shortage which has prompted the South African Defence Force to second 14 National Servicemen to help several coloured schools -- one of which began the year without a single teacher

About 70 white teachers have also come to the rescue after pleas from the coloured affairs division of the Department of Internal Affairs.

There is a current shortage of about

30 coloured teachers, particularly in physical science, mathematics and biology -- but without the white helpers and servicemen the figure would stand at about 115

Mr Feldman said many lesser-qualified teachers -- particularly those with only Standard 8 and matric qualifications -- had resigned because of poor pay

"Low salaries have often been quoted as a cause of resignations it is a source of definite dissatisfaction," he said

Meanwhile, the rapid growth of pupil numbers was aggravating the shortage by increasing the demand for teachers

"A school that closed last year with about 600 pupils will have re-opened this year with about 650," he said, "and that means an immediate need for another two teachers at a school where there is probably already a shortfall"

A third reason was the lack of trained teachers coming from the Rand College in Crown Mines, the Witwatersrand's only teacher training college for coloureds

"We are not producing enough teachers in the Transvaal the numbers that qualify each year from the college just do not suffice," Mr Feldman said

He called on parents to try and influence their children to enter the teaching profession

Ciskei force cost R1,5m

CAPL ~~Times~~ 3/3/82 Political Staff (105) (254)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The establishment of the Ciskei Special Forces before independence in December 1981 cost R1,5 million

This was revealed in an explanatory memorandum tabled yesterday

The memorandum for the additional estimates of the Department of Defence reflected an increase of R3,4m for "programme 1" of the 1981/2 budget. Of this, R1,5m were "for the initial establishment of Ciskei Special Forces before independence" and R2m for administrative cost increase, particularly in respect of transport

(1) Premiums Treated as Business Expense

01, Jan 1: Insurance Expense

Bank

being payment of premium

Dec 31: Income Statement

Insurance Expense

being closing entry

Years 02 and 03 - same as 01

04, Jan 1: Insurance

Bank

"This is not a dramatic move as far as our defence equipment position is concerned But it is a favourable move psychologically"

South Africa would still have to produce its own defence resources, but the lighter auxiliary equipment could not be more easily obtained

The PFP's defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said the lifting of the embargo would make it easier to get back-up equipment, but major hardware was still unavailable

In any case, it was said, South Africa was getting advanced technological equipment from other countries

It affected only those commodities and technology which could have been used, in the view of the Carter Administration, to help perpetuate the policy of apartheid

However, Government sources indicated yesterday that the embargo had no effect on normal trade between South Africa and the US

The wave of bannings which followed six weeks later, in October 1977, was another reason for the ban

Security Police detention of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko

Carter about four years ago as a reaction to the death in

The ban on the sale by foreign interests of goods and technology of US origin to the SADF and police was imposed by President Jimmy

Cuba with equipment for police and military use with a 20% or less US content, the same concession should be accorded to South Africa

The reasoning behind the move, it is understood, is that the Reagan Administration feels that if it can license foreign exporters to supply

the goods could be used for military or police purposes

Previously foreign suppliers were banned from exporting certain categories of goods with a US content, if

A report from New York earlier this week claimed foreign companies would no longer have to seek US authority to sell South Africa equipment incorporating less than 20% US components

will still have to get licences from the United States Government.

By GERALD REILLY

US licences still necessary, says official

ROM 3/3/82

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(254) (337)

US air, computer firms look to SADF

From JOHN MATISONN WASHINGTON — At least R20 million worth of American computer sales to the South African Defence Force and police are expected to result from the Reagan administration's controversial decision to relax controls on exports to the Republic.

The administration has announced a range of goods which will be available to the SADF and SAP which were barred for sale to South Africa.

Consideration is also being given to selling six air ambulances to the defence force, in what is believed would be the first sale of aircraft since the Nixon Administration.

The administration's

decision to open the way to selling non-military clothing, food, items of personal hygiene, chemicals of no national security concern, personal computers, word processors, hand-held calculators, and electronic cash registers is seen as a victory for the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

Administration sources indicated that the fact that the announcement of the new regulations coincided with the split in the National Party made it easier to defend the controversial decision on the grounds that changes were occurring in South Africa.

But Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives African

Affairs subcommittee, deplored the decisions. "It's a very tragic foreign policy mistake," Mr Wolpe said.

The rules governing the sales of helicopters and aeroplanes were changed to put the onus on American exporters instead of South African importers to ensure these items were not used for military or paramilitary purposes.

The administration argued that this would enforce the rules more effectively.

Officials considered it impossible to put a value on the new sales to South Africa which would result from the changes in the regulations.

But one administration official said R20

million in sales for small, personal computers would be a reasonable figure.

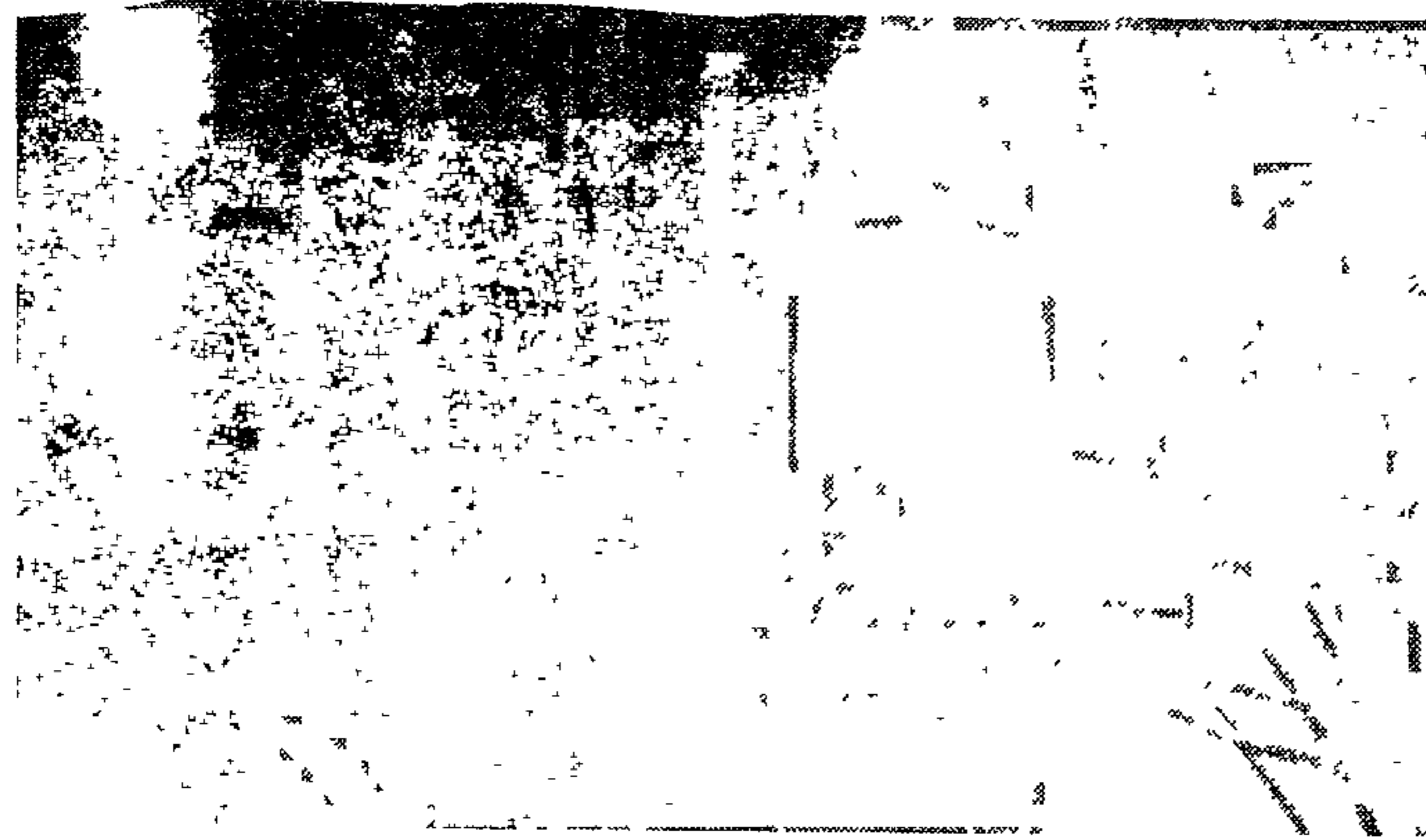
Beechcraft and Piper have both attempted to lobby in Washington to win the contract to sell six air ambulances to the SADF, Washington sources said.

The liberal Baltimore Sun said in an editorial that the policy of constructive engagement faces an acid test with the split in the National Party.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, should be given quiet assurances that if he opens apartheid to reform he will get sufficient American backing to make his historic gamble politically worthwhile, the paper said.

Keith Kirsten's

SOUTH AFRICAN GFAIRBLEN



Tracy Austin, seen in action during the US of who has withdrawn from this week's Los Angeles scalded accidentally in a r

New Twist

TORONTO — Demonstrators will use a new technological twist — hovercraft — in an attempt to evade Canadian laws banning interference with the annual hunt of 186 000

hunts The Greenpeace Foundation which set out with a converted trawler loaded with demonstrators and for

creased further, if so, (a) when and (b) by how many?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) With the introduction of the two-year term of service for Coloureds from January 1981 1 456 Coloured men per intake could be accommodated. Since intakes overlap double this number are in service from January 1982

(2) Yes

(a) and (b) This will depend on the availability of funds, control personnel and facilities

Defence Force, volunteers

228 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many (a) Blacks and (b) Asians volunteered (i) in January 1981 and (ii) from 1 January 1982 to date to serve in the South African Defence Force,

(2) how many of these volunteers in each category could be accommodated?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

	(i) January 1981	(ii) From 1 January 1982 to 24 February 1982
(1) (a) Blacks	816	918
(1) (b) Asians	48*	509
(2) (b) Blacks	518	672
(2) (b) Asians	0*	191

X
 254
 Hermsand A Col.
 National service
 257-258 4/3/82
 227 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the number of Coloured men who can be accommodated for the two-year period of national service has been increased over the last two years, if so, by how many,

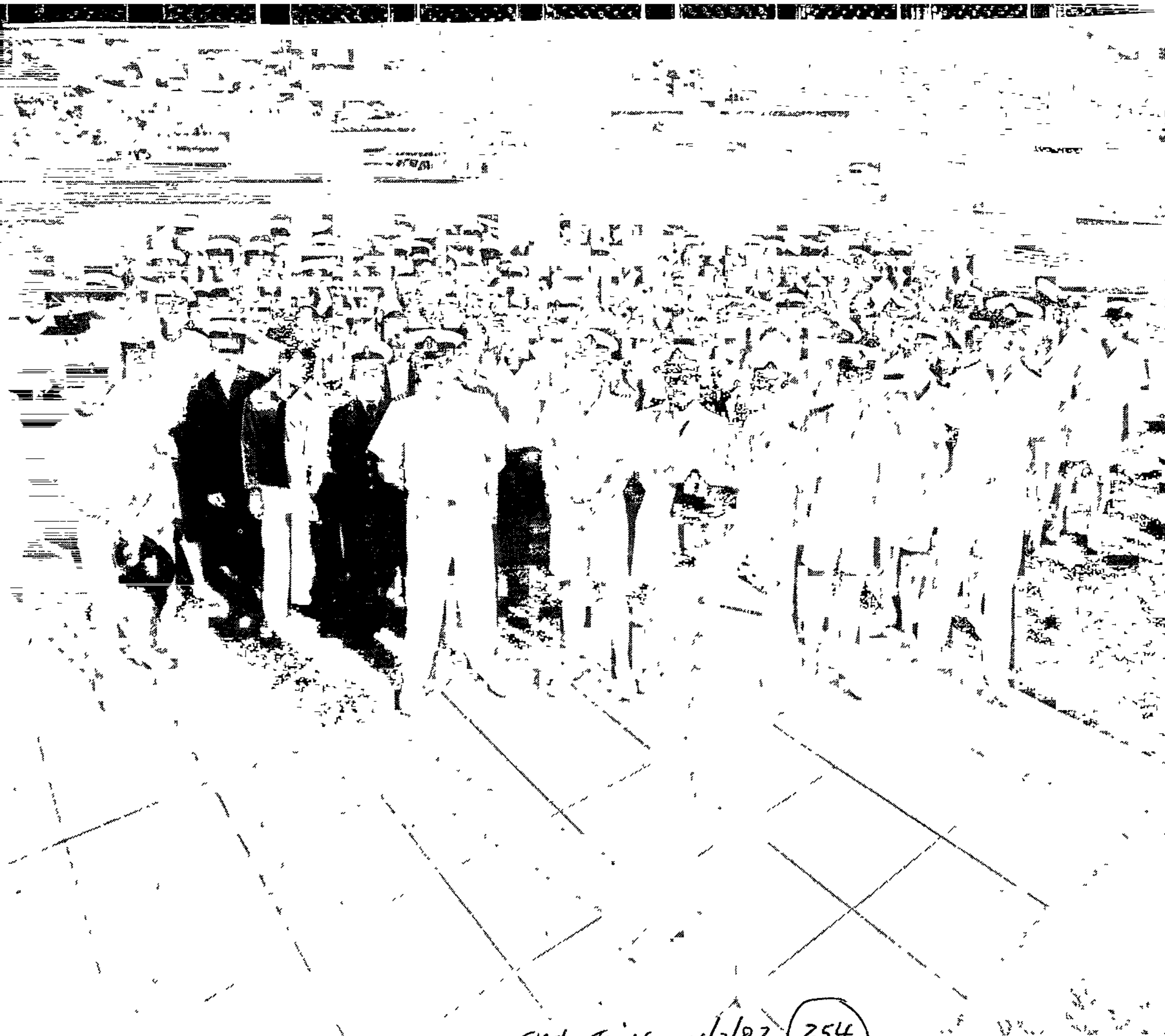
(2) whether such number is to be in-

*There is only one intake of voluntary Asian national servicemen every second year

Port Elizabeth/De Aar: railway line

248 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) What is the total value of the contracts awarded to date in respect of the electrification of the railway line between Port Elizabeth and De Aar and (b) what is the estimated value of the contracts that will have been awarded by the time this project is completed?



Cape Times 4/3/82 254

'PK' muster for the last time

Captain Wim de Lange, foreground, with members of the complement of SAS President Kruger who survived the frigate's sinking south-west of Cape Point, at Simon's Town yesterday on the last occasion on which the men were mustered as a ship's company. The "PK's" officers and men are being posted to other ships or shore establishments.

Chief Reporter
THE survivors of the South African Navy's flagship SAS President Kruger — many of them still in civilian clothes — mustered for the last time at Simon's Town yesterday as a ship's company, before being posted to other ships or shore establishments. And after the Cape Times had taken a final memento photograph of the men of the "PK", which sank after being in collision with SAS Tafelberg south-west of Cape

Point on February 18 they gave three hearty cheers for their commanding officer, Captain Wim de Lange.

Captain De Lange, commander of the 10th Frigate Squadron and the SA Navy's senior officer afloat, has been concerning himself with his men's welfare and has headed a committee charged with their rehabilitation and reappointment.

He said yesterday that each of the President Kruger's men had been

interviewed, and that many of them had asked to be posted to other ships.

"I have been greatly impressed by the spirit of the men — and by the courage, the sheer courage they have shown. It has been an inspiration to me."

● One sensed, on seeing this multiracial assembly in the naval dockyard yesterday, that whatever the future holds for these men, there will always be a common bond among

them — and a memory shared of the dramatic events in the pre-dawn darkness and adverse weather, well out to sea on February 18.

● Of the President Kruger's total complement of 193, 177 survived the frigate's sinking. Most of the 16' men who were lost were asleep in the chiefs' and petty officers' mess when the bows of SAS Tafelberg struck the frigate at that point, on her port side.

A spokesman at 2 Mil-

tary Hospital, Wynberg, said yesterday that all those initially taken to the hospital after the sinking were either fit and back on duty or were "also doing very well indeed."

There had been no setbacks or complications in any of the cases, he said.

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Defence Force equal pay
Hansard C. Col. 268 5/3/62

Mr F A MURPHY asked the
Minister of Defence

- (1) What is the estimated cost of the introduction of equal pay for equal work and responsibility for all races in the South African Defence Force for the first year?
- (2) whether it is his intention to apply a system of equal pay for work of equal value; if so, (a) when and (b) at what levels will such system be applied?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) The particulars must be supplied by the Commission for Administration which has indicated that the time scale within which the question has to be replied to is insufficient to allow for the collection of the information.
- (2) The Cabinet has laid down guidelines for the introduction of equal pay for equal work in the Public Service including the S.A. Defence Force. The Commission for Administration is responsible for the co-ordinated implementation thereof in keeping with the Cabinet's guidelines, and to provide for any additional expenditure on its budget.

(254) Corporal offence 5/3/82
Hansard Q. Col. 274-5
Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether a corporal of the South African Defence Force whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply was convicted of an offence if so what was the nature of the offence

254 Removal of posters from shop 5/3/82
Hansard Q. Col. 276-
26 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

Whether the South African Defence Force called upon a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purposes of the Minister's reply, to remove posters from his shop in Port Elizabeth, if so, (a) what was the nature of the posters and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

No. After the posters displaying certain dates, came to the attention of Eastern Province Command a representative of the Command visited the shop and subsequently pointed out to the person that the dates as displayed were incorrect as he had in fact only been called up for 30 days from 17 February to 18 March 1982. The person then, of his own volition, undertook to replace the posters with others on which the correct dates would appear.

- (4) (a) how many persons were arrested
(b) how many arrested persons (i) were (aa) charged and (bb) released and (i) are still in detention and (c) what are the charges against them,
- (5) whether any persons in the said hostel were bitten by police dogs during the raid if so how many (a) were bitten and (b) required hospital treatment?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
 - (a) Crime prevention
 - (b) The Divisional Commissioner, Soweto
 - (c) A senior officer
 - (d) 45
- (2) No police dogs were used, but 12 dogs of the West Rand Administration and were available in the vicinity if required
- (3) Yes, to draw a cordon round the area in order to prevent trespassers from escaping
- (4) (a) 766
 - (b) (i) (aa) 766
 - (bb) None
 - (ii) None
 - (c) Illegal occupation
- (5) No

Fresh water requirements

223 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

251 (254) *Hans - d Q. Col.*
 Diepkloof Men's Hostel
 304-305 5/3/82
 225 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a Police raid was carried out on the Diepkloof Men's Hostel in Soweto on or about 14 or 15 January 1982, if so, (a) what was the object of the raid, (b) by whom was it authorized, (c) who was in charge and (d) how many policemen were used,
- (2) whether any dogs were used in the raid, if so, how many,
- (3) whether the South African Police requested the assistance of the South African Defence Force in carrying out the raid, if so for what purpose

(274) star
Inquiry 5/3/82

into death of soldier

Crime Reporter

Police are investigating the murder of a black army private who died at the training base at Amsterdam in the Eastern Transvaal on Monday

The name of the soldier has not been released

The cause of death has not been released

A post-mortem was conducted on Tuesday,

A police spokesman said yesterday no arrests had been made

UJET

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the accumulation of profit; the accumulation of profit through the mining of gold on the Rand was critically dependent on the ultra-minimisation of labour costs; the resolution of this problem was made possible by the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour in the system of production established by white property owners in South Africa, a system of production which included a racially discriminatory system of class domination and forced labour, which served to secure the extreme powerlessness of non-whites generally and of non-white workers in particular, and thus to permit the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour; the profitability of the mining companies came to be secured through the

it had been established that Sgt-Major Duke-Norris had consciously fired the fatal shot, the deduction was unavoidable that he had had the intention to kill Mr Keet. Sgt-Major Duke-Norris was a highly qualified and experienced weapons instructor, who must have been fully aware of the fatal consequences use of the weapon held. Judgment was reserved - SAPA

D. Dispatch, 5/3/82 (254)
Soldier's appeal: judgment reserved

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of a company sergeant major of the permanent force against the merits of his conviction for murder and sentence of five years' imprisonment was heard by the Appeal Court here yesterday.

Sgt-Major Basil David Duke-Norris, attached to the school of infantry at Oudtshoorn, had pleaded guilty to killing Mr Johan Eben Keet at the Holiday Inn, Oudtshoorn, on June 6, 1980.

The court had heard that Mr Keet, an SAAF officer stationed at Potchefstroom and on a course at Oudtshoorn, had committed adultery with Mrs Duke-Norris.

Sgt-Major Duke-Norris was convicted by Mr Justice W Vivier in the Eastern Circuit Supreme Court at George on April 16, 1981.

Mr R D McDougall, for Sgt-Major Duke-Norris, submitted that the crime he had committed was one of culpable homicide and not murder. Sgt-Major Duke-Norris had consumed liquor and had not intended to kill.

The act of adultery was a particularly harsh blow to someone with the personality of Sgt-Major Duke-Norris, Mr McDougall said.

Mr I B Maartens, for the state, said that once

tion of various special which served to secure y and ultra- or the mining com- tion served as a means serving to secure our bars'. The class pre those measures of

consolidation and large-scale implementation of the compound system, and the system of wage minimisation. It may be noted in passing that the term 'colour bar' has not usually been used in relation to the exploitation of labour. The tendency, in the study of the socio-economic aspects of race relations in South Africa and elsewhere, has been for the term to refer merely to one particular type of racial discrimination - discrimination in access to employment. The 'colour bar' has usually meant the 'job colour bar' (of the white workers). The reasons and significance of this usage aside - they will be discussed later on - it is clearly unjustified. For racial discrimination (and other forms of discrimination) in the socio-economic sphere may be and has been of other types, such as measures securing the ultra-exploitation of workers belonging to the discriminated-against group, and measures securing and maintaining the proletarian condition of its members. And such other types of discrimination may play and have played a very important role in the exploitation and ultra-exploitation of labour, as did the measures of official discrimination wielded by property-owners through the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour. While all colour bars thus served to secure owners through the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour. For no group of owners was this of more than for the gold mining companies. We saw, the specific economic and social conditions of the Rand gold mining industry, and the low grade, made imperative the ultra-exploitation of labour costs, and rendered the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour. While all colour bars thus served to secure owners through the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour.

the ultra-minimisation of wage minimisation which, through the maximum average system), and the loafer ticket system of unpaid and extra-contractual labour, served to secure the ultra-exploitation of non-white labour. The involvement of the mining companies in racial discrimination was partly an involvement in exploitation of colour bars already in operation, already instituted by property owners in South Africa - such as the contract system, the pass system and the compound system. And it was partly an adaptation and extension of this discrimination to meet their own specific interests - in such forms as the institution of minimum long term contracts, the

This critical dependence of the mining companies was an undisputed fact, and the companies were themselves the first to acknowledge it. It was not so much the richness of these fields that attracted the necessary capital, the Chamber of Mines declared (in something of an understatement, in view of the very poor grade of the ore), as it was their apparent continuity and the fact that they could be worked efficiently by cheap native labour. (102) The Chamber did not tire of emphasising that: 'There is no factor in the industrial fabric of the mines of greater importance than the native labour supply.' (103) 'Without the native', the 'South African Mining Journal' observed, 'the Witwatersrand gold mining industry would not exist, or, if it did exist, then only on a very small scale.'

PE soldier dies on the border

5/3/82

6. Post

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Post Reporter

A 20-year-old national serviceman from Port Elizabeth, Rifleman Llewellyn Verwey, died in action in the operational area yesterday, the SA Defence Force announced in Pretoria today.

Rifleman Verwey was the older son of Mr and Mrs D F M Verwey of 57 Gladys Street, Mount Pleasant, Port Elizabeth.

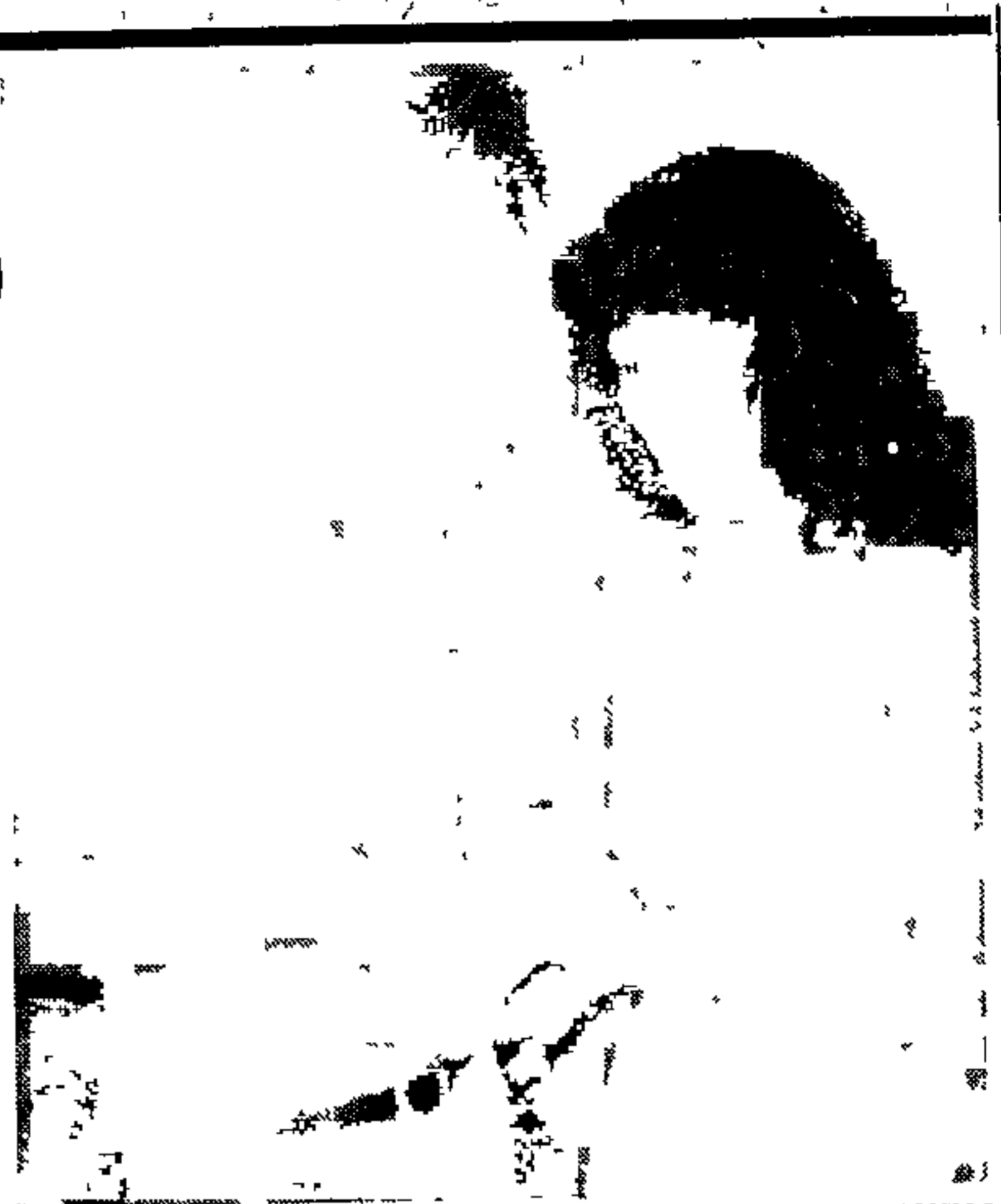
He matriculated from the DF Malherbe High School and was part of the January intake of national servicemen last year.

Rfn Verwey leaves his parents, his brother and a sister, Jeanette, who is in Standard 7 at DF Malherbe.

Rfn Verwey announced his engagement in December last year to his childhood sweetheart, Miss Ruth van Rooyen, of Lorraine

Funeral arrangements have not yet been finalised.

Leonard said today his parents were badly shocked by the news, which was broken to them last night by a Defence Force chaplain.



Happier times when Rfn LLEWELLYN VERWEY announced his engagement in December to Miss RUTH VAN ROOYEN.

Army wives bemoan: no money, no mail

My husband is a volunteer soldier — though he should know better, after two years "Up North" in World War 2.

But, as his mother found in 1944, if he decides to join the air force or go to the Border, there's nothing his women can do except wish him luck as we wave him goodbye.

I'm not bleating about being left alone for three months to run our little farm I just want to put across a couple of points on behalf of all my fellow wives who — while writing cheerfully to our men — found our own morale eroded by money and mail muddles

Our commando was called up on September 12. About half the men who went have wives and young families; one or two are divorced and paying maintenance

At the end of September employers deducted the equivalent of army pay from salaries credited to our banks and building societies. The Defence Force didn't pay us until October 16.

There's no moratorium on food bills, servants' wages, electricity accounts. Household expenses aren't all that much less when the man of the house is away. Stop orders still have to be paid — especially those to the maintenance magistrate.

It was grim enough to face the loneliness, without having to scrape for survival

October pay came through on November 4. Our men were due back on December 5, and we all assumed that the so-called "computer problems" had been ironed out, and we'd get November pay early in December, and the "danger money" a couple of weeks

Is there fair play for commando wives? asks MURIEL BATES, the disgruntled wife of a disillusioned volunteer.

later.

Not so.

On December 12 we received the documentation carefully prepared by one of the admin corporals who'd been sent back "to the States" (jargon for South Africa) to tidy up pay matters. November pay and danger money were lumped together — on paper — but no cheque.

That money only came through on December 23.

I know several families who had to apply to the Command Welfare Officer.

How do you explain to children that there'll be no Christmas dinner — no presents — no holiday at the coast — because "the army hasn't paid Daddy yet"

Then, of course, came the cherry on the milk shake

We learned that danger money is taxable

I'd like to meet the Treasury official who made that recommendation to Minister Horwood. He probably doesn't know an anti-personnel mine from a tiddlywink

Three months away from home — in dangerous circumstances — and your reward is to be forced into a higher tax bracket.

You can well imagine the kind of letters we were writing in October. It's difficult to say "All well here" when you're trying to fend off the bank manager and hoping money will come through in time to pay the telephone, electricity and water accounts.



"... nothing his women can do except wish him luck as we wave him goodbye."

Mail, however, is another bugbear for the wives, mothers or girlfriends who want to keep up their men's morale.

I cannot believe that the SADF doesn't know where it is sending a unit. I cannot understand the necessity for concealing the address of their field post office until the men are able to write back with it

Yet this is the attitude of Command "We can't tell you anything. You'll have to wait until the men write"

Our men did write. Our first letters were received three weeks after they left. That meant at least two weeks before they heard from us. Nearly halfway through their three-month tour of duty

Is this how to keep up our men's morale — and that of anxious families?

Why can't the commando's OC be given the postal address in confidence, to be released to relations a few days after the men have left "the States?" After all, it's only a general location — nothing to reveal where they are really serving, except "somewhere on the Border."

One of our loudest mutters back home was the time letters took to reach us. My husband carefully recorded postmark and date received. I kept all his envelopes with his letters.

Mail going north was received eight to 10 days after dispatch. Coming south it took up to three weeks

My husband's last three letters — dated five days apart — were all date stamped by the field post office on the same day — and received by me in a bunch

I have friends in Namibia, so have a standard of comparison. A letter posted in Oshakati by regular mail takes only six days to get here — "here" being a country post office.

What is constipating the Army postal service?

The service was more efficient in the last war — although the letters had to travel a little further

A penultimate word — there's no SADF postmaster listed in the Pretoria telephone directory. And don't ever try phoning the paymaster's of-

ice. He's got two — and they'll shunt you from one to the other... or claim that your unit is being paid out of Windhoek!

Minister Malan — General Viljoen — you need our men in the field. Give us a fair deal and you may get fewer applications for exemption

The South African Defence Force replies as follows:

It is difficult to comment in detail on the postal difficulties experienced by the members of this particular unit. But in general the following can be said: The SADF is aware of the importance of letters to the men on the border and therefore the transport of letters receives the highest priority.

The SADF is continually trying to improve its postal service. Last year 9 million postal articles were handled and only 60 complaints were received.

The delay in forwarding the warrant vouchers to the members is regretted and internal control measures are being investigated to alleviate problems of this nature in future.

Murder: *D. Q. Spitch* soldiers *6/3/82* get 20 years *(254)*

COLESBERG — Two young army deserters were each sentenced in the Colesberg circuit court yesterday to 20 years' imprisonment for murdering and robbing an old man in a motel here

Roland Schuttler, 19, and Anton Taljaard, 19, both from Cape Town, beat 71-year-old Mr Hamish Cummings to death outside his motel room on September 1 last year, before robbing him of R21 and his car

The court heard that the two young men, who were absent without leave from a Bloemfontein military camp, smashed Mr Cummings' head to pulp with a rock when he refused to give them money for food

The men were apparently hitch-hiking from East London to Cape Town. They were cold and hungry and had stopped off at the motel. While sitting in front of the fireplace in the lounge, they had spotted Mr Cummings entering his room and attacked him, the court heard

After killing the old man, they had bought cold drinks and meat pies, before driving off in Mr Cummings' car.

The car ran out of petrol at Laingsburg and the two servicemen had to hitch-hike the rest of the way to Cape Town.

The judge, Mr Justice J D Cloete, described the murder as cold-blooded, violent and diabolical. He said the men had shown no mercy towards an aged man and the community had to be protected from people like them.

He sentenced them each to 12 years' imprisonment on the murder charges, and an additional eight years each for robbery with aggravating circumstances' —

SAPA

SWA general

promises

civilians:

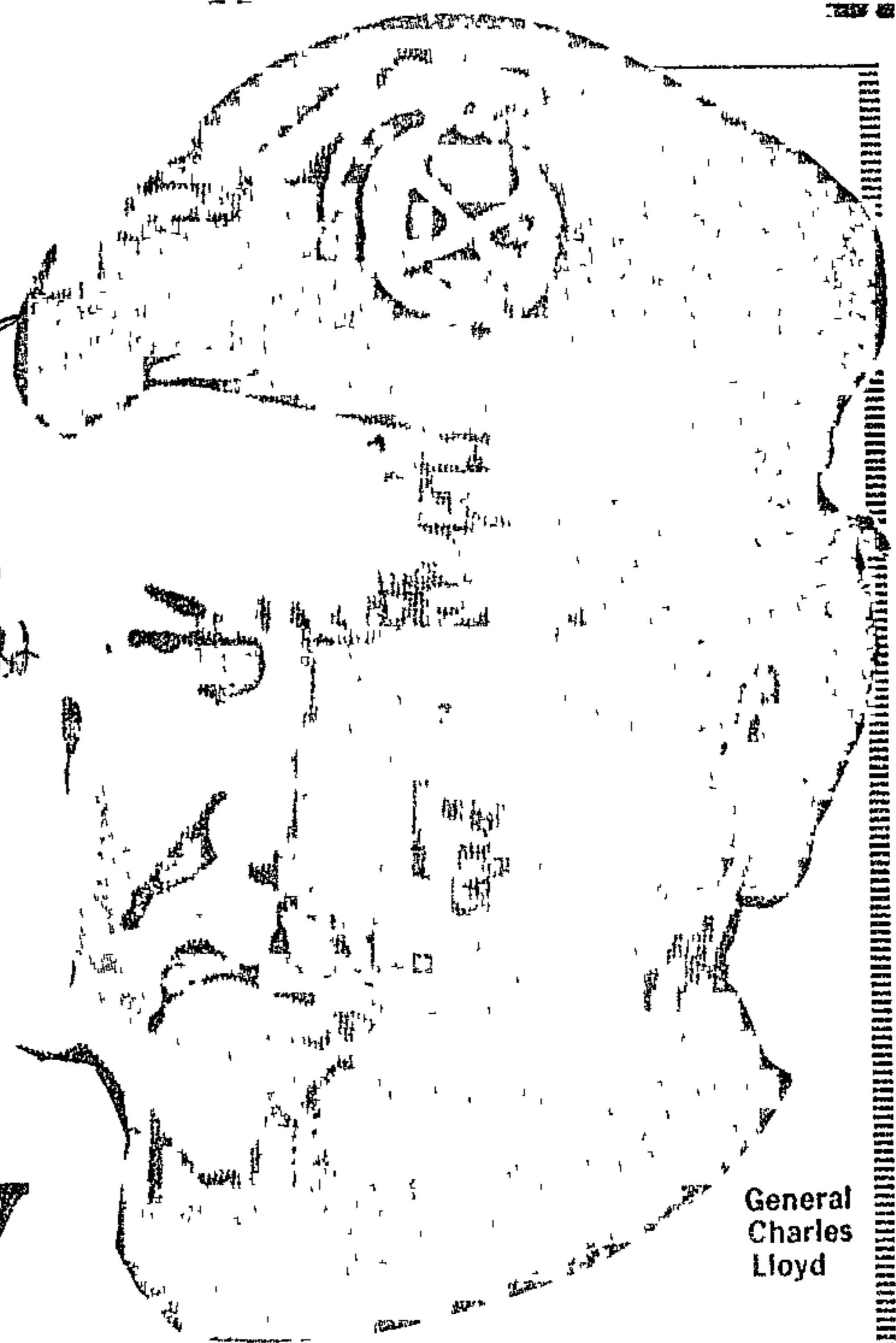
We'll
deal
with
army
intimidation

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S. Times

7/3/82



General Charles Lloyd

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

SOUTH West Africa's military chief, Major-General Charles Lloyd, has promised to deal severely with members of his forces committing atrocities against civilians.

This follows a visit by the Sunday Times to Kavango on the Angolan border to investigate complaints of alleged army harassment and intimidation of civilians

The visit was made with an Opposition member of the SWA National Assembly, Mr Hans Rohr, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party

We visited the west of Kavango where guerillas are most active

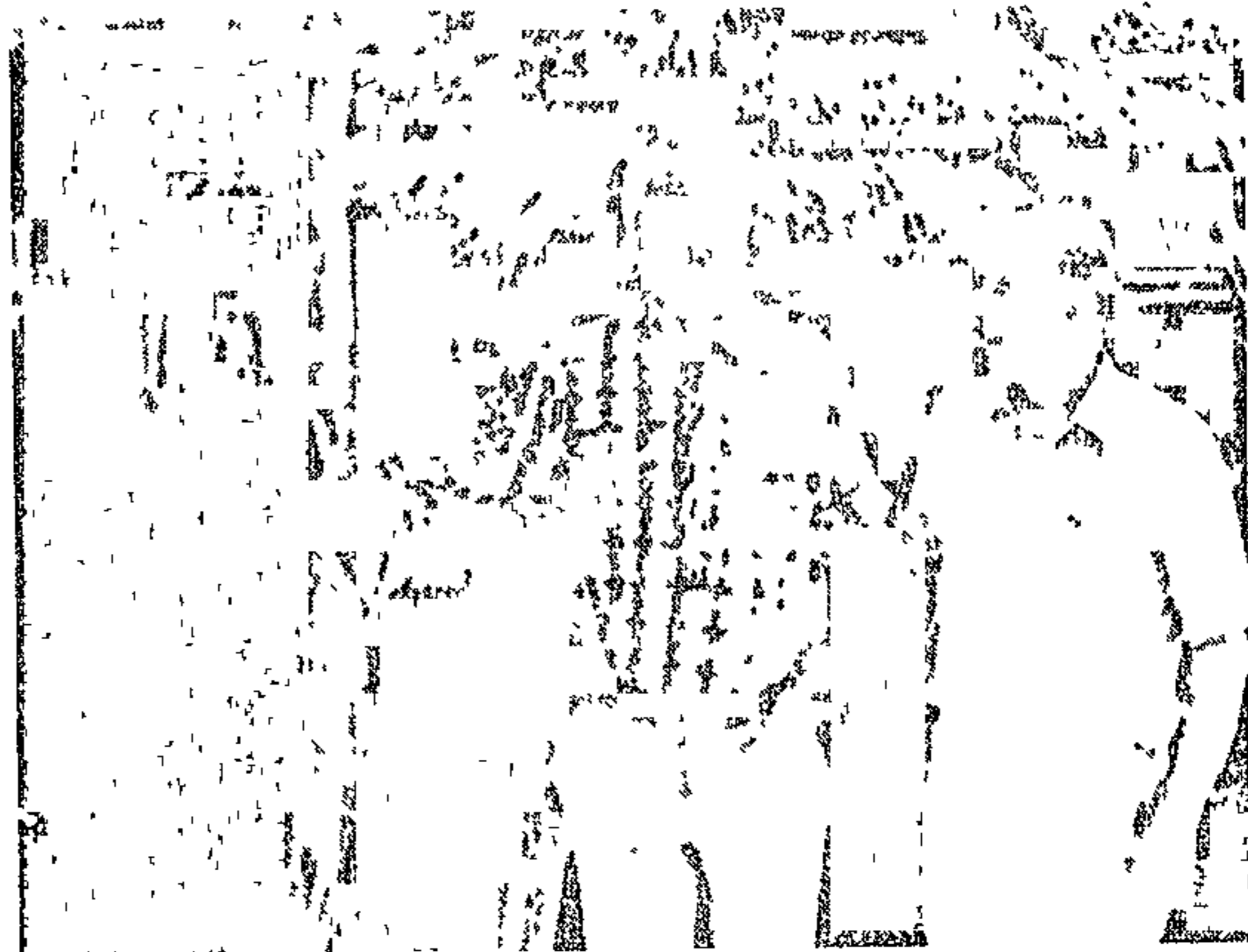
During our stay there we heard of two civilians who were allegedly shot dead without questions being asked by the army

There were also first-hand accounts of alleged torture and intimidation

While the army is winning the military conflict in the border war it appears that in Kavango it does not seem to be succeeding in winning the hearts and minds of the people

The Sunday Times report of what we saw and heard in Kavango was submitted to SWA Territory Force headquarters for comment and Gen Lloyd said

"We view the complaints



Chief Mpasi with Mr Hans Rohr outside his kraal on the Kavango River



MR JAAKO KANGAJI
Claimed mistreatment

"And yesterday an old man

were ceiling in which five people could sit but not stand

Without comment he was released

A teacher, Mr Jaako Kangaji 37, head of Nkurenkuru Primary School said he was fetched by soldiers at 12, 30pm on December 29, the same night as Mr Tjapwa's arrest

He said he was assaulted by his captors when he denied he had organised Swapo meetings

Mr Kangaji belongs to the

months in 1980

I replied I had been to Owambo on church business and that my church which is linked with the Finnish Mission had sent me on a choir course to Finland

I was assaulted and then taken to Rundu. For two more days I was assaulted and given electric shocks," Mr Kangaji said

They kept asking me about Swapo meetings. When I denied it they kicked me or hit me or gave me electric shocks"

On January 12 he was re-

very serious light.

"Intimidation or harassment of the type mentioned is rejected by the Defence Force in the strongest terms

"If the complaints are well founded the responsible persons will be dealt with most severely"

Frightened

He said it was regretted that such complaints against the security forces were not made through the official channels so that immediate investigation could be carried out

But civilians we interviewed said they were frightened to complain to the same people who mistreated them

In the same week break-away Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president, Mr Peter Kalangula, said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had agreed during his Windhoek visit ten days ago that it was a good idea to set up a special committee to investigate civilian complaints about the security forces

We conducted our investigation on the road between Rundu and Owambo running along the Okavango River on the Angolan border

Chief Daniel Sitentu Mpasu, leader of the largest tribe in Kavango — the Kwangali people — who has his kraal in the Mayara area of the Nkurenkur district, was "very disillusioned" with present times

Sitting majestically in his receiving parlour in his kraal overlooking Southern Angola on the Okavango River, he said he was not prepared to support the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

Safe area

He said in January he had joined the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP)

This could be a severe blow to the DTA as it has always considered Kavango a safe area

The Kwangali — with about 35 000 people — is the largest of the five tribes in Kavango

According to widespread speculation on last year's census, Kavango, with more than 120 000 people, is the second largest ethnic group in SWA

My people have been accused of giving food to Swapo. Now with many of them being assaulted by the army they are scared of assault from both sides," said Chief Daniel

"The day before yesterday an old man sitting under a tree waiting for his wife to fetch her tobacco was shot dead without even any questions being asked

across the river where his family lives on the Unita side was shot dead when he got on to this side"

Wherever we went the shootings were the talking point

The chief told us of a meeting on last October 12 attended by the local army sector commander and other high ranking officials

Of the 2 000 people there 200 laid personal complaints about treatment by the army

SWA Territory Force headquarters told me the complaints had been investigated, but "only a few could be substantiated"

The chief said two of his children died in a landmine explosion last year after "I had been warned by the army something might happen to me"

Last December the army shot mortars over his kraal at midnight. Later army vehicles circled his kraal and shouting followed

Protecting

"I went out and there was the commandant. He said how was it that I was sleeping when the army was protecting my life

"He said they had shot dead two Swapo raiders," the chief said

Two other people not far from the chief's kraal told us of assault and torture when they were picked up by the army

Mr Johannes Tjapwa, 37, a general dealer 3km from the Nkurenkuru police station, whose store also overlooks the Okavango River into Angola, told of eight days of "hell" in a tiny corrugated cell after the army picked him up and assaulted him

On December 29 he had been "grabbed" by an army patrol while driving along the river road

He was taken to an army base (name left out on purpose) on the road between Rundu and Nkurenkuru

At the base he was taken before a Lieutenant Bokker and asked why he had infiltrated from Angola

He said he had lived in the area as a shopkeeper for years

The police and officials from the First National Development Corporation in Rundu would vouch for him, he told his captors

But an officer and three other soldiers kept hitting him, trying to get him to admit he had come from Angola, he alleged

The beating stopped. Next day he was taken to the army camp at Rundu where he spent eight days in the corrugated iron cell with a barbed

Church of Owambo-Kavango, the largest church in SWA

Accused

It is accused by many members of the security forces of being pro-Swapo

Mr Kangaji said at the army camp he was asked why he periodically went to Owambo to organise Swapo meetings and why he had been in Finland for two

months with no charges being laid

Gen Lloyd said that before commenting on each allegation in the Sunday Times report the comments of the sector commander in Kavango would be sought

We are aware of a well-orchestrated smear campaign against the security forces and such complaints must be thoroughly investigated before official comment can be made," he said

S. Times

7/3/82

ARRIVING FROM THE SHOCKS

An international uproar is likely over

the Seychelles mercenary case evidence

SENSATIONAL evidence involving the South African Defence Force and security services will be led in the trial of the 45 mercenaries alleged to have hijacked an Air India Boeing last November.

The trial, set down for a month, begins before Mr Justice James in Maritzburg on Wednesday. The evidence is expected to create an international furor.

The SADF has given an advocate a watching brief and, it is understood, wants part of the trial held in camera.

The defence, I am told, wants all evidence to be heard in open court. Three of South Africa's top criminal lawyers have been briefed for the defence.

They are Mr Michael Hannon of Johannesburg, who will defend Colonel Mike Hoare and 25 others, including other principals in the case, and Mr Eddie Stafford SC of Pretoria, assisted by Mr P Oosthuizen of Johannesburg, who will defend 10 of the accused.

It is also understood an army officer has been charged by the military with assisting the mercenaries in the abortive Seychelles coup by issuing false call-up papers for the men to leave their jobs on the pretence of being called up.

The SADF refused to comment this week. The evidence to be pro-

**By Staff Reporter
STAFFORD
A. J. J.**



(254) (A) (327) S. Express 7/3/82

To Page 2

Next to bat: the Aussies arrive

plans well"

Of Donny Gordon, chief executive of Liberty Life who finally gave SAB control of Edcon by selling the shares he had bought in a vain attempt to stave off the takeover, Mr Press said

"I think Donny Gordon was in a difficult position. He is not only my friend but has other interests that he must safeguard and what he did is understandable"

On his retirement from the battlefields of commerce, Mr Press said "It is important for a man to love himself in life, but

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the free society of SA for 23 "yourself back to strength"

See Pages 8, 9

Defence Force faces shock in Durban hijack trial

7/3/82
S Express
254
~~327~~

From Page 1

duced at the trial does not refer to the call-up papers

One of the most dramatic parts of the trial is likely to concern the weapons allegedly used by the mercenaries. Many were of communist origin, but the defence will claim the weapons were given to them in South Africa

Nearly 70 witnesses will be called by the State, including the pilot of the Air India Boeing and 12 of his crew, two officials of Zambia Railways, a South African policeman at the Oshoek border post on the Swaziland border and three Swazi policemen

Others expected to give evidence are five South African Railways policemen from Durban, Major B Welman of the Security Branch in Durban and Warrant Officer S Fraser of the South African Navy, Durban

Brigadier J S Visser, SAP Divisional Commissioner of Port Natal, is also a witness as is General Visagie of the SAP in Pretoria, and Colonel E Olickers of 1 Reconnaissance Regiment, Durban

Professor J R van Dellen of the Department of Neurosurgery, Wentworth Hospital, Durban and Mr D Hoogewind of Jan Smuts airport are other witnesses

There are also several witnesses from Louis Botha airport, Durban

Five requests for further particulars have been made by various accused, and the State has made certain particulars available to them

However, the State has failed to answer a request to specify whether there were other people or organisations involved in the attempted coup or alleged hijacking or to name them or to explain their role

In its reply to the request for further particulars, which the Sunday Express reveals, the State alleges that all the offences were committed by the 45 accused in furtherance of a common

purpose — to unlawfully divert the Air India Boeing from its flight to Bombay so they could escape liability for their coup attempt

According to the reply to the request for further particulars, the State will rely on the following allegations to prove the common purpose

The accused had agreed to unlawfully capture Mahe airport by force of arms



Mr Justice James ... presiding over the trial

After capturing the airport and while in charge of the control tower, the accused gave the Air India Boeing clearance to land while extremely dangerous conditions existed. The mercenaries were in communication by radio

When the aircraft stopped Mr Biddlecombe, Mr Webb, Mr Duffy and other accused armed with AK 47 rifles took up positions next to the aircraft

Mr Biddlecombe, Mr Duffy and other accused then boarded the aircraft

Mr Duffy and other accused escorted the pilot and first officer to a dark room in the airport building, passing a number of mercenaries on the way

Inside the dark room Colonel Hoare, in the presence of Mr Moneta, Mr Duffy and other accused, threatened the pilot and first officer with dire consequences if they failed to co-operate with the mercenaries

Various accused with AK 47 rifles entered the aircraft from time to time while it was at Mahe airport

Mr Van Huyssteen and Mr Doorewaard and other accused armed with AK 47s supervised the inspection of the aircraft by members of the crew

Mr Eurelle, Mr Wilson, Mr Dalglish, Mr Duffy and Mr Botes and other accused armed with AK 47s organised and supervised the refuelling and preparations for take-off of the Boeing from Mahe airport

Shortly before take-off all the accused boarded the aircraft as an organised group bearing arms. The following accused had AK 47s in their possession: Messrs Dukes, Prinsloo, Jones-Davies, Standish-White, De Vos, Biddlecombe, Stannard, Wilson, Hean, Beck, Dekker, Gouws, Moneta, Gribbin, Greenhalgh, Goatley, Doorewaard, Botes, Rohwein, Du Toit, Deacon and others

The aircraft was diverted from its scheduled flight to Bombay and flew to Durban

Mr Goatley, armed with an AK 47, entered the cockpit at various times during the flight to monitor the flight and to make sure the aircraft flew to Durban

During the flight, Mr Doorewaard, Mr Webb, Mr Duffy, Mr Paul and other accused entered the cockpit from time to time

Mr Forsell, Mr Dalglish, Mr Duffy and others usurped and exercised functions of the crew during the flight and after the aircraft had touched down at Louis Botha airport

At Louis Botha airport Colonel Hoare, Mr Dalglish and Mr Duffy conducted negotiations with the authorities on behalf of all the accused

Mr Duffy and some other accused told the captain of the aircraft, members of the crew and airport officials where the aircraft was to be parked at Louis Botha airport

One of the accused in-

structed the passengers and crew not to converse with the authorities at Louis Botha airport

At Mahe the accused had instructed the Air India captain and members of the crew to take off. The aircraft was still damaged and no flight plan was filed. No clearance for the starting up of the aircraft engines and no clearance to taxi had been given. It was dark and no runway lights were on

The State also alleges that

The aircraft was landed outside normal operating hours at Louis Botha airport

The accused landed with a foreign aircraft whose crew were unfamiliar with conditions at Louis Botha airport

The accused insisted on the aircraft landing at Durban instead of Johannesburg

Mr Dalglish and Mr Duffy issued instructions to the authorities at Louis Botha Airport pertaining to the movement of vehicles and personnel in the restricted area of the airport



Mr Michael Hannon to defend Col Hoare

Mr Dalglish, Mr Duffy and other accused exercised control over the aircraft and passengers and crew after the aircraft landed at Durban and did not allow the crew to communicate freely with the airport authorities

The accused landed at Durban with arms and after landing attempted to bargain with the authorities as an organised unit

SWA general

promises

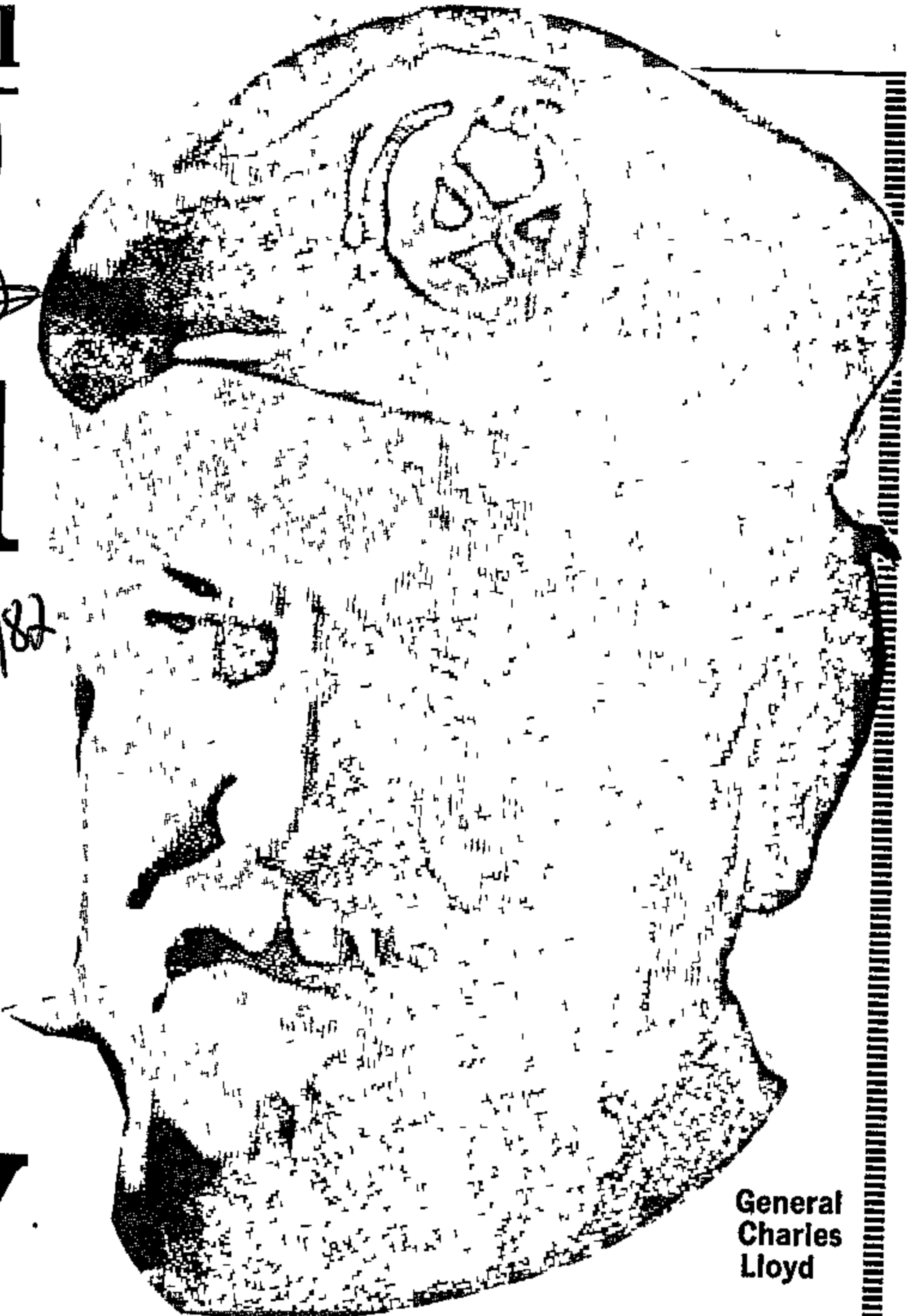
civilians:

254

211

We'll deal with army intimidation

S. Times 7/2/82



General Charles Lloyd

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

SOUTH West Africa's military chief, Major-General Charles Lloyd, has promised to deal severely with members of his forces committing atrocities against civilians.

This follows a visit by the Sunday Times to Kavango on the Angolan border to investigate complaints of alleged army harassment and intimidation of civilians.

The visit was made with an Opposition member of the SWA National Assembly, Mr Hans Rohr, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party

We visited the west of Kavango where guerillas are most active

During our stay there we heard of two civilians who were allegedly shot dead without questions being asked by the army

There were also first-hand accounts of alleged torture and intimidation

While the army is winning the military conflict in the border war it appears that in Kavango it does not seem to be succeeding in winning the hearts and minds of the people

The Sunday Times report of what we saw and heard in Kavango was submitted to SWA Territory Force headquarters for comment and



Chief Mpasí with Mr Hans Rohr outside his kraal on the Kavango River



MR JAAKO KANGAJI
Claimed mistreatment

wire ceiling in which five people could sit, but not stand

Without comment he was released

A teacher, Mr Jaako Kangaji, 37, head of Nkurenkuru Primary School, said he was fetched by soldiers at 12, 30pm on December 29, the same night as Mr Tjapwa's arrest

He said he was assaulted by his captors when he de-

months in 1980

"I replied I had been to Owambo on church business and that my church, which is linked with the Finnish Mission, had sent me on a choir course to Finland

"I was assaulted and then taken to Rundu. For two more days I was assaulted and given electric shocks," Mr Kangaji said

"They kept asking me about Swapo meetings. When

"We view the complaints contained in the report in a very serious light.

"Intimidation or harassment of the type mentioned is rejected by the Defence Force in the strongest terms

"If the complaints are well founded the responsible persons will be dealt with most severely"

Frightened

He said it was regretted that such complaints against the security forces were not made through the official channels so that immediate investigation could be carried out

But civilians we interviewed said they were frightened to complain to the same people who mistreated them

In the same week break-away Democratic Turnhalle Alliance president, Mr Peter Kalangula, said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had agreed during his Windhoek visit ten days ago that it was a good idea to set up a special committee to investigate civilian complaints about the security forces

We conducted our investigation on the road between Rundu and Owambo running along the Okavango River on the Angolan border

Chief Daniel Sientu Mipasi, leader of the largest tribe in Kavango — the Kwangali people — who has his kraal in the Mayara area of the Nkurenkuru district, was "very disillusioned" with present times

Sitting majestically in his receiving parlour in his kraal overlooking Southern Angola on the Okavango River, he said he was not prepared to support the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

Safe area

He said in January he had joined the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP)

This could be a severe blow to the DTA as it has always considered Kavango a safe area

The Kwangali — with about 35 000 people — is the largest of the five tribes in Kavango

According to widespread speculation on last year's census, Kavango, with more than 120 000 people, is the second largest ethnic group in SWA

"My people have been accused of giving food to Swapo. Now with many of them being assaulted by the army they are scared of assault from both sides," said Chief Daniel

"The day before yesterday an old man sitting under a tree waiting for his wife to fetch her tobacco was shot dead without even any questions being asked.

"And yesterday an old man who went to fetch milk across the river where his family lives on the Umta side was shot dead when he got on to this side"

Wherever we went the shootings were the talking point.

The chief told us of a meeting on last October 12 attended by the local army sector commander and other high ranking officials.

Of the 2 000 people there 200 laid personal complaints about treatment by the army SWA Territory Force headquarters told me the complaints had been investigated, but "only a few could be substantiated"

The chief said two of his children died in a landmine explosion last year after "I had been warned by the army something might happen to me"

Last December the army shot mortars over his kraal at midnight. Later army vehicles circled his kraal and shouting followed.

Protecting

"I went out and there was the commandant. He said how was it that I was sleeping when the army was protecting my life.

"He said they had shot dead two Swapo raiders," the chief said.

Two other people not far from the chief's kraal told us of assault and torture when they were picked up by the army

Mr Johannes Tjapwa, 37, a general dealer 3km from the Nkurenkuru police station, whose store also overlooks the Okavango River into Angola, told of eight days of "hell" in a tiny corrugated cell after the army picked him up and assaulted him

On December 29 he had been "grabbed" by an army patrol while driving along the river road

He was taken to an army base (name left out on purpose) on the road between Rundu and Nkurenkuru.

At the base he was taken before a Lieutenant Bekker and asked why he had infiltrated from Angola.

He said he had lived in the area as a shopkeeper for years.

The police and officials from the First National Development Corporation in Rundu would vouch for him; he told his captors

But an officer and three other soldiers kept hitting him, trying to get him to admit he had come from Angola, he alleged.

The beating stopped. Next day he was taken to the army camp at Rundu where he spent eight days in the corrugated iron cell with a barbed

meetings.

Mr Kangaji belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Owambo-Kavango, the largest church in SWA

Accused

It is accused by many members of the security forces of being pro-Swapo

Mr Kangaji said at the army camp he was asked why he periodically went to Owambo to organise Swapo meetings and why he had been in Finland for two

hit me or gave me electric shocks"

On January 12 he was released with no charges being laid

Gen Lloyd said that before commenting on each allegation in the Sunday Times report the comments of the sector commander in Kavango would be sought

"We are aware of a well-orchestrated smear campaign against the security forces and such complaints must be thoroughly investigated before official comment can be made," he said

DSTC

S. Times

7/3/82

Formidable cost of building new SA naval vessels

By George Young

NOT surprisingly, the loss recently of the naval frigate President Kruger has excited talk about the feasibility of building sophisticated naval tonnage in South African shipyards

The fact that small anti-submarine craft have in fact been built here, has induced interested naval strategists to discuss the practicability of providing even larger ships from local yards.

Unfortunately, naval tonnage requires special techniques, precision plant which would have to be bought overseas and installed by professionals at high cost, and if one naval vessel of modest proportions was completed at R120 million, of what use would a single ship be?

The normally formidable costs with naval tonnage would in the case of South Africa be so much higher because of the cost of commuting experts from overseas, their employment on contract, and the shipping out of modern scientific devices

After all, even the sophisticated commercial ships for the Republic are for obvious reasons built overseas

The availability of essential plant and the requisite sub-contractors are near the shipyard.

The building at Durban of the tug John Ross some years ago when she was seriously behind schedule awaiting plant from Scotland, was an example of the problems afflicting the building of sophisticated vessels in this country

Warships have to be built in flotillas to be any use, and both pricewise and timewise this would be a tall order for the Republic.

Just any structural engineering shop could build a steel hull for a warship. It is what goes into it that constitutes the cost and time-consuming operation

Naval vessels invariably embody considerable internal security against loss by flooding

The arrangement in many small naval craft in the past two decades to carry a helicopter inevitably affects stability of the narrow-gutted craft in event of flooding, and there is a predisposition for them to heel

The need for retaining adequate bottom weight in frigates to compensate for the heavier plant on top-side, including a helicopter, has necessitated replacing oil bunkers promptly with water.

This in turn has meant that refined oil was used in furnaces because the introduction of cold sea water to a bunker tanks containing heavy oil leads to congealing and serious cleaning problems

Any warship planned for erection in South African yards would have to take cognisance of the modern naval science, the guided missiles, complicated radar plant, automation, and stability despite use of helicopters

Even the relatively advanced level of naval construction in this country may shy off a contract of this nature

Sweden helping
SA make nuclear
bomb, says writer

Handwritten: *Mercury*
8/3/82
ESY

Mercury Correspondent

STOCKHOLM—A front-page headline in a Left-wing Swedish magazine published here at the weekend declared 'Sweden helps South Africa build a nuclear bomb'

The magazine, *Etc*, calls for a Government halt on plans by the Swedish-based company, Carbox AB, of Ystad, which is said to have entered into a contractual agreement with a company in the South African nuclear arms industry for delivery of a high-pressure press to facilitate South African production of nuclear bombs.

'The Swedish Government has been informed, but, so far, they have taken no action,' complains the author, Mr Bjorn Cederberg

State-owned Carbox AB is claimed to have sold a similar high-pressure press to the American nuclear research facility at Los Alamos in 1980

Several months later a South African firm, Deochem, contacted Carbox inquiring about the purchase of a similar press.

Agreement

Quoting an article in the Johannesburg Sunday Times, *Etc* said. 'On January 25 the South African Sunday Times wrote. "An international Swedish company has entered into an agreement with Johannesburg's Deochem. The use of an isostatic press equipment is a natural development in Deochem's expansion".'

Etc claimed 'Deochem is an important link in South African development of nuclear weapons and have a monopoly on a special process for nuclear fuel in the southern hemisphere.

'Deochem has let a part of its operations go underground for no apparent reason,' writes the magazine

Etc's reporter claims to have called Deochem in South Africa and jokingly quotes the conversation he had with a woman telephonist who told him they had only 10 employees and they were mostly employed in drying shirts

The report says two presses had already been delivered from Sweden

'The South Africans say the presses are used for making hard metals for mining drills

'But the South African companies are subservient to a military-dominated planning authority, National Supplies who can, when they like, direct that the production be turned over to the production of strategic goods for the different branches of the South African military'

Carbox AB's managing director in Ystad is said to have at first denied all knowledge of the contract between his company and South Africa

After deliberation he admitted two presses had been delivered but said it had been done before he was appointed managing director last year

'We must take business opportunities where we can find them,' said Mr Torgny Granberg

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Males 73 144
Females 45 998
(a) 72 120
(b) 44 604

Work-seekers do not register in terms of the Black Labour Relations Regulation Act but in terms of the Black Labour Act, 1964 (Act 67 of 1964)

205 Work-seekers 8/3/82
Hansard Q. Col. 319
276 Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Black males and females, respectively, were registered as work-seekers in the White areas of the Republic in each month of 1981?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Month 1981	Male	Female
January	83 043	49 234
February	81 210	50 274
March	76 875	47 598
April	74 049	45 818
May	72 766	44 533
June	72 105	43 256
July	75 246	42 366
August	73 285	43 987
September	74 110	45 128
October	75 448	46 042
November	74 532	45 969
December	72 120	44 604

Note The above figures represent the actual number of registered work-seekers at the end of each month and are arrived at by bringing forward the figures for registered work-seekers from previous months plus the total of those registered during the month minus the total of those placed in employment during the month

298 Hansard Q. Col. 319-
Black children in welfare homes 310
8/3/82
278 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many apartments or houses are (a) owned and (b) rented by the South African Defence Force for occupation by members of the Defence Force in the Cape Town City Council area?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.
(a) 266
(b) 103

254 Hansard
Military disability pensions Q. Col. 321 9/3/82
295 Mr. B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1981?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) 13 079
(b) R20 325 008

206 Hansard Q. Col. 321
Influx control/identity documents 9/3/82
301. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many persons were (a) tried for and (b) convicted of offences relating to influx control and identity documents in the Commissioner's Court in Market Street, Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, in the second half of 1981,
(2) what was the average daily number of such cases heard by this court during that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 13 630
(b) 13 032
(2) 105

206 Reference books/influx control 9/3/82
Hansard Q. Col. 322
302 Mrs. H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) How many Blacks (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in the second half of 1981 by officers of Administration Boards,
(2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) and (b)

	Males	Females
Pretoria	5 691	470
Johannesburg	1 847	794
Durban	570	142
East London	26	15
Port Elizabeth	313	74
Cape Peninsula	2 670	3 870
Bloemfontein	1 444	658
West Rand	1 970	1 391
East Rand	10 614	3 994

(2) 49 865
This figure includes those in (1)(a) and (b) above

TUESDAY, 9 MARCH 1982

†Indicates translated version

For written reply
238 Hansard Q. Col. 322-3
9/3/82
108 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

Whether any reclassifications from one race group to another took place during the latest specified period of 12 months for

SA corvettes may turn out to be hybrids

254

See
8/3/82

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's planned corvette squadron, which has become a short-term reality with the loss of the frigate President Kruger, will probably be a combined Israeli-French design.

Speculation on the vessels was fuelled last week by an article in the SADF journal, Militaria, which hinted at the possibility of the SA Navy acquiring Israeli corvettes — or, at least, the plans for their construction.

South Africa and Israel have a history of co-operation which has already seen the navy strengthened by missile-carrying strikecraft, some of which were

built in Haifa before construction was transferred to Durban.

And South African naval personnel trained aboard French corvettes — two type A 69s — before France cancelled the sale.

The two vessels were later sold to Argentina but the SA crew was well advanced in training and it would be safe to assume that personnel acquired detailed plans of the vessels.

Last week's speculation and persistent talk in navy circles has indicated that a hybrid of these two designs, modified to South African water conditions and with greater tonnage, is probably what the navy requires.

The Israeli corvette — the Saar-5 class — has all the attributes necessary to attract the eye of the SA Navy.

It can carry a helicopter and has missile pods as well as anti-aircraft equipment and 76 mm cannon ranged similarly to the Minister-class strike craft.

But the length of the strike craft makes them vulnerable to the width of the troughs between waves off the SA coast. It appears that the Saar class, built for the calmer Gulf and Mediterranean waters, would suffer a similar fate.

It displaces only 850 tons, about 400 tons lighter than that envisaged in South Africa.

254 Hammond Q Col 317
National service 8/3/82
226 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

(a) How many Coloured men have volunteered for the two-year period of national service from 1 January 1982 to date and (b) how many of them could be accommodated?

2 Commission Inquiry
6 Curran Report -

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (a) 2 737
- (b) 1 456 This includes persons who have already applied in 1981.

Physical

(254) National servicemen 2/3/82
Hansard Q Col. 318
262 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

How many national servicemen died during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available as a result of (a) enemy action and (b)(i) motor and (ii) other accidents?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (a) 29
- (b) (i) 116
- (ii) 34

The figures are for the period 1 January 1981 to 31 December 1981

Plans to raise R1,3m for defence comforts

Post Reporter

THE Southern Cross Fund hopes to raise R1 million for the South African Defence Force and R300 000 for the Police Force fund this year.

The chairman of the Eastern Province branch of the fund, Professor F J van Zyl, said today that the main source of income would be a street collection in August and the collection of donations at schools.

The liaison officer for the SADF and the Southern Cross Fund, Colonel R Blake, will outline the activities of the SFC to the public at the annual meeting of the Eastern Province branch at the Port Elizabeth City Hall on March 15.

"Last year the SAP was the main beneficiary, and this year it is the SADF. The expenditure is allocated to the buying of presents for the troops, especially at Christmas time, the financing of special amenities at border camps, such as swimming pools, snooker tables, video machines and sporting equipment, and largely to

social welfare in respect of dependants," Prof Van Zyl said.

The families of some of the troops were not in a position "to keep body and soul together" while the breadwinner was away on border duty.

Often border pay was insufficient for the needs of families in cases where the breadwinner owned a one-man business.

"These people have a need for extra income, and social welfare is the most important aim of the fund," said Prof Van Zyl.

"The public need to contribute more, and their consciences should be reached. They are too inclined to say the Government will look after the troops, but the Government has a substantial budget to cover

"Apart from paying tax, the public have a duty to contribute a little extra," he said.

Helpers are needed for the street collection. Volunteers should contact vice-chairman, Mrs J Cilliers, at 53-2655.

254 ~~320~~ *Herronand*
Military disability pensions
Q Col. 327 9/3/82
295 Mr B B GOODALL asked the
Minister of Health and Welfare

(a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1981?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) 13 079

(b) R20 325 008

(254)
Soldier 9/3/82
shot dead

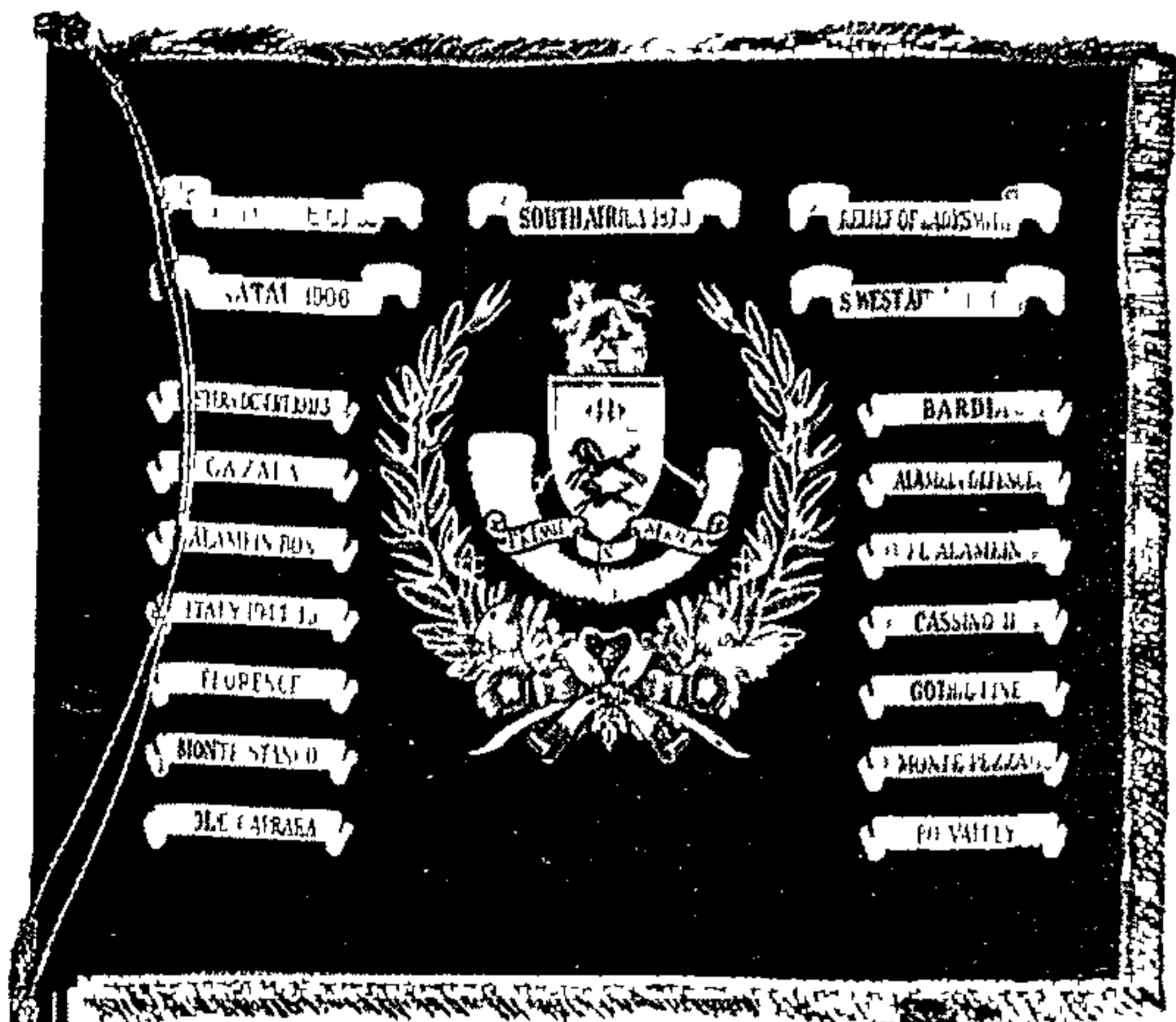
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The South African Air Force is investigating the shooting of a national serviceman while on guard duty at Louis Botha Airport here at the weekend.

Private Christo de Wet, a 19-year-old from Durban, was at his post when fellow-guards heard a shot at 7am on Saturday morning. They went to investigate and found Private De Wet bleeding profusely from a shotgun wound in his stomach. He died en route to Addington Hospital.

... hits

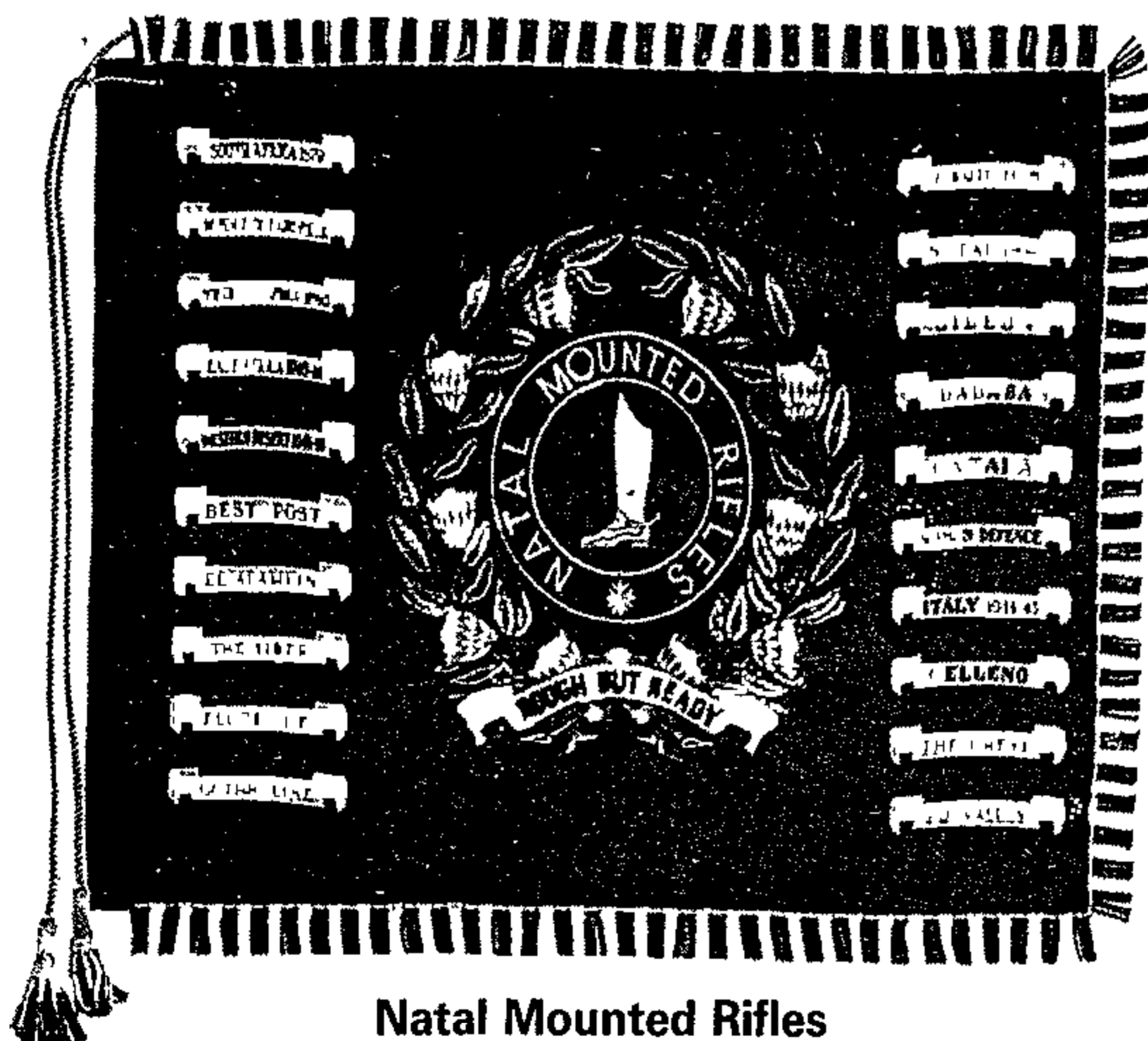
The Natal Regiments



Durban Light Infantry



Umvoti Mounted Rifles



Natal Mounted Rifles

FOR close on 130 years the young men of Natal have answered the call to the Colours and in so doing have created a distinguished tradition of bravery and devotion to duty at home and on battlefields in North Africa and Europe.

This supplement to the Natal Mercury pays tribute to the foot soldiers and horsemen of yesteryear and to the succeeding generations of Natal fighting men who fought in defence of their young country, in two world wars and who are now serving on our troubled borders.

From the old volunteer regiments that were mustered by acclamation in growing settler townships throughout Natal to the modern Citizen Force units the 'father and son' tradition lives on.

In this supplement, compiled by Mercury Defence Correspondent Gehri Strauss, the history of the regiments is related — their formation, battle honours and their role today as part of the South African Defence Force.

**Uniforms
of earlier
years**
Pages 8 and 9



Natal Carbineers

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31 HILL STREET PINETOWN
NATAL'S FAMILY STEAKHOUSE



NATAL CARBINEERS



THE NATAL CARBINEERS, who claim to be the oldest regiment in South Africa, has another distinctive claim to fame in that the only Victoria Cross awarded to a soldier serving in the South African forces in World War II was earned by Sergeant Quentin Smythe of the Royal Natal Carbineers

In addition, an acknowledgement not accorded to any other unit of the SA Defence Force came from Sir Winston Churchill in his *History of the Second World War* when he wrote 'The Natal Carbineers were much further advanced in training before the war than our British territorials'

Founded in January 1855, it was called the Pietermaritzburg Irregular Horse and a month later renamed Natal Carbineers. The regiment suffered its first casualties in the Langalibalele Rebellion of 1873 and again in the Zulu War of 1879 at Isandhlwana

During the 1880's new troops were raised in Howick, Ladysmith and Richmond and in 1887 the Natal Hussars amalgamated with the Carbineers and three years later a troop from Newcastle was added. The regiment went on active service again in September 1899 in defence of Natal in the Anglo-Boer War

The regiment, less one squadron, was one of the Natal units besieged in Ladysmith and after the relief of that town in 1900 the regiment was involved in operations in northern Natal including the action at Lang's Nek. The Carbineers were again in the field fighting in the Zululand and Natal Native Rebellion in 1906

The First World War of 1914-1918 saw Carbineers in action in South West Africa and the success of the Battle of Gibeon was due mainly to the vigorous and aggressive advance of the Carbineers

In 1935 the prefix Royal was incorporated into the regimental title but the Royal was dropped when South Africa became a republic in 1961

The Carbineers were mobilised in May 1940 and served in the Abyssinian and North African theatres of war and it was in June 1942 during an attack at Alem Hamza that Sgt Smythe won the VC

In the Italian Campaign the Carbineers saw action in 1944-5 in the advance on Rome,

the drive from Florence to Bologna and beyond and distinguished itself at Monte Vigese, Monte Vigo, Monte Stanco and Monte Pezzo

After the war the Carbineers were mobilised to help quell the 1960 disturbances in and around Durban and has done regular spells of duty in the SWA Operational Area since 1976

Colours

In 1925 both units of the Carbineers were granted the Kings' Colour which was presented in Pietermaritzburg by the Prince of Wales during his visit to Natal

A new Regimental Colour was presented to the Carbineers in 1966 by the Army Chief of Staff Combat General A C Fraser

Battle Honours

When the World War II ended the Carbineers had earned 20 new battle honours — more than any other South African Regiment

SOUTH AFRICA 1879 1899-1902 Defence of Ladysmith

NATAL 1906

SWA. 1914-1915 Gibeon

EAST AFRICA 1940-1941 El Wak, The Juba, Combolcia, Amba Alagi

WESTERN DESERT 1941-1943 Sidi Rezegh, Gazala, P T 204, Alamein Defence, El Alamein

ITALY 1944-1945 Casino II, Florence, Gothic Line, Monte Vigese, Monte Stanco, Monte Pezza, Po Valley, The Greve. The regimental badge has the letters NC intertwined with crossed carbines and a crown surmounted by two galloping wildebeeste. The motto Pro Patria is scrolled underneath

Crest

The regimental badge has the letters NC intertwined with crossed rifles and a crown surmounted by two galloping wildebeeste. The motto Pro Patria is scrolled underneath

Freedoms

The Freedom of the following cities and towns have been conferred on the regiment: Pietermaritzburg 1955, Ladysmith 1963, Mooi River 1971, Estcourt 1974, Matatiele 1979 and the regiment will receive the Freedom of Dundee next month

The regiment's Honorary Colonel is Col P C A Francis

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NATAL CARBINEERS is the only Natal regiment that has ever had brothers as its commanding officers. Commandant Graham Witherspoon, seen here at the regiment's 125th anniversary trooping the colour ceremony in 1980, was OC before his brother succeeded him last year

84 MOTORISED BRIGADE

THE BRIGADE was formed in Durban as part of the 8th Armoured Division on August 1 1974 and its official establishment was authorised on September 10 of that year Brigadier G J Wolmarans was appointed as its first commanding officer with Cmdt W P Sass, Maj H L Bosman and Capt J E Samuels as staff officers posted to headquarters

The new Brigade was located at Lords Grounds which has a colourful history of its own In 1842, within this area adjacent to the Old Fort, there was a laager of wagons in which a small British force under Captain T Charlton-Smith of the 27th Regiment (Royal Inniskilling



The present commanding officer
Colonel P J W Hall

Fusiliers) was beleaguered by emigrant Boers under Cmdt A Pretorius It was to secure relief for the garrison that Dick King made his historical 600-mile ride on horseback from Durban to Grahamstown

From 1842 to 1897 Lords Grounds was occupied by various regiments and detachments of the British army but the building of the fort and company lines began only in 1858

After the withdrawal of the Imperial troops the Fort existed for many years as a dilapidated and unsightly group of old military buildings surrounded by broken-down remains of sod walls and other military fieldworks overgrown with weeds and grass

Beautiful enclave

The historical site was rescued on the initiative of Lt-Col G J Molyneux (OC Royal Durban Light Infantry 1902-05) and by his personal labours and other exertions over several years was repaired, restored, reconditioned and generally transformed into a beautiful enclave embowered with trees and flowers The old offices were converted into cottages which are still occupied by military pensioners and the original magazine is now a chapel — St Peter-in-Chains The Old Fort is in the perpetual trusteeship of the DLI

In the grounds on the corner of Old Fort Road and NMR Avenue stands the Warriors' Gate, a memorial building erected by members of the MOTH organisation and houses a military museum, meeting hall, caretaker's quarters and related offices

In the two-year period of the 1899 Anglo-Boer War Lords Grounds was used as a remount school The ground was originally bought for £69 8s 1p an acre in 1855 and a portion of the original site was sold to the railways at the same price after the Anglo-Boer War

At this time the immediate area also became Durban's sports grounds centre with a cycle track, rugby and cricket fields and a gymkhana centre In its heyday around 1910 it was reputed

to be one the best sports grounds in the Union of South Africa and it was from the sporting association with cricket that the name Lords Grounds was adopted from its famous counterpart in England

The Drill Hall

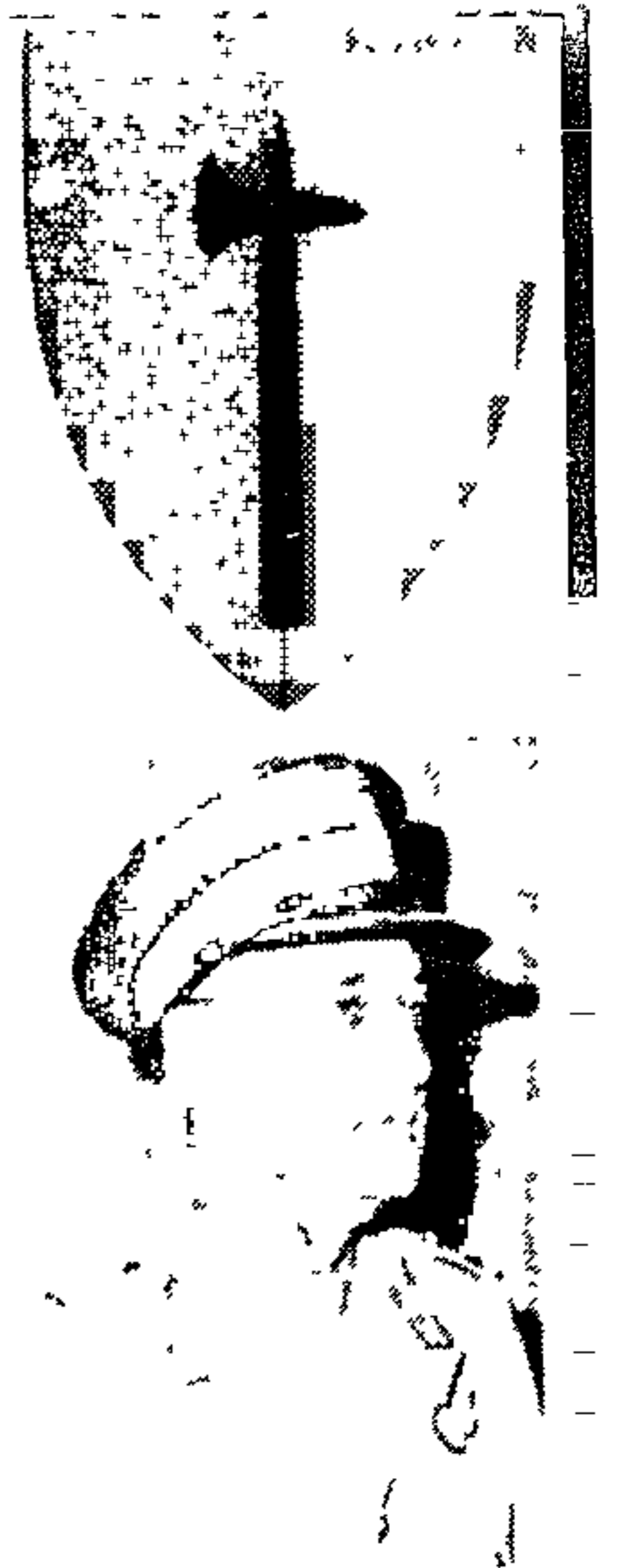
The Drill Hall in Old Fort Road was constructed on the site at the beginning of World War II after the sports centre was moved to the new venue of Kingsmead

Previous 84 Motorised Brigade commanders were Brig G S Wolmarans, Col H F P Riekert and Col F J van Deventer The present Officer Commanding is Colonel Peter Hall, a former OC of the famous Bushman Battalion at Omega in the Caprivi

The Natal units

Natal units which fall under his command are Natal Field Artillery, Durban Light Infantry, Regiment Port Natal and a Cape regiment, First City, formed in Grahamstown in 1875 Other units of the Brigade are 84 Signal Unit commanded by Cmdt C J McCalgan, 19 Field Squadron commanded by Maj J Nurcombe-Thorne, 38 Field Workshop commanded by Cmdt S C Wade and 21 Maintenance Unit commanded by Cmdt C R le Roux

All the units have at one time or another served in the Operational Area and at the end of the Republic Festival celebrations last year elements of 84 Motorised Brigade men were airlifted from Durban for border duties



Brigadier C J
Wolmarans,
first OC 84
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Men of the Durban Regiment march through the streets of Durban after a spell in the Operational Area.



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The Natal Mercury

INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDABLE

SALUTES THE GREAT REGIMENTS OF NATAL



ALTHOUGH not a regiment, SAS Inkonkoni — the present day Citizen Force navy unit in Durban — was born of the Natal Naval Volunteers established during the Port Natal settlement days on 1885 for the defence of the port.

It has the signal distinction of being the parent unit of our present modern South African Navy.

It was 97 years ago that the 100-strong Natal Naval Volunteer corps, armed with rifles and cutlasses, commenced drilling and training in Durban under the command of Mr Harry Escombe. He held the post till, on becoming Prime Minister of Natal in February 1879, he relinquished it because of pressure of other duties.

After many vicissitudes and difficulties the naval volunteers eventually got their heavy guns and equipment which were mounted on the Bluff and beach foreshore. It became, in fact, as well as in name an auxiliary unit of the Royal Navy ready, keen and able to go anywhere and do anything that duty calls for in the 'silent service.' Later a tug was placed at their disposal for partial sea training purposes.

The first serious job the Natal Naval Volunteers faced was during the 1899-1902, Anglo-Boer War.

One section was engaged in the defence of Ladysmith while the remainder was attached to the naval force with General Buller's army in the relief of the town and garrison. Both sections saw much action and after the relief of the town they were re-united and served in Natal until the NNV was disbanded at the end of 1900.

Renamed the Natal Naval Corps, they again went into action in the Zulu Rebellion of 1906 when — about 150 strong — they served in Zululand and in Natal partly with their field guns and partly as infantry. In

1907 they were part of an expeditionary force sent to Zululand to arrest Chief Dinuzulu ka Cetshwayo

The unification of South Africa in 1910 and the subsequent establishment of the Union Defence Force led to the amalgamation in July 1913 of the Natal Naval Volunteers and the Cape Naval Volunteers (founded in 1905) and was renamed the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (South Africa Division).

At the outbreak of World War I the Natal Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve were mobilised on the Durban Bluff on port defence duties and manning their battery.

Later on sections of the corps served afloat and ashore in many theatres of the war including the Mediterranean, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and in home waters in the Grand Fleet of the Royal Navy.

Members of the Natal Naval Corps with their guns were also attached to the land forces operating in German SWA and in German East Africa and, apart from fighting, they did port, dock and transport duties as well.

When South Africa declared war on Germany in September 1939 the first volunteers were afloat in RN ships and in January 1940 the Seaward Defence Force — the first naval unit directly under Union Defence Force control — was established. It had a strength of 15 ships, 47 officers and 381 ratings.

In August 1942 the SDF and RNVR amalgamated to form the SA Naval Forces in which 10 332 officers and ratings had served by the end of the war. In January 1951 the SANF became the South African Navy and the Volunteers became the naval Active Citizen Force.

Since then the Citizen Force arm of the SA Navy has grown lustily. Apart from SAS Inkonkoni at Durban, two new bases were established inland at Johannesburg (SAS Rand) and at Pretoria (SAS Magaliesberg) and another coastal one at Simonstown (SAS Yselstein).

Today the Citizen Force bases with their proud records are once again entirely dependent on volunteers.

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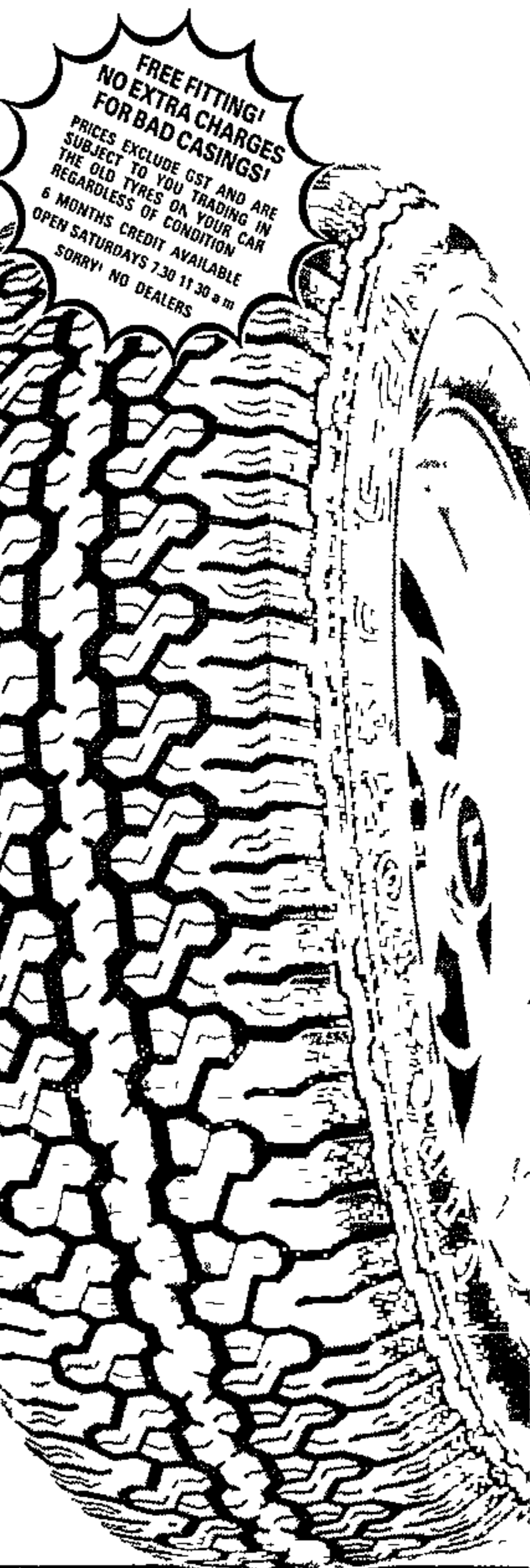
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LED by its superb band, the Natal Carbineers march through the streets of Matatiele in June 1979. The occasion was the conferring of the Freedom of Matatiele on the regiment.



THE Natal Carbineers present Commanding Officer, Commandant Harwyn Witherspoon.



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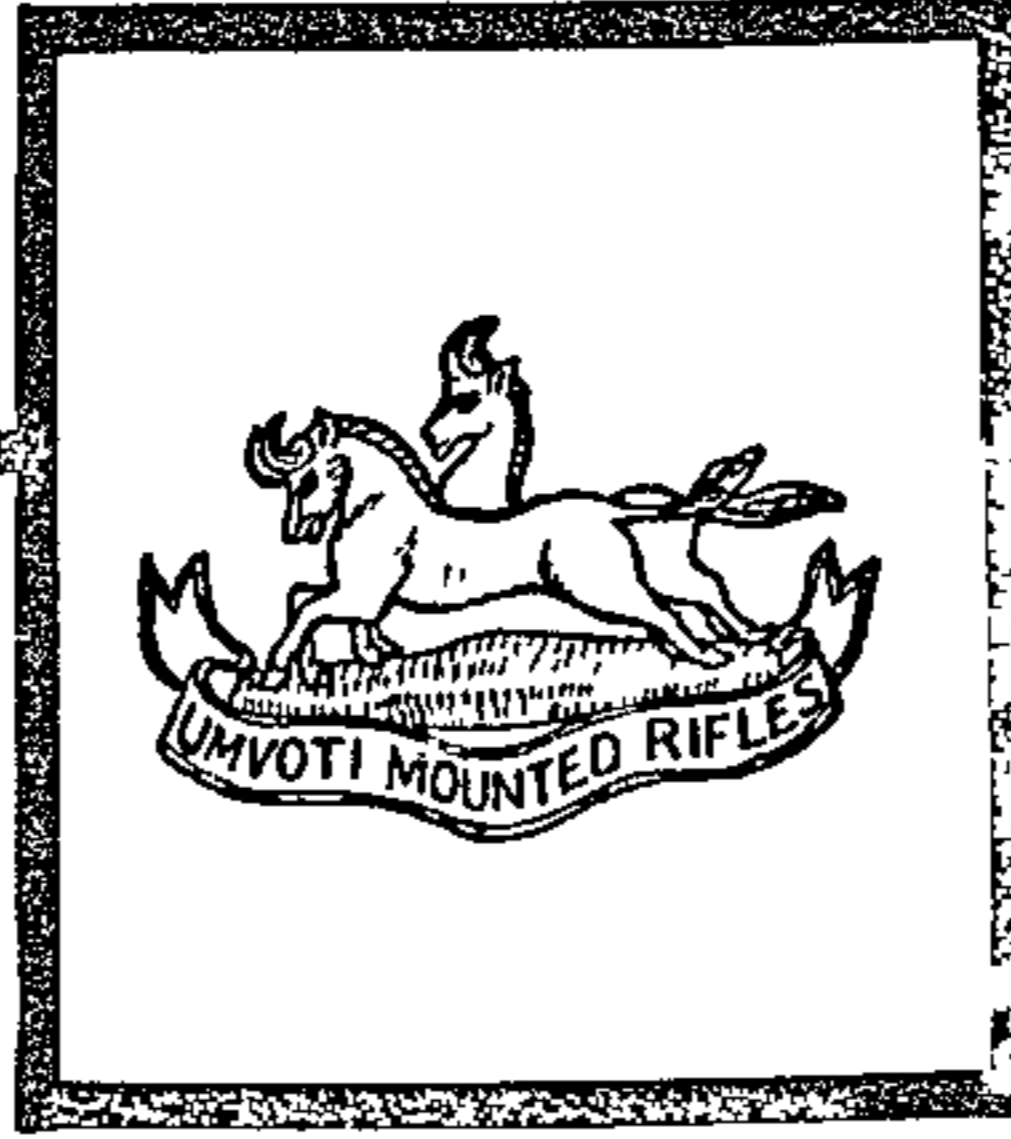
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UMVOTI MOUNTED RIFLES



THE UMVOTI MOUNTED RIFLES is also one of Natal's oldest and most famous regiments. On May 16, 1864, a small unit for the 'defence of the district' was formed under the command of the magistrate of Greytown, Captain A S Wyndham and called the Greytown Mounted Rifles. The original strength was 32.

A few years later the GMR was affiliated with the Natal Hussars. During 1889 the NH amalgamated again and became Left Wing Natal Carbineers and from them eventually there emerged the Natal regiments as we know them today including the Umvoti Mounted Rifles.

In 1902 the Northern Districts Mounted Rifles was raised in the districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and Dundee with regimental headquarters in Vryheid.

In 1903 the Zululand Mounted Rifles was formed with its headquarters in Eshowe and when, in 1913, the Union Defence Act was passed the NDMR and ZMR were absorbed by the Umvoti Mounted Rifles, further strengthening the regiment.

In trying to retain the links with the areas from which the regiment had its beginnings the men from Umvoti and Pietermaritzburg areas mustered into A Squadron, Northern Natal and Zululand into B Squadron and the balance of the men into C Squadron.

Changes in role

With the development in modern warfare it was inevitable that the horse would give way to mechanisation and in 1935 the regiment was converted to motorised infantry. During the 1950's the regiment was converted to a tank regiment and in 1962 became an armoured car regiment which it still is today.

As the only armoured car regiment in Natal it is in direct support of all Commando units as a mobile strike force.

Regimental Colours

In 1866 the first Regimental Colours of blue silk were presented to the Greytown Mounted Rifles. In 1901 the regiment was again honoured by the presentation of colours by two Greytown ladies.

In 1904 HRH Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria, presented the Kings' Colours to UMR. These have been consecrated and are housed in St James Church in Greytown for safekeeping.

In 1964 the latest presentation of the Colours took place during the regiments 100th birthday celebrations by Cmdt-Gen P H Grobbelaar and incorporates the regimental badge in gold on a blue background which signifies an armoured regiment.

Battle Honours

SOUTH AFRICA. The Zulu War of 1879.

SOUTH AFRICA. The Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. Relief of Ladysmith.

NATAL. The Bambata Rebellion 1906

GIBEON. The UMR acquitted themselves themselves with honour in the 1914 action.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. The German South West African Campaign 1914-1915

WESTERN DESERT. In World War II the unit saw action at Gazala and also in the battle of Tobruk where practically the whole regiment was captured after a short but gallant defence.

THE EMERGENCY. In 1960 when a state of emergency was declared UMR provided guards, roadblocks and patrols in trouble spots in Durban.

OPERATIONAL AREA. The regiment has also seen service on a number of occasions on the SWA border.

Crest

The UMR badge is two galloping wildebeeste with the motto 'Toujours Pret.'

The regiment's startling and fearsome war cry 'Mahubu Hubu' emanated from the ZMR and is responsible for the men of the UMR being widely known as the 'Mahoops'.

Freedoms

The Freedom of Greytown was conferred on the regiment in 1954 on the occasion of the towns centenary celebrations. In 1964 on the occasion of the regiment's centenary celebrations it received the Freedom of Eshowe and the Freedom of Empangeni and during the Republic Festival in 1981 the Freedom of Melmoth was conferred on the regiment.

Headquarters

Until 1981 the regimental headquarters were in the UMR Hall in Greytown which will be 100 years old next year and is being retained as a traditional and administrative HQ. A new operational HQ was opened in Durban in May last year where the day-to-day running of the regiment is carried on.

The Regiment's Honorary Colonel is Col C L J Crookes.

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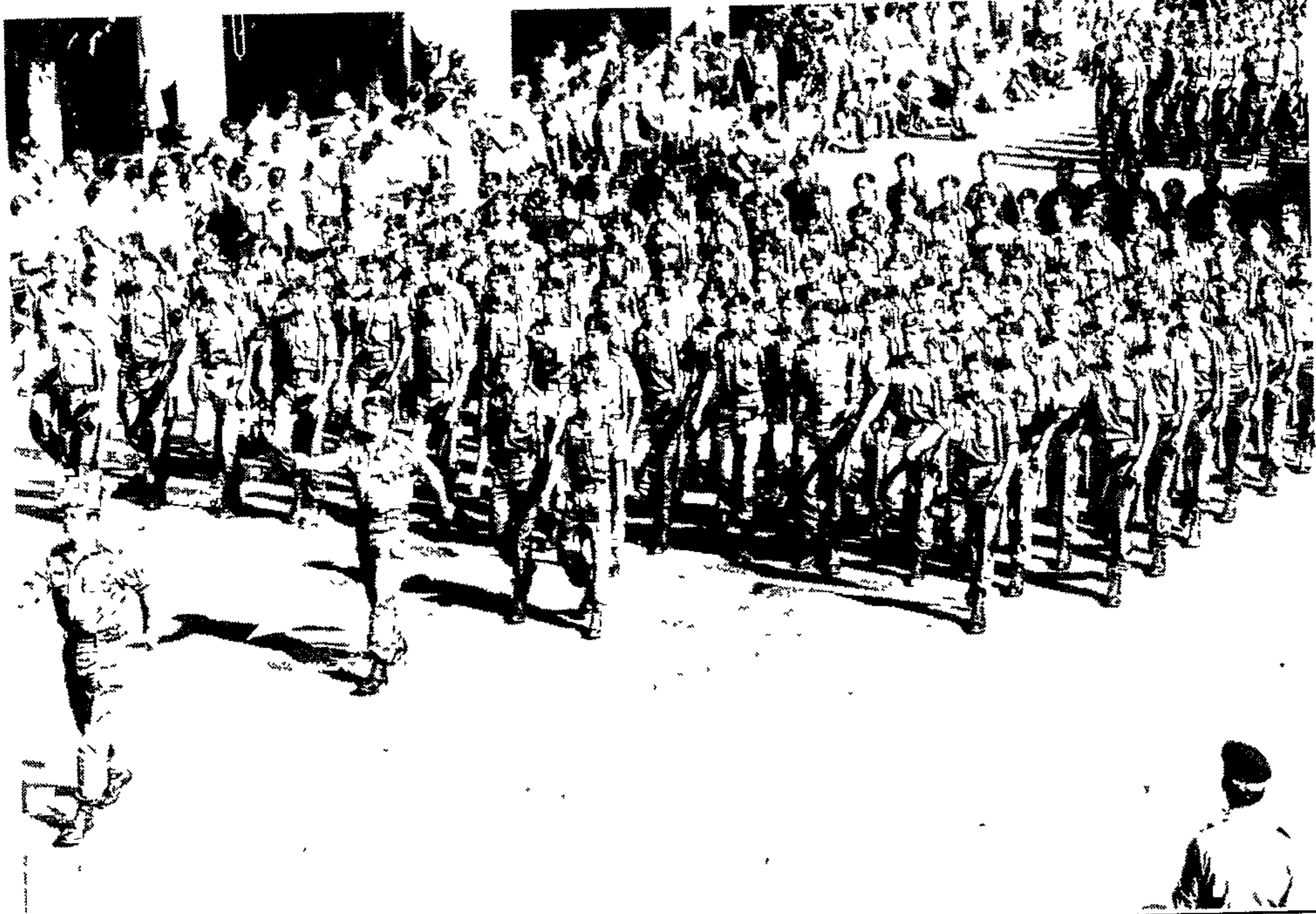
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One of the regiment's armoured cars on parade



NFA Regiment in a smart turn-out in the grand march-past during the Republic Festival Military Parade in Durban last year.

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The Natal Field Artillery's present Commanding Officer Major Richard Lovell Greene.

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Regiment
Noord-Natal

AMONG the younger Natal regiments is Regiment Noord-Natal which was formerly called Regiment Smuts, after the late Field Marshal Jan Smuts, and was formed as an armoured unit at Paulpietersburg on July 1 1951
On January 1 1960 however, its name was changed to Noord-Natal and it was reconstituted as an infantry unit.
During the Cato Manor unrest in 1960 the unit was mobilised and sent to Durban and, together with other Citizen Force units helped the police to quell the riots
In November 1969 regimental headquarters moved to Vryheid In 1970 the 2nd Battalion was established at Empangeni and the Vryheid Battalion became 1st Battalion Regiment Noord-Natal
The 2nd Battalion was disbanded in April 1972 and in August 1975 the 1st Battalion got back its original name of Regiment Noord-Natal
The present commanding officer is Commandant A White

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DURBAN REGIMENT



THE DURBAN REGIMENT is a comparatively young Natal regiment. It was proclaimed in 1959 and its first intake of 80 men was on January 1 1960 with Commandant Mike Williams as the first commanding officer.

Its first parade on March 31 of that year was intended as an assembly to organise and get to know one another but became instead a mobilisation parade when the unit helped to quell riots in Cato Manor and the subsequent march into Durban by rioters intent on storming the local jail to free political prisoners. Thus the Regiment became the first Citizen Force committed to the protection of the City of Durban. It was also the first bi-lingual regiment in Natal and the first and only unit with the name of the city since the city's inception.

Originally it was formed as an armoured/infantry unit mounted in Saracens but converted to motorised infantry in 1961.

The present commanding officer Commandant Daryl 'Tops' Fourie — a founder member of the unit — was the first to be commissioned from the ranks when he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant in 1961.

On May 31 that year the regiment was mobilised again when the Republic of SA was declared. In 1962 the unit designed and received approval of its own mess dress and also received its regimental badge featuring an Osprey eagle in flight. (Durban is one of the few seaports in the world where this magnificent eagle is still found.) The motto *Pugna Celeriter* was adopted and in 1964 the Regiment Colours with the regimental badge on a saffron green silk background was presented by Brigadier J H Robbertse.

The motto *Pugna Celeriter* was adopted and in 1946 the Regiment Colours with the regimental badge on a saffron green silk background was presented by Brigadier J H Robbertse.

In January 1969 Cndt Williams was placed on the reserve of officers and Commandant A H Pettit was appointed commanding officer. The first of regular border duties began in 1972 and since then more than 5 000 men of the Regiment have done field duty in the SWA Operational Area and in Zululand border areas.

The Pro Patria medal has been awarded to more than 1 000 members of the unit together with 53 Cunene Clasps and 18 special awards or commendations have been earned by its officers and men including the only Honoris Crux award for bravery given to a member of any Natal unit

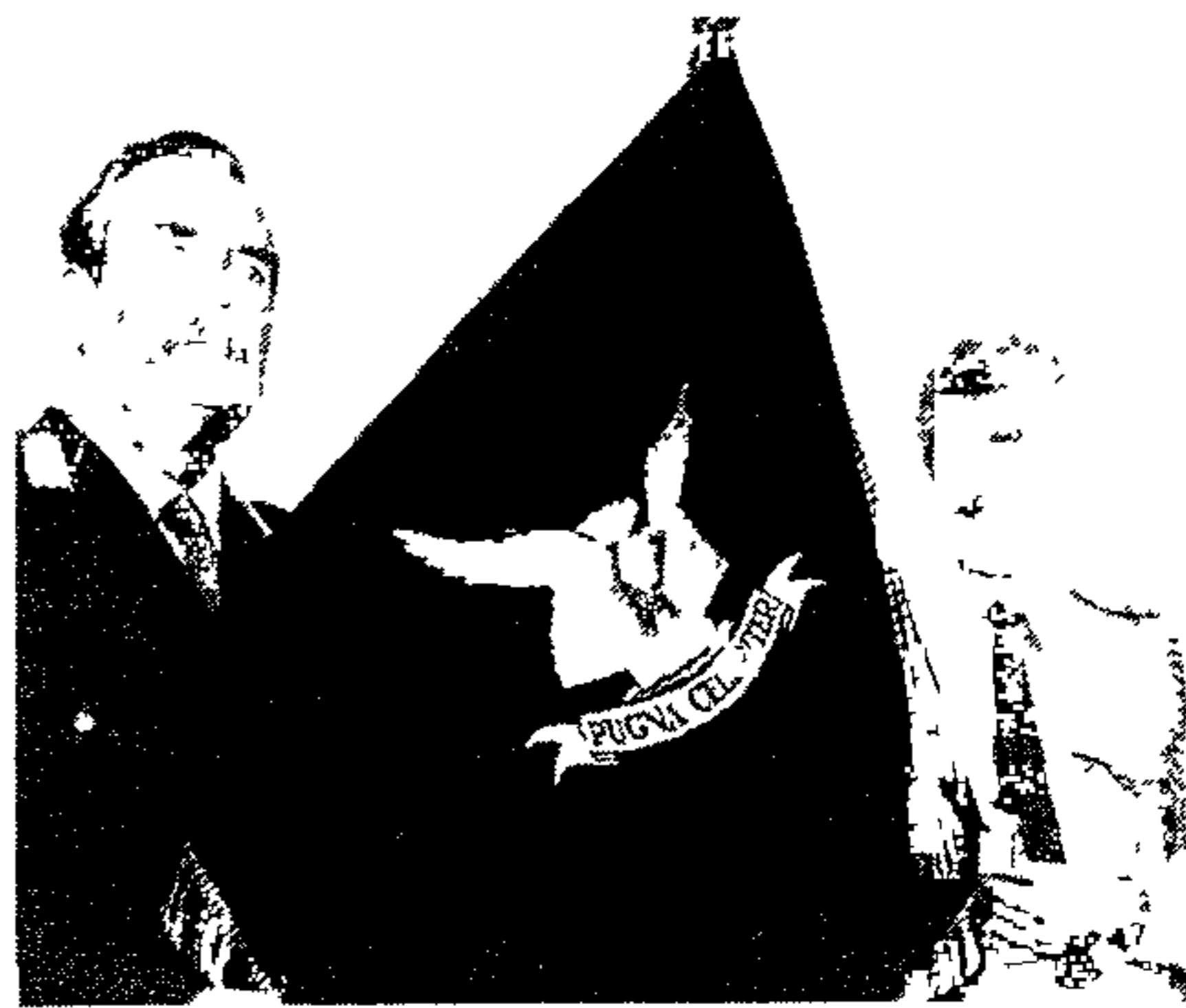
Commandant Fourie was appointed the OC on January 13 1974 when Cndt Pettit was placed on the reserve of officers.

In 1976 the Montclair Pipe Band officially joined the Regiment and became the Durban Regiment Pipe Band which is the only officially recognised pipe band in Natal.

Durban Regiment moved into its present headquarters in NMR Avenue in the latter half of 1978 and is still engaged in looking for items of historical military interest and regimental memorabilia for its collection.

The Regiment's first Honorary Colonel, Col Mike Williams who was appointed in March 1981, started his military career in the then ACF with the Pretoria Regiment in 1935. Col Williams, who served in the RDLI from 1951 and was appointed Second-in-Command of the DLI in 1957, has had 47 years continuous service in the Citizen Force.

The Durban Regiment was granted the Freedom of Durban in Nov 1981 to commemorate its 21st birthday and the ceremony will take place at a date to be fixed some time this year.



THE Regiment's Honorary Colonel Col Mike Williams (left) and Cndt Fourie with the Regimental Colour.

REGIMENT PORT NATAL



IN SEPTEMBER 1969 Regiment Port Natal was born when the powers that be decided to form an Afrikaans-speaking regiment and transferred members of the Durban Regiment who had Afrikaans surnames to this new regiment

It was the first Afrikaans-medium unit in predominantly English-speaking Durban. In spite of its uncertain beginnings the regiment has by dint of hard work and dedication to its appointed task shown that language differences are not fundamental hindrances to co-operation and achievement

Subsequently the regiment became the second dual-medium unit (Durban Regiment was the first) and as such it sets a high standard of bilingualism in Natal.

It is one of the youngest units in South

Africa and is the youngest Citizen Force infantry unit in Natal Command. As the junior partner in 84 Motorised Brigade, which includes some of the oldest units in the Defence Force, it has the virility and vitality of youth to lend daring and pragmatism to all its undertakings.

The Regiment was awarded its Colour — a wildebees head with the motto *Oppugnatus* on a black silk background — in July 1974 by Mr P W Botha the then Minister of Defence

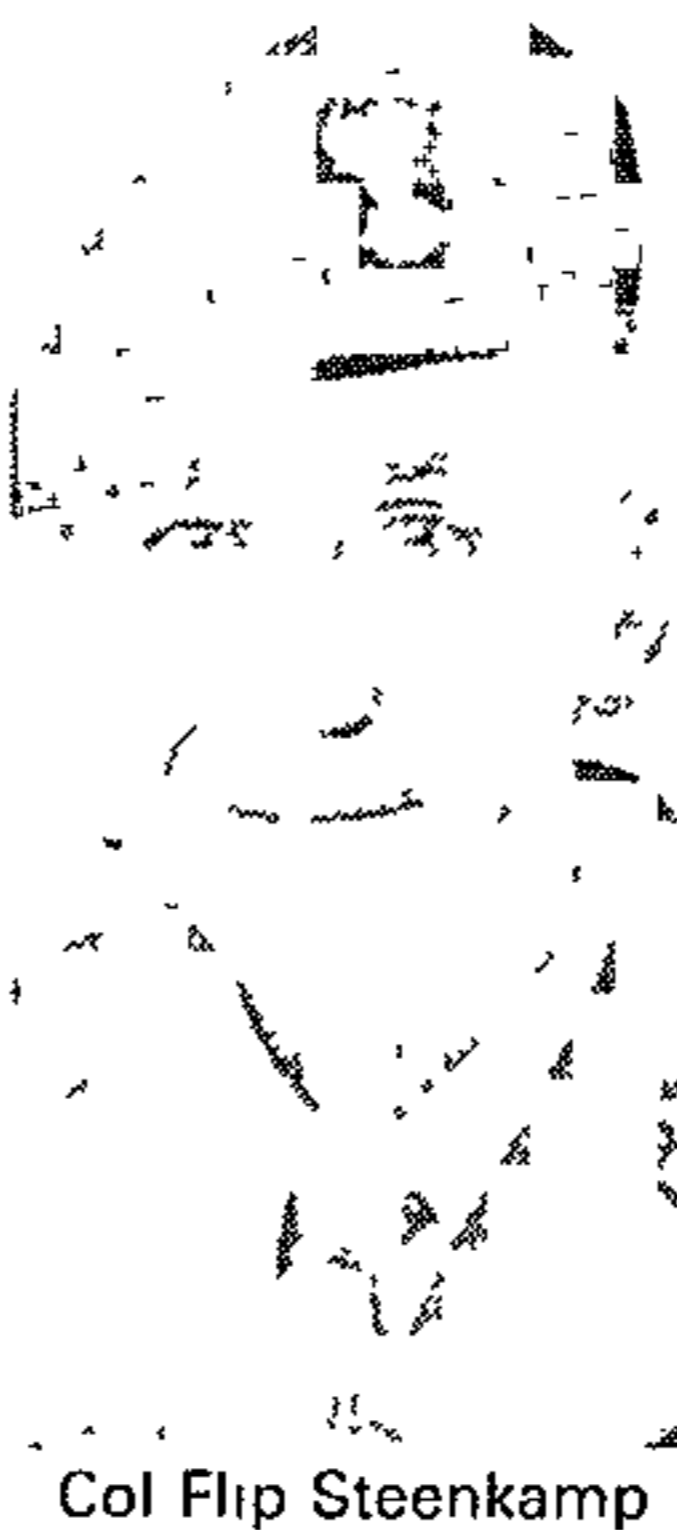
Admiral H H Bierman, the then Chief of the SADF, sent this message at the time. 'Although your unit cannot as yet boast with battle honours you have in the short time of your existence given ample proof of your willingness, daring and drive to take your place in the defence organisa-

tion of this country. The S A Defence Force is proud of the Regiment Port Natal and gladly shares this memorable occasion with you.'

The Regiment did its first border duty in 1972 and has continued to serve from time to time in the Operational Area.

Its present commanding officer is Cndt Ray Lotter who took over from the first OC Cndt Jan Steenkamp.

The Regiment's Honorary Colonel is Col Flip Steenkamp



Col Flip Steenkamp



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The former commanding officers of the Umvoti Mounted Rifles were photographed together in June 1980.

They are from left: Col C L J Crookes (1957 - 1959) and present honorary colonel; Cmdt R Norman Smith (1955 - 1965); Cmdt A Z Tittlestad (1965 - 1967); Cmdt A J S Slatter (1967 - 1972); Cmdt P T Menne (1972 - 1977); Cmdt Selwyn Meyer (1977 - 1980);

In the centre is Cmdt Tittlestad's wife Anne who, as regimental secretary, has worked with all the officers commanding since 1955.



THE regiment's present OC, Commandant Don Leitch with the ceremonial sword presented to the UMR in 1963 by Lady M M Leuchars, widow of Sir George Leuchars.

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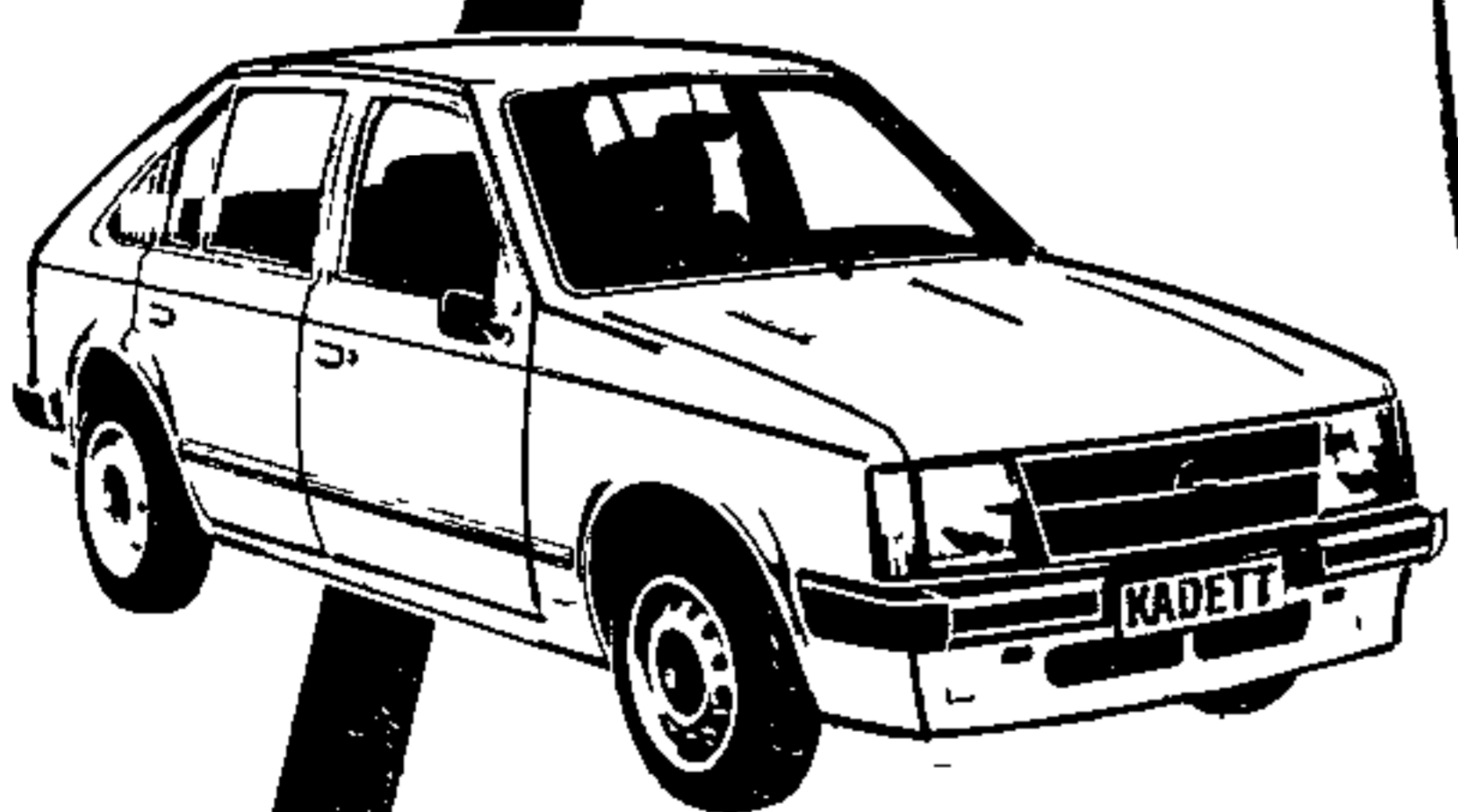


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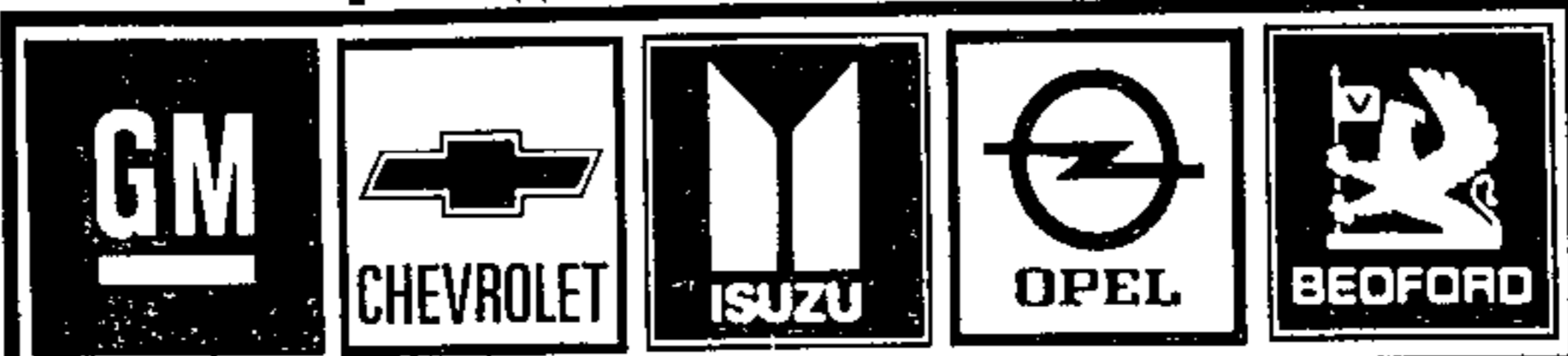
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NATAL MOUNTED RIFLES



THE history of the NATAL MOUNTED RIFLES, another of the province's oldest regiments, goes back to 1854 — the same year that Durban attained borough status with a total population of only 1 200.

The development of Durban from a small isolated settlement to that of South Africa's major port also saw the growth of the regiment through its many ramifications. Its present headquarters are the terminal buildings of the old Durban municipal airport at NMR Avenue.

The NMR has not only served Durban but also most parts of Natal, particularly the coastal belt from Port Shepstone to Stanger, in addition to the Natal interior and East Griqualand. Since its inception it has taken part in all wars and insurrections affecting South Africa.

The regiment was mounted for 80 years until July 1934 when horses were entirely dispensed with and NMR converted to a machinegun unit. Recruits no longer had to bring along a horse when signing on.

In January 1943 the regiment was remustered as an armoured reconnaissance regiment of the Sixth SA Armoured Division. June 1962 brought about another change to that of an armoured car regiment. This role continued for about eight years until NMR once again reverted to a tank regiment.

Regimental Colours

The Colour is worked in fine silk on a dark blue field, symbolic of the SA Armoured Corps, and is fringed with green, brown and silver. Green and brown are the regimental colours and silver relates to the insignia of the Regiment. The two cords and tassels are green, brown and silver. The Regimental title and badges are mounted in the centre with the motto *Rough but Ready* on a scroll beneath. A wreath of proteas encircles the insignia with battle honours arrayed, 10 on either side, in order in which they were won.

The first Colour — a standard of scarlet and gold consecrated by the Bishop of Natal — was presented to the Royal Durban Rangers (a parent corps of NMR) at Pietermaritzburg on May 24 1858 and was deposited in St Paul's Church in Durban in 1874.

In 1904 the Kings' Colour was presented to the regiment at Pietermaritzburg in October by HRH Princess Christian on behalf of King Edward VII. In March 1947 a Regimental Colour was presented by King George VI at the S A Military College at Roberts Heights (Voortrekkerhoogte).

The present Colour was presented to the regiment by the Army Chief of Staff, Combat General C A Fraser, at Durban on May 20, 1966.

Battle honours

SOUTH AFRICA: The 1879 Zulu War. The Alexandria Mounted Rifles and the Victoria Mounted Rifles, parent units of the NMR, served in this campaign. The 1899-1902 South African War. The NMR and Border Mounted Rifles saw considerable service in this war

DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH: The Regiment took part in the defence and later operations.

NATAL: The 1906 Native 'Bambata' Rebellion.

S W AFRICA: In the 1914-1915 campaign the Border Mounted Rifles amalgamated with NMR in 1914 and the combined regiments became the Third Mounted Rifles NMR.

GIBEON: The Regiment rode from Luderitzbucht to Windhoek and took part in the action at Gibeon.

EAST AFRICA: The Natal Mounted Rifles took a prominent part in the 1940-1941 Abyssinian campaign.

DADABA: The Regiment formed the spearhead of the attack in the battle of Dadaba also known as the battle of Sciascaimanna.

WESTERN DESERT: The First Battalion took a full part in the arduous 1941-1943 North African campaign at Gazala, Best Post, Alamein Defence and culminating in the Battle of Alamein.

ITALY: In 1943 NMR was organised as an armoured reconnaissance Regiment and became part of the S A Armoured Division and the Third Reconnaissance Regiment from the Western Desert merged with NMR and in 1944 and was known as NMR/SAAF. The Regiment took a prominent part in the 1944-1945 Italian campaign, mainly in the vanguard, in the advance from Taranto to the Alps earning battle honours at the Tiber, Celleno, Florence, Gothic Line, the Greve and Po Valley.

Crest

The regimental badge is a top boot and spur attached (the original is still in possession of the Regiment) and the motto is 'Rough but Ready.' The NMR war cry is Qobolwayo shouted by a leader and answered by the troops with the word Ji. The challenge and answer is made three times followed by the roar Walalah. The war cry was that of a Zulu regiment during the reign of Shaka and signifies defiance.

Freedom

The Freedom of the City of Durban was conferred on the regiment in May 1954 to mark the NMR's 100 years of military association with Durban and Natal. The Freedom of the Borough of Stanger was conferred in March 1973 to mark the regiment's 119 years of military association with the area. The Freedom of the Borough of Matatiele was conferred in March 1979 to mark 125 years of association with East Griqualand and in June 1981 the Freedom of Pinetown was conferred on the regiment on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Republic of S A.

The Regiment's Honorary Colonel is Col A D Adams.

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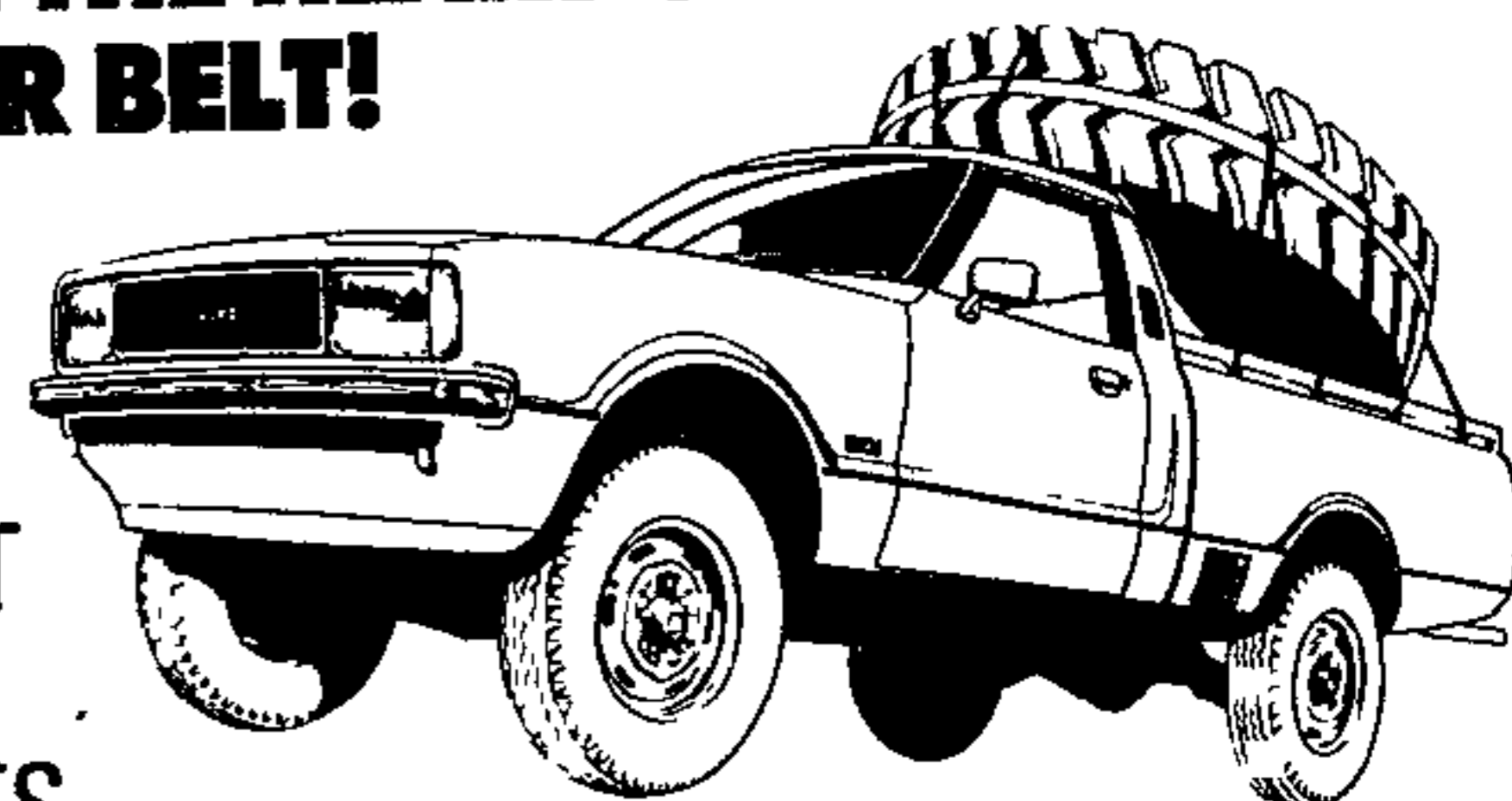
THE NMR Colours on parade in Durban during the Regiment's 125 anniversary celebrations in 1979.

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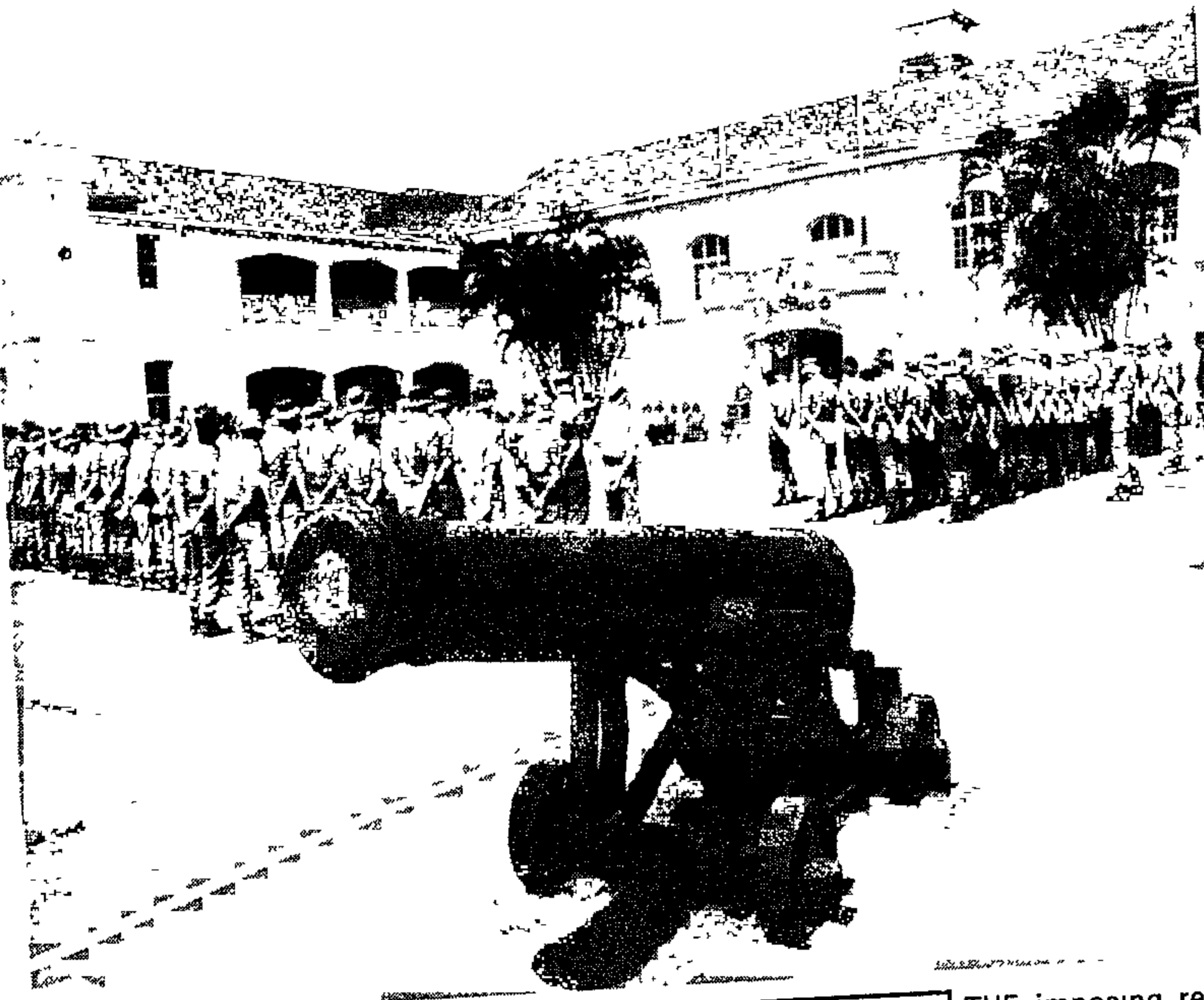
ARESS FORD



186 INANDA ROAD, SEA COW LAKE, DURBAN



Durban Light Infantry marching through the streets of Durban in September 1979 to celebrate the regiment's 125th birthday.



THE imposing regimental headquarters in Epsom Road in Durban was built in 1904 on ground given by the municipality to mark the 50th year of the regiment's existence.

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THE NATAL FIELD ARTILLERY dates its origin from September 1862 when the artillery company of the Durban Rifle Guard was reformed and equipped with two 6 pdr Armstrong rifled breech-loader guns

The unit, however, traces its history in an almost unbroken succession from the first artillery unit in Natal which was formed in 1855 when a field piece was bought by public subscription for the Artillery Company of the Durban Volunteer Guard. This Company was retained when the Durban Volunteer Guard became the Durban Rifle Guard in 1859 but was disbanded temporarily through lack of funds

In 1870 the Artillery Company of the Durban Rifle Guard became a separate unit and was known as the Durban Volunteer Artillery. They attended the coronation of Cetshwayo in 1873, the guns being hauled behind oxwagons and man-handled where necessary and a salute of 17 guns was fired at the coronation ceremony.

In 1891 President Kruger visited Natal and the unit fired a salute as he crossed the border from the Transvaal, after which the Battery was rushed by train to Ladysmith to fire another salute on Kruger's arrival there and again rushed ahead to fire salutes when he visited Pietermaritzburg and Durban. The President was surprised and impressed at the 'large number of batteries of artillery Natal possesses.' In 1892 the name of the unit was changed to Natal Field Artillery.

Colours

In accordance with tradition the Artillery does not have Colours — its guns are its colours — nor does it claim battle honours for, as its motto 'Ubique' implies, it is represented everywhere. Natal Field Artillery, however, received the Kings' Colour from Princess Christian in 1904 on behalf of King Edward VII and it now hangs in St Paul's Church in Durban.

Battles

During the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 the Battery was mobilised and, as the only volunteer artillery unit in the field, saw action with its six 2 1/2 inch BML guns at Elandsplaagte in October. The unit was frequently in action at Colenso, Estcourt and Ladysmith and was later equipped with 15-pounder field guns.

In the Natal Native Rebellion (Bambata) of 1906-1907 all batteries saw service in this campaign, the guns being distributed among the various columns at Elandskop, Izinzimba, Hlonono and elsewhere, taking part in the decisive action at Mome Gorge.

In 1913 when the Union Defence Force came into force the Durban Batteries became the Durban Garrison Artillery while the Pietermaritzburg Battery became the 7th Citizen Battery (Natal Field Artillery).

SW AFRICA 1914-1915. The 7th Citizen Battery of NFA was engaged in throughout the campaign and the Battery took part in the memorable march to Otavifontein where in July 1915 the German forces surrendered and the campaign ended. The Active Citizen Force was released from service and many of the Natal Field Artillery joined other South African Regiments for overseas service or got commissions in the Royal Artillery.

WORLD WAR II. The Regiment sailed from Durban in July 1941 as part of the Second S A Division and was issued with new 25-pounder guns and consisted of three batteries. The 4th Battery featured in the capture of the Oasis of Gialo and then harassed the German withdrawal from Benghazi and many casualties were suffered in Rommel's counter-attack.

The unit moved to cover the 1st S A Division's withdrawal from the Gazala Line into Tobruk where it later followed. The 5th and 6th Batteries fought at Bardia and Sollum and also withdrew into Tobruk. In the attack on the fortress the whole Regiment was overwhelmed and captured in what has been termed 'the most glorious action fought by the S A Artillery during this period.'

Shortly after World War II the Regiment resumed normal peace time Citizen Force training and has done continuous service in the border Operation Area.

The Regiment's Honorary Colonel is Col F StG Tatham, JCD.

Freedoms

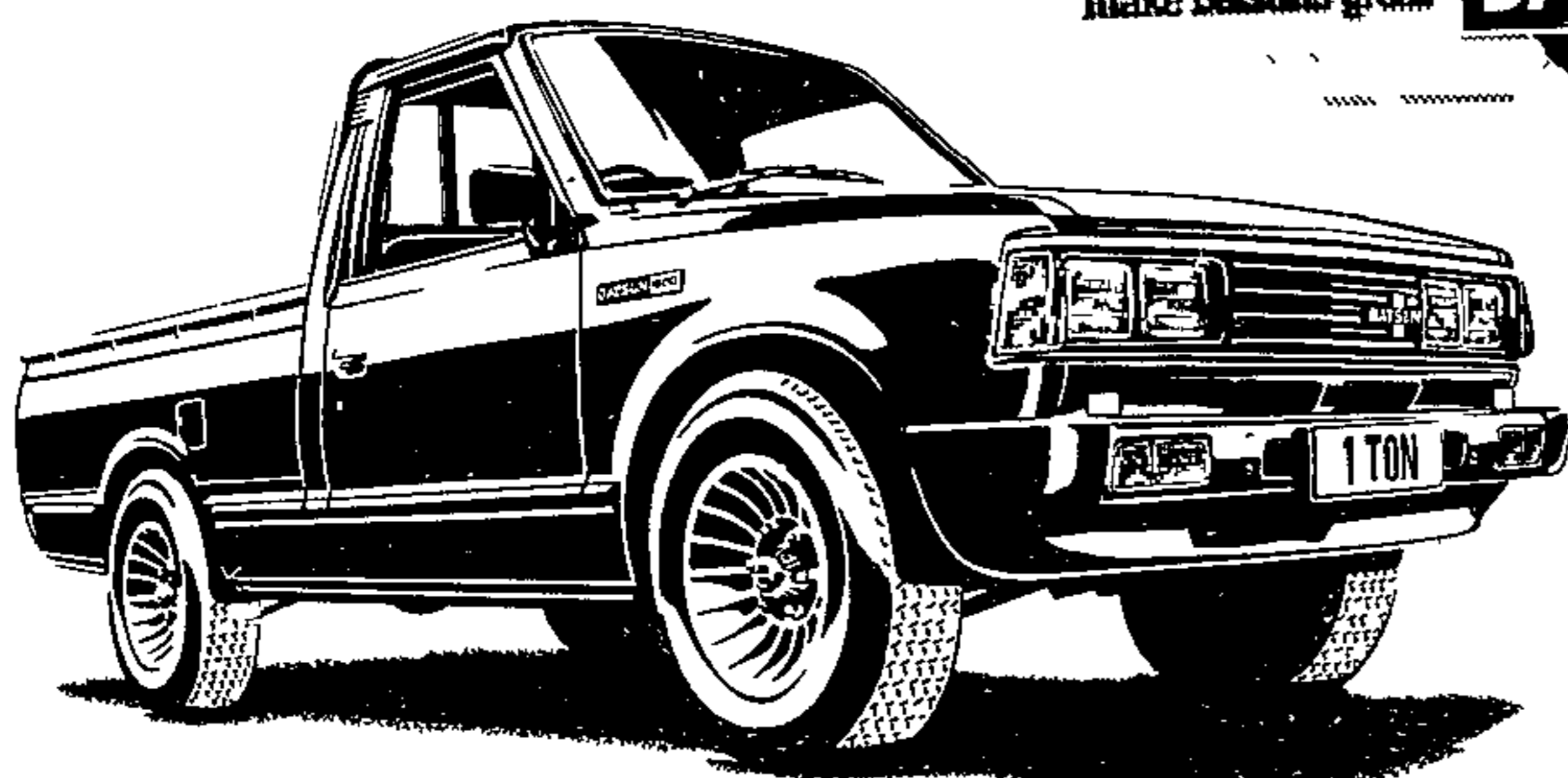
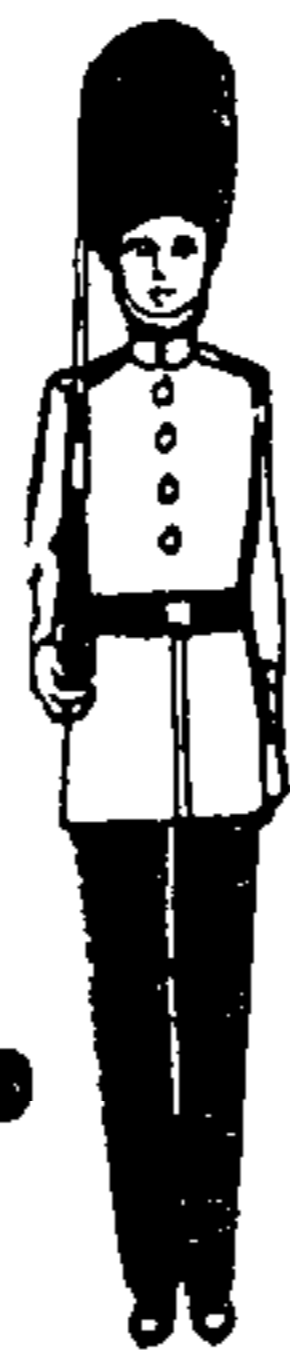
On the occasion of Natal Field Artillery's 100th birthday in September 1962 it was accorded the Freedom of the cities of Durban and Pietermaritzburg — the only artillery unit which enjoys the freedom of two cities. In September this year the NFA will celebrate its 120th anniversary.



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24 FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT

THIS is Natal's youngest regiment. It was formed in 1976 and started training in 1978.

It is a new artillery counter-insurgency unit whose purpose is to provide support for Natal Command in the counter-insurgency role.

The term Field Regiment is not quite descriptive of the unit which comprises of a number of elements of artillery such as field guns, mortar mortars and a locating artillery element being essentially radar

It can also be referred to as a composite regiment which might in fact be its future name.

The regiment has com-



Commandant Richard Pemberton, officer commanding 24 Field Regiment

pleted a number of training camps in the Northern Natal area. It has done one tour of duty in the Operational Area and is due to do more border duty in the near future.

The troops in the unit (as in the case of all artillery units) are also capable of being used in an infantry role and have already been used for this purpose.

Like all artillery regiments its guns are its regimental colours and as yet it has not appointed an honorary colonel

Its first and current commanding officer is Commandant Richard Pemberton.

Regiments of former years

MANY military units were established in Natal and East Griqualand in the days of the settlers. Some were the parent corps of regiments that still exist today, but most are now defunct. Here are some of them.

Royal Durban Rangers 1854-1871. Victoria Rifles Corps 1857-1861. Victoria Mounted Rifles 1861-1888. Alexandria Mounted Rifles 1865-1888. Natal Royal Regiment 1868-1913. Ixopo Mounted Rifles 1870-1888. Richmond Mounted Rifles 1871-1874. Buffalo Border Guard 1871-1879.

Durban Mounted Rifles 1875-1888. Stanger Mounted Rifles 1875-1887. Isipingo Mounted Rifles 1879-1880. Escombe's Contingent January to May 1879. Mount Fletcher Native Contingent 1880-1882 and 1901-1902. Umzimkulu Mounted Rifles 1884-1888. East Griqualand Mounted Rifles 1892-1920. Border Mounted Rifles 1894-1914.

Natal Volunteer Transport Corps 1899-1914. Colonial Scouts 1899-1900.

Natal Volunteer Hotchkiss Battery 1899-1900. Murray's Horse 1899-1900. Natal Bridge Guards 1899-1901. Natal Veterinary Corps 1899-1914. Natal Medical Corps 1899-1915.

Indian Bearer Corps 1899-1900 & 1915-1918. Natal Volunteer Composite Regiment 1900-1902. Matatiele District Defence Force 1901-1902. Griqua Light Horse 1901-1902.

Natal Mounted Infantry February to May 1902. Northern Districts Mounted Rifles 1902-1913.

Natal Telegraph Corps 1903-1915. Zululand Mounted Rifles 1904-1913. Royston's Horse March to August 1906. Natal Native Horse April to September 1906. Natal Rangers May to August 1906. Southern Districts Scouts 1911-1913. Durban Garrison Artillery 1912-1916.

Natal Light Horse 1914-1915. 4th South African Horse 1915-1917. 6th South African Infantry 1915-1917. 10th South African Infantry 1915-1917. 11th. South African Infantry 1915-1916. 8th South African Horse 1916-1917.



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NATAL MOUNTED RIFLES present commanding officer Commandant Elwyn Muller with a photograph of Captain Thomas Proudfoot the 1854 founder OC of the Royal Durban Rangers, a parent corps of the NMR.

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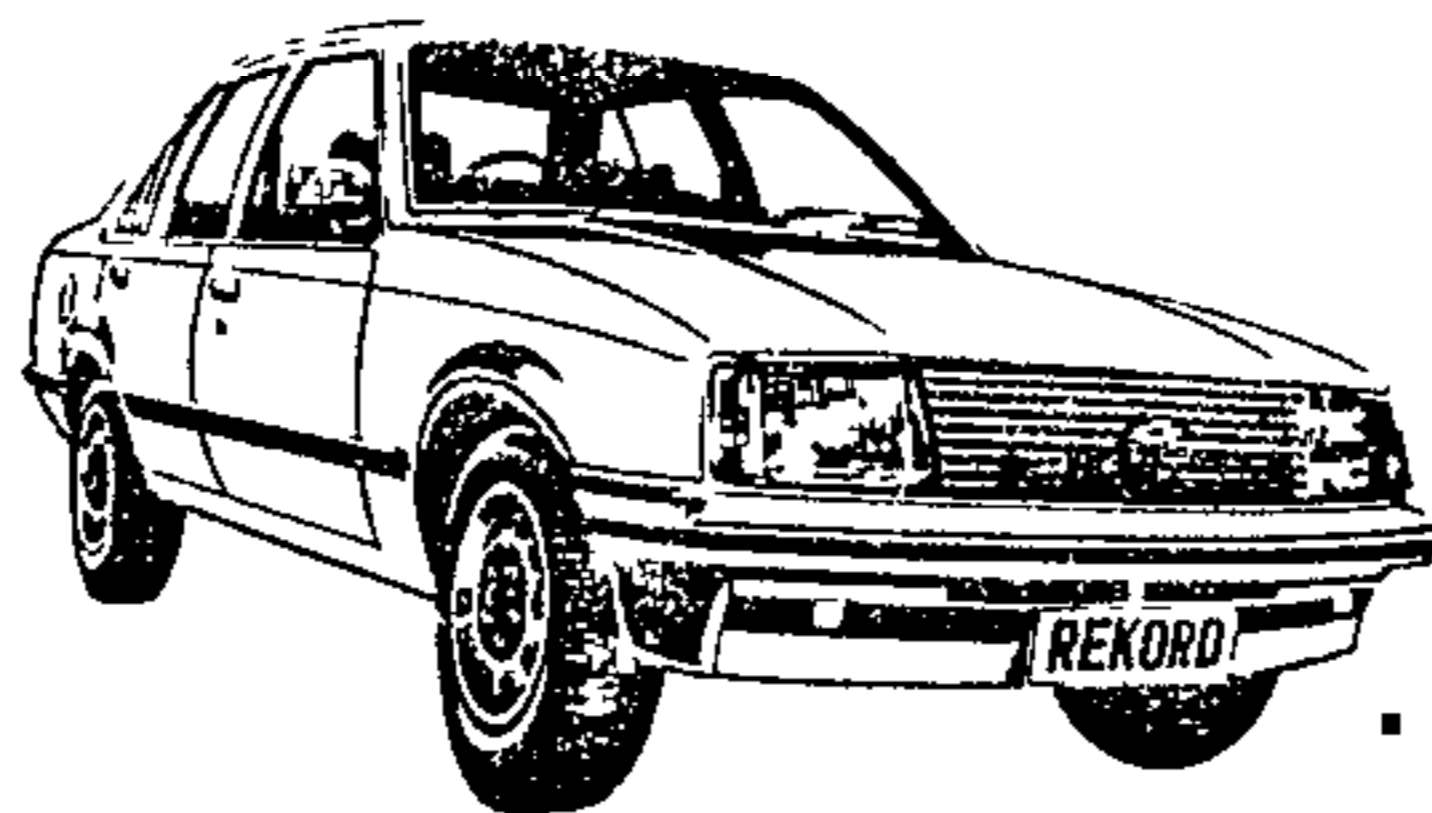
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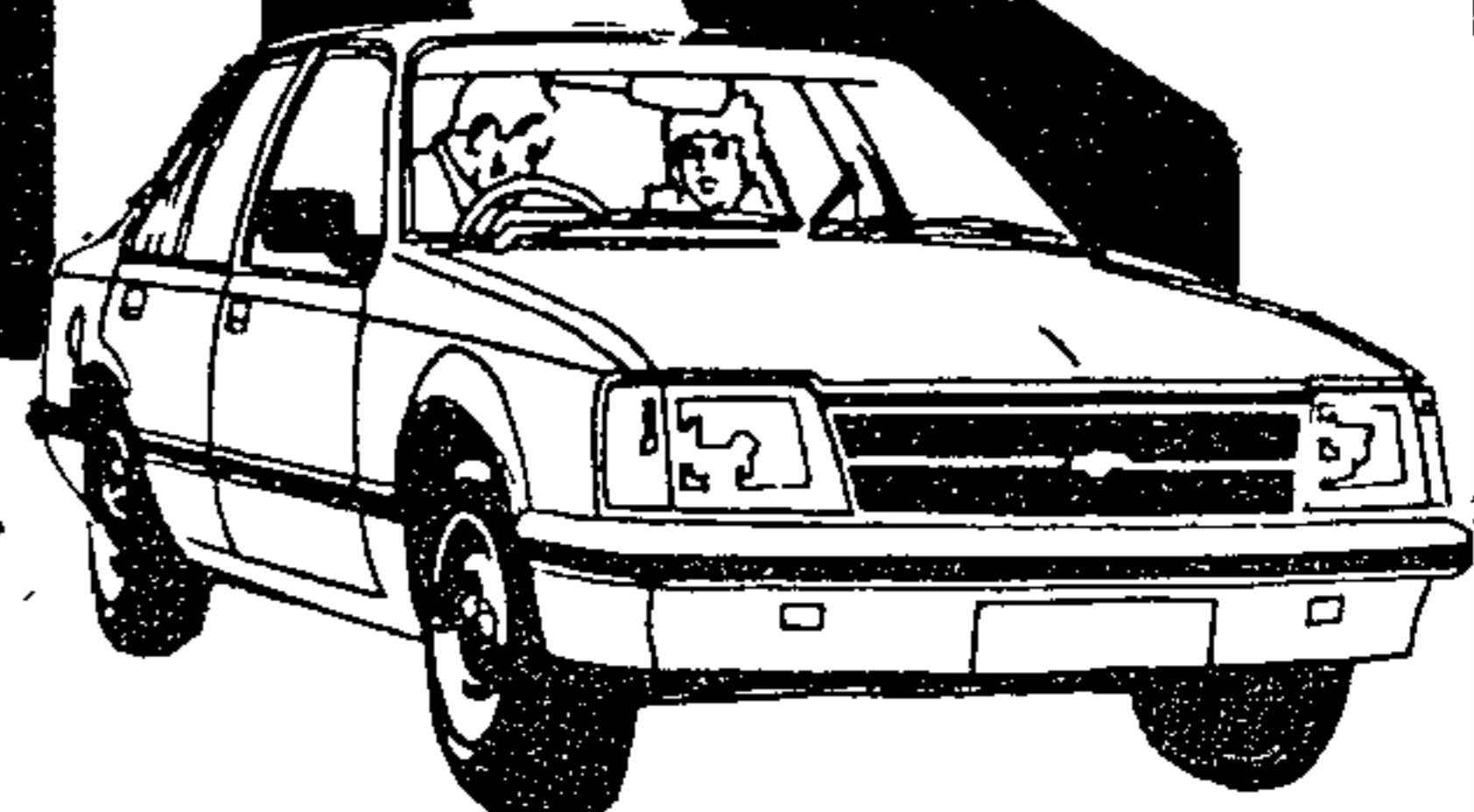


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DURBAN LIGHT INFANTRY



THE DURBAN LIGHT INFANTRY traces its origins from September 26 1854 when it was decided at a meeting in Durban to form a volunteer infantry corps known as the D'Urban Volunteer Guard. At the meeting 100 men signed on and soon there were 120 on the roll out of a total adult male population of 316 colonists. On January 30 1855 it was gazetted as the Durban Volunteer Guard and in 1859 it was renamed the Durban Rifle Guard; in 1873 the Royal Durban Rifles, in 1889 the Royal Durban Rifles became the left half of the Natal Royal Rifles and 1895 it became the Durban Light Infantry.

When the Union Defence Force was established in 1913 the regiment was renamed 1st Infantry (Durban Light Infantry) from which originated the motto *Primus in Africa*. As a further recognition of its seniority and fine record the regiment was honoured by the title Royal in 1935. The prefix was dropped when South Africa became a republic.

ZULU WAR 1879 The regiment was mobilised to defend Durban and a laager was prepared in the Point area and buildings were loopholed.

ANGLO-BOER WAR 1899-1902 The Durban Light Infantry first came under fire at the Tugela River near Colenso where they established the forts Wylie, Molyneux and Nicolson and was involved in the armoured train incident. The regiment's brave efforts to free the engine under fire was related by Churchill in *My Early Life*. The regiment was also engaged in the action at Willow Grange which turned the tide of invasion and received the battle honour, Relief of Ladysmith.

ZULU REBELLION 1906 In a sharp action in the Nkandhla area men of the regiment formed a square, probably for the last time in their history and took part in the 1907 expedition to Zululand and the arrest of Chief Dinuzulu.

WORLD WAR I 1914-1918 The regiment operated in the Uppington area against Maritz and received special mention by General Smuts.

S W AFRICA In 1915 the regiment, as part of the Northern Division under General Louis Botha, took part in the advance leading to the surrender of the German forces.

EAST AFRICA & EUROPE At the time no Citizen Force units were sent abroad. Most of the men of the regiment went to East Africa with 6th, 10th and 11th S.A.I. while

others went to Europe with 2nd S.A.I. Many decorations were won by men of the regiment and 156 were killed. **RAND REVOLT 1922** The DLI was hastily sent to Johannesburg to assist in the suppression of the outbreaks of violence arising from the general strikes. General Smuts singled out DLI for special praise and said 'If Johannesburg did not fall into the hands of the revolutionaries, it was due to that body of brave men.'

WORLD WAR II A 2nd Battalion having been created in 1936, two battalions went to Egypt in mid 1941 and served with distinction in the Western Desert in the battles of Bardia, Gazala Line, Tobruk, Alamein Box and El Alamein.

ITALY In April 1944 the regiment saw action in the Cassino battlefront, the advance on Rome, the thrust to Florence, the serious fighting all the way to Bologna and then across the Po to the Alps. The regiment suffered casualties in the capture of Cassino, Florence, Gothic Line, Monte Stanco, Monte Pezza, Monte Sole/Caprara and the Po Valley. Numerous decorations were awarded to men of the regiment.

Post 1945

Both battalions were mobilised in 1949 when serious rioting broke out in Durban and the surrounding areas during which 142 people were killed. The situation was beyond the control of SAP and the regiment played an important role in reestablishing law and order. The 2nd battalion was disbanded in 1952.

In 1960, after Sharpeville, a state of emergency was declared and the unit was flown from Potchefstroom where it was in camp and deployed in the Wiggins Road area of Cato Manor as part of the cordon protecting Durban. Various duties such as roadblocks and cordons and searches were carried out. The unit was again mobilised in 1961 in similar circumstances.

In 1974 it became part of the Motorised Brigade of 8th Armoured Division.

With the onset of the Angolan campaign the unit was sent to the border area in 1976 as part of a combat group and has since taken part in operations there either as a battalion or as company groups in 1978, 1979 and 1981 in many parts of the operational area.

Colours and Battle Honours:

The present Colour was presented by the Hon J J Fouche in 1966. The previous King's and Regimental Colours, presented by King George VI in 1947 having been laid up in the Regimental Chapel.

The Honorary Colonel of the regiment is Col C Metcalfe, JP, ED who recently celebrated his 50th year with the regiment.

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Commanding Officer Commandant Mike Adrian with the regimental colour

Uniforms of yesterday and today



In summer service dress. A captain of the Zululand Mounted Rifles 1903-1913.

A tribu of the i



2nd lieutenant in the Natal Hussars in the Zululand campaign of 1879.

Uniform drawings by A May



A trooper in field kit, Greytown Mounted Rifles, 1861-1869

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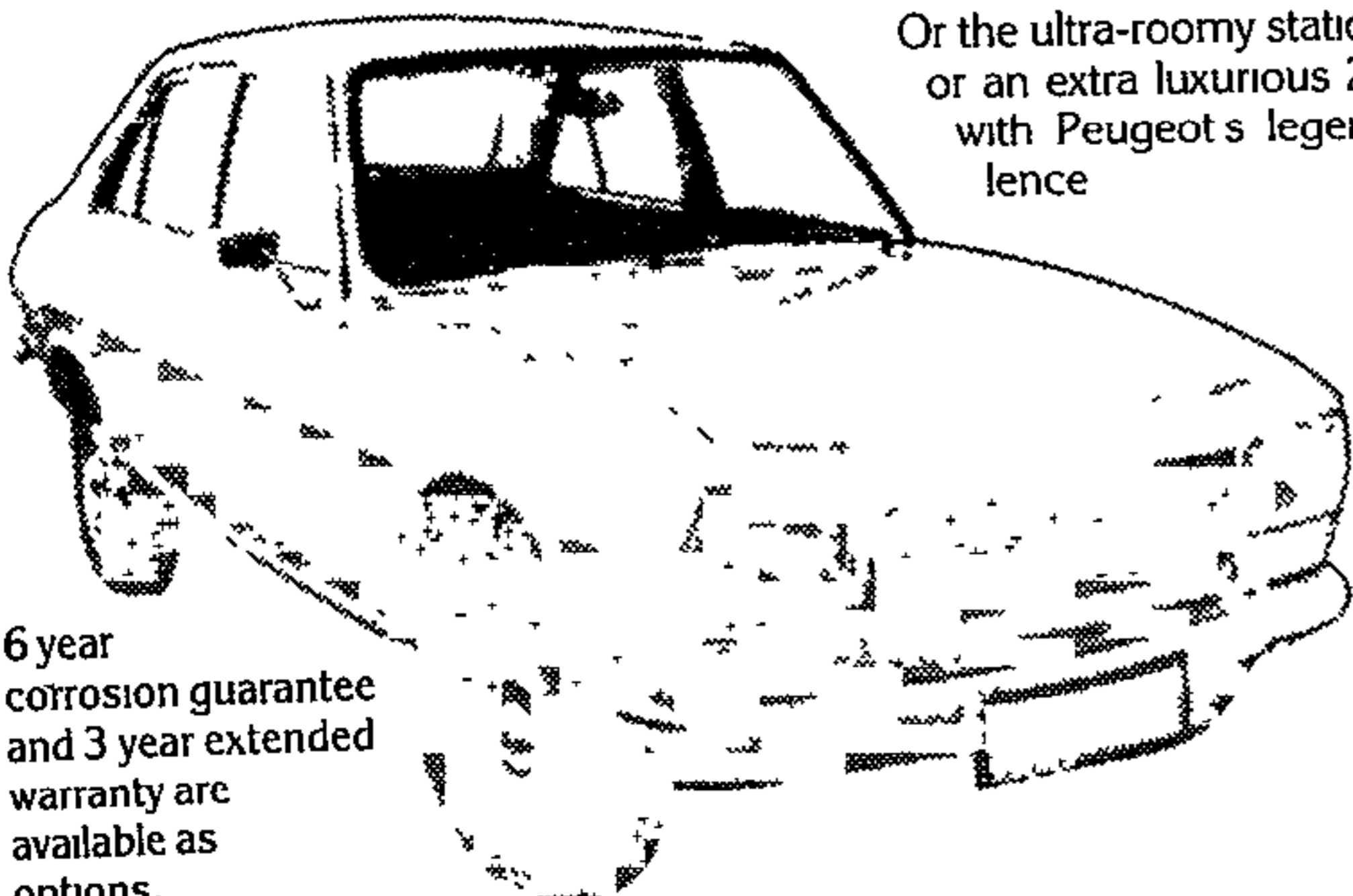
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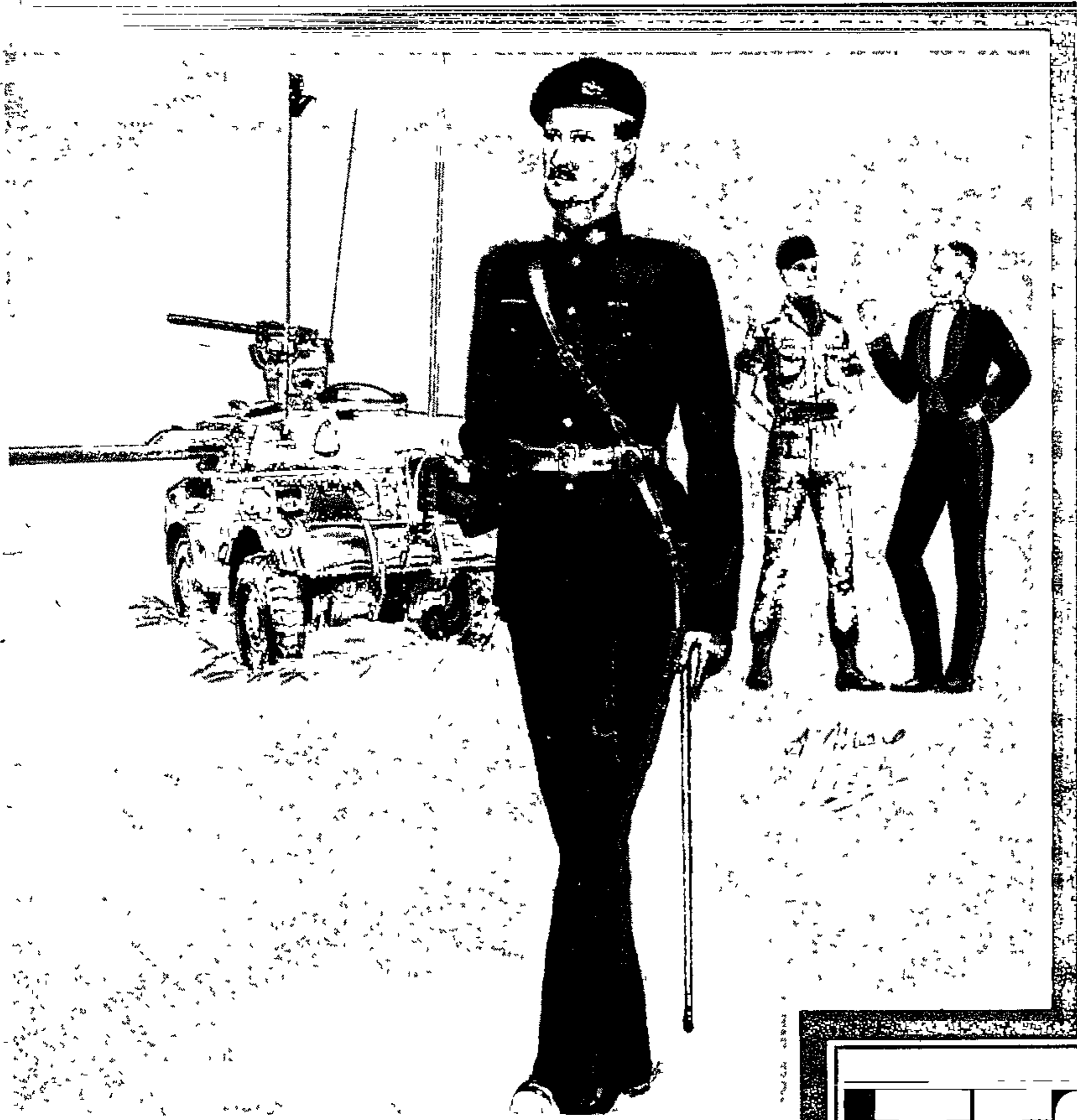


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SSA, SD, SM, writing as African Defence Force in a South Africa published by vice SADF, 1977



A captain in mess dress of the Umvoti Mounted Rifles, 1903

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No chance of 'closed' raid trial

By EUGENE HUGO

MARITZBURG — The South African Defence Force is in for a shock if it attempts to take the Natal Supreme Court into an in-camera session to mask any involvement of its personnel in the abortive Seychelles coup.

The Rand Daily Mail has learned on good authority that the locus standi of any SADF legal representatives will be challenged should such a move be made.

This comes on the eve of the trial of 45 mercenaries who sought to overthrow the Seychelles Government of President Albert Rene — then allegedly commandeered an Air India Boeing to escape.

The Defence Force would then have to explain exactly what its involvement in this affair was, and justify it, according to legal sources in Maritzburg.

This could well embarrass General Magnus Malan's department — already in a situation in which it has to explain why a number of mercenaries received what it claims were "bogus" call-up papers.

Sources close to the Natal Attorney-General, Mr Cecil Rees, made it clear yesterday that they were well-equipped to prosecute the case against Colonel "Mad Mike" Hoare and the band that raided the Seychelles on November 25 last year.

What everyone wants to know is whether Air India Captain Umesh Saxena, the man whose Boeing was allegedly hijacked, would give evidence.

The United Nations commission investigating the coup said Mr Rees had been worried about Capt Saxena's appearance at the trial.

But the commission pledged it would do its utmost through UN auspices to

persuade the Air India crew to give evidence.

And yesterday a Justice Department spokesman said "Just watch the incoming flights."

But the trip of two representatives of the Attorney-General's office had "total cooperation" from Seychelles authorities when they visited the islands recently. This would mean they had access to the sworn statements made by the crew to the Seychelles authorities.

Meanwhile, Maritzburg was gearing up yesterday for perhaps its biggest event and one of South Africa's most sensational trials.

Nearly 70 witnesses are due to be called by the State.

Expected to emerge at the trial are some of the critical, unanswered questions concerning the Seychelles affair:

- Who provided the 80 Romanian AK47 assault rifles which were tested at Durban's La Mercy Airport and used for the Seychelles operation? Self-confessed South African spy Martin Dolincheck has claimed the weapons were provided by official Pretoria sources.

- Was there any official South African Government involvement? Dolincheck has claimed in captivity in the Seychelles that he was on an official mission and that he also acquired a false passport for Col Hoare with permission "at the highest level."

- Who paid for the attempted Seychelles coup? Seychelles officials claim Lebanese arms dealer Adnan Kashoggi bankrolled the operation but there have been suggestions that some of the money came from Pretoria.

- To what extent was the SADF involved? Some mercenaries have claimed they received call-up papers to go on the operation but the army has claimed these were falsified.

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1-327

10/3/82

Abalone Industry
*13 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

Whether the Government has appointed a commission of inquiry into the abalone industry, if so, (a) when was the commission appointed, (b) what are its terms of reference, (c) who (i) is the chairman and (ii) are the members of the commission and (d) when is it due to report?

†THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

No
*14 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether his Department subsidized mental health services in Port Elizabeth in 1981; if so, (a) to what extent, and (b) for what purposes were subsidies allocated?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

No, (a) and (b) fall away
Mental health services

*15 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether his Department subsidized mental health services in Port Elizabeth in 1981; if so, (a) to what extent, and (b) for what purposes were subsidies allocated?

†THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes
(a) R86 172 for the financial year 1981-'82

(b) A subsidy of R11 472 to the Port Elizabeth Mental Health Society in respect of the salary of one post of social worker, and a subsidy of R74 700

to the Happydale Training Centre in respect of salaries of staff, maintenance grants, transport costs, educational aids and general expenses

*16 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) (a) From what sources are the figures reflecting the number of cholera cases collated by his Department and (b) who is responsible for co-ordinating such figures;

(2) whether steps are taken to determine the accuracy of the statistics published in regard to the number of cholera cases in each province, if so, what methods are used in this regard?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a) Regional Officers of the Department of Health and Welfare, Local Authorities, Hospitals and Laboratories,

(b) the Section Epidemiology of the Department of Health and Welfare,

(2) yes, by referral of rectal swabs or stool specimens, taken from suspected cholera cases to the Central Cholera Reference Laboratory of the South African Institute for Medical Research for confirmation of diagnosis

Natal: group areas for Coloureds,
*17 Mr G S BARNLETT asked the Minister of Community Development

Whether any group areas have been promulgated for Coloured occupation on the Natal South Coast, if so, what group areas?

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Yes, Merlewood, Darlington and Ifafa

Hansard and Ilfracombe
*18 Mr G S BARTLETT asked the Minister of Community Development

(1) Whether consideration is being given to altering the zoning of the village of Ilfracombe, if so (a) by which race group is it occupied at present, (b) in favour of which race group is it being considered to rezone the village and (c) when is the rezoning expected to take effect, if not.

(2) whether he can give the assurance that the present zoning of Ilfracombe will not be altered?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) No

(2) The town Ilfracombe is at present a controlled area and no assurance can be given that the zoning of the area will not be altered

(a)

Officer of the Watch
Lookout on bridge wings or on the gun direction platform above the bridge
Bridge messenger
Tactical Communications operator

(2) No

*20 Mr S A PITMAN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether (a) the monitoring of water, sediment and beaches in the Durban area as required by the Water Research Commission and (b) any other monitoring disclosed the existence of cholera in (i) shellfish and (ii) other marine life, if so, (aa) where and (bb) when,

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

South African Navy: frigate
*19 Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) What persons are required to be present on the bridge of a frigate sailing at night and (b) what are their ranks,

(2) whether any standing order of the South African Navy lays down the number of look-outs to be posted on a frigate sailing at night, if so, (a) how many look-outs are to be so posted and (b) where?

†THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) The Officer Commanding of a ship is free to increase or decrease the manning of any post in the vessel as required by the existing circumstances. The normal bridge crew of a frigate, with their ranks, would be—

- (b)
Sub-lieutenant to Commander
Seaman to Able Seaman
Seaman to Able Seaman
Seaman to Leading Seaman

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

For the information of the hon member the conditions for the discharge for the sludge disposal experiment at Durban have been laid down in a permit issued by the Department of Environment Affairs. The monitoring required by the Water Research Commission for research purposes in respect of the experiment has, since the start of the experimental project on 10 June 1981, been undertaken by the National Institute for Water Research of the CSIR. In addition the City Health Department of Durban has monitored sewage works, the sea, mussels and oysters since October 1979

Against this background the answers to

Army wage clerks to repay stolen money

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Stan
10/3/82

Three Defence Force wage clerks were convicted in the Johannesburg Regional Court today of stealing R33 528,24 entrusted to them.

John Hedley Crosland (24), was fined R600 (or 200 days) and sentenced to one year's imprisonment suspended for five years. Leon Cramer (25), and Brian Peter du Preez (25), were each fined R2 000 (or 500 days) and sentenced to three years' imprisonment suspended for five years.

In each case the suspension of the jail term was conditional upon the repayment of the stolen money within five years from last June.

The magistrate, Mr J J Jonck, also ordered the men to pay the Defence Force 15 percent interest on the stolen money.

All pleaded guilty. Crosland admitted stealing R2 582,24, Cramer R15 000 and Du Preez R16 000 between March 1 and June 26 last year.

Mr W Vermeulen, appearing for the accused, asked for a suspended sentence on condition that they repay the money.

He submitted that imprisonment would mean the men would be unable to pay back the Defence Force and said a suspended sentence would serve the interest of both the accused and the SADF.

All the men were first offenders and Cramer and Du Preez were married.

Mr Jonck said he had seriously considered jailing the men who had abused a position of trust. Months had passed since the theft was discovered and they had not yet repaid any of the money.

The person who showed genuine remorse would have paid back the money from the first opportunity," he said.

He accepted, however, that the men had a good chance of rehabilitation. Mr Jonck said he was treating Crosland differently because he was less blameworthy than the other two.

(Continued from Page 1)

ant-Colonel J S Mouton of the Railway Police was met on the stairs by two men

The men were two of the accused British citizens Mr Kenneth Dalgleish and Mr Peter Duffy

Mr Dalgleish and Mr Duffy then gave Mr Hardie and Professor J R van Dellen, of Wentworth Hospital, Durban, permission to board the aircraft to attend to an injured man who had been shot in the arm

He had to squeeze by a bulky article covered with a blanket in the gangway

Mr Hardie said that Dr van Dellen asked for morphine to administer to the injured person and he had fetched some from the terminal building

Someone then gave the passengers permission to go down the stairs and instructed them not to communicate with anyone

Another injured man was reluctant to come off the plane but after he was given permission he was treated and had returned to the plane

Mr Hardie who pointed out Mr Dalgleish and Mr Duffy in court, said that

AG 45 4/3/82
Coup bid

Mr Dalgleish had told him that he had been very disturbed that he had lost his passport

Mr Hardie said that Mr Dalgleish had said that all they wanted to do was to get an aircraft and get the hell out of here

Mr Dalgleish had said that when they had commandeered the aircraft an airport official had asked him to sign a document for fuel, but he refused

After they had taken off from Mahe airport, Mr Dalgleish said he apologised to the passengers, saying it was better to use diplomacy than to be rough

Mr Klem What was the position of fire tenders?

Mr Hardie Only one fire tender was left in front of the aircraft

Mr Klem After the fire tenders moved away from their original position were they in a position where you would normally have preferred to have them in the case of extreme emergency?

Mr Hardie said it was the decision of the chief

fire officer to move the fire tenders away from the aircraft

Mr Hardie said in a fire, fire vehicles got as close to the aircraft as possible

He agreed that by moving the tenders away the safety of the aircraft was affected as the aircraft carried such large amounts of fuel 'You have several minutes to extinguish a fire'

Mr Hardie said the passengers were taken off via the bus

Mr Justice James Have you any idea who gave any sort of order to tell them to get off?

Mr Hardie Colonel Mouton

Mr Hardie said 'The rest of the group remained on the aircraft. They were later taken off'

The judge And the crew?

Mr Hardie They went with the passengers

In reply to questions from Mr Klem, Mr Hardie agreed he had dealings with the crew but did not receive any instructions from them

(Proceeding)

Happy, friendly hijack — witness

ARGUS 11/3/57 (1/2) 254

Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG — A State witness in the hijack trial here today agreed that it was the 'friendliest happiest hijack that one could imagine and the crew and passengers did not seem unhappy

The State witness, a deputy fire officer at Louis Botha Airport Mr Hilton Hardie, agreed with two members of the defence that a 'pleasant, friendly convivial atmosphere prevailed aboard the aircraft when he boarded it

The only unpleasant thing was that the interior of the aircraft was hot and stuffy

He had not seen firearms on the aircraft

CONCESSION

Mr Mike Hannon, who is appearing for Colonel Mike Hoare and 33 others, said that the accused had apparently made a big concession to the passengers by allowing them off the aircraft

Mr Hardie agreed with Mr Hannon when he said 'One gets the impression from reading newspaper reports about other hijacks, where threats to blow up aircraft and to kill passengers are made, that this was the most untypical hijack one could imagine. The passengers were walking to and fro'

PHOTOGRAPHS

Mr Eddie Stafford SC who is appearing for the 10 other accused handed in four colour photographs taken by one of the men appearing, Mr Johannes de Beer 25, of Pretoria, in which crew members and an accused, Mr Richard Stannard, 28, of Benoni appear

In one picture the pilot, navigator and the second-in command of the aircraft appeared to be happy and smiling along with Mr Stannard

In other pictures a stewardess and a steward appeared Mr Stafford said 'In some of these the

stewardess seems very pleased with herself

'These pictures were taken before the passengers left the aircraft'

Mr Hardie agreed with Mr Stafford that he had been allowed unfettered movement to and from the aircraft

Mr Stafford 'You were allowed to get on and off the aircraft unescorted and you could have returned with a firearm in your pocket'

Mr Hardie said he had been free to talk to the crew passengers and the accused

Mr Hannon said his instructions were that one of the accused, Mr Kenneth Dalgleish, could not recall having used the word 'commandeered' He did however, remember using the word diplomacy, but had not remembered using the phrase 'being rough with the passengers'

Mr Hardie said that he remembered Mr Dalgleish using these words

CAPE TIMES 11/3/82 (254)

Army invites young women to volunteer

Defence Reporter

THE ARMY might be full of national servicemen, but it wants some volunteer one-year national servicewomen as well, and it can take more now than ever before.

Because all Permanent Force women soldiers are now trained at the Personnel Service School in Pretoria, more one-year Citizen Force volunteers

can be accommodated at the South African Army Women's College at George, and the military authorities have invited applications.

There are still a number of vacancies for the July 1982 intake, but the closing date for applications — March 31 — is not far off.

Training starts on July 5 and ends on November 26, after which graduates will be posted to various headquarters and units for the remainder of their service.

Candidates must be South African citizens not older than 22, medically fit, unmarried and in possession of a senior certificate or equivalent qualification. Previously married women will not be considered.

Women can apply in writing to the Chief of the Army (SO1 Women), SA Army Headquarters, Private Bag X172, Pretoria 0001, or make a telephonic inquiry to 012-269721, extensions 349, 351 and 353.

(1) Yes. I am, however, of the opinion that the marketing of a platinum coin, which will have to be declared legal tender, will not be in the best interest of the country. At any rate, not at this point.

(2) Falls away

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the Minister, could I ask him whether he is prepared to give any reasons why he considers it not to be in the best interests of the country to mint a platinum coin?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, this is very much a matter for the Mint to decide about, and the view that the Mint takes is that we should concentrate on our gold coins, which have been an outstanding success, and postpone the possibility of others, such as platinum, until some later date. I also think that we should give the gold price a chance to rise.

Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG: We could even have a mini-platinum coin party.

The MINISTER: Yes, we could do that too. We could even give that hon member one. [Interjections.]

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19
Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism:

(1) Whether the quantity of clothing imported into the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available showed an increase over the quantity imported during the preceding period of 12 months; if so, what is the increase,

(2) whether any investigations have been instituted into the effects of these im-

ports on the clothing industry in the Republic, if so, what are the results of such investigations?

The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND TOURISM:

(1) Yes. Due to increased domestic demand and high capacity utilization of the local clothing industry, imports rose by 115,57% during the ten months ended October 1981 compared with the corresponding period in 1980.

(2) Yes. A Committee of Inquiry into the textile and clothing industries was appointed by me in November 1981 and its terms of reference are amongst others to investigate the competitive ability of these industries vis-à-vis foreign competition as well as any need for protection. The Committee's investigation has not yet been completed. In addition the Board of Trade and Industries took into account the increased imports during its investigation of the clothing industry's application for an increase in the import duty on a wide variety of garments.

Defence Force: Kavango 12/3/82
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Hansard Q Col 364-7
*20 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence:

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force is conducting an investigation into allegations in regard to the activities of the Defence Force in Kavango; if so, (a)(i) by whom, (ii) when and (iii) where were such allegations made, (b) what is the nature of the allegations, (c) by whom is the investigation being conducted and (d) when are the results of the investigation expected,

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

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) (i) A Kavango Chief, a general dealer and a headmaster

(ii) On or about 22 and 23 February 1982

(iii) In Kavango

(b) That two innocent members of the local population were shot by security forces, that the Chief was intimidated by aiming mortar fire at his kraal and by threatening him with a firearm to make women available for immoral purposes, that detainees were assaulted and maltreated and detained in a corrugated iron building of limited size

(c) A Board of Inquiry

(d) This will depend on the availability of witnesses who are spread over a wide area some of whom are difficult to contact

(2) Yes. Mr Speaker, in a revolutionary onslaught, as the one that is being waged against SWA/Namibia and South Africa, one of the most important weapons of the enemy is propaganda in which an important element is discrediting the Security Forces. A number of examples of this have appeared in the media recently. Information has also been received that in a certain training camp in Central Angola SWAPO terrorists are being trained and equipped with SA Defence Force uniforms to commit acts of sabotage and intimidation among the local populations with the express purpose of bringing the Black elements of the SWA Territorial Force

into discredit among their own people

As the SA Defence Force is involved in SWA/Namibia in a situation where force has to be applied to counter the armed attacks from across the border in order to protect the local population, acts of violence may unfortunately be perpetrated by individuals against the local population. Violence against the local population is contradictory to the policy of the SA Defence Force and where such acts take place strict measures are taken against the guilty parties in accordance with laid down procedure. In an effort to eliminate any doubt with regard to the bona fides of the SA Defence Force in this regard, channels of communication have been established along which the local population can bring any alleged atrocities to the attention of the SWA Territorial Force. Local leaders in SWA/Namibia assured the Chief of the SA Defence Force during a recent meeting in Windhoek that these measures were functioning effectively. Among these leaders was Mr Peter Kalangu-la of Owambo, where the biggest anti-insurgency operations take place. In addition the Chief of the Defence Force instructed, during this same visit, that the system of formal meetings between local leaders and SA Defence Force Headquarters across the whole operational area, should take place at regular intervals to discuss matters pertaining to relations. These channels of communication are mainly applicable to the local population but any organization or person is also free to approach me, the Chief of the SA Defence Force, the Chief of the Army, the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force or any of his local commanders at any time in this regard.

I shall welcome it if any person or organization who has information

concerning alleged misdeeds in South West Africa, will give evidence before the Board of Inquiry

Mr H H SCHWARZ. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I say, firstly, that I welcome the statement he made. Secondly I should like to say that, as regards the activities of the Defence Force to win the minds and hearts of the people, Kavango has had the best record I should like the hon the Minister's assurance that none of these allegations will in any way stop the efforts of the Defence Force to continue with that campaign

The MINISTER You have my assurance

Question standing over from Wednesday, 10 March 1982

Flood disaster: insurance claims

*25 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether (a) he and (b) any official of his Department has received representations regarding insurance claims (i) from and (ii) on behalf of the survivors of the flood disaster of January and February 1981, if so, (aa) what was the nature of such representations, (bb) from whom were they received and (cc) what was his response thereto?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) I bear no knowledge of any representations which might have been addressed to me,

(b) a consultant, Cape Town, made representations to the Chairman, Disaster Relief Fund, about the Laingsburg disaster with reference to press reports which appeared during March 1981, regarding insurance compensation paid to the disaster victims. His

representations were subsequently also referred to the said Chairman by the hon member for Edenvale

In a letter dated 22 October 1981 the hon. member for Edenvale was informed as follows by the Chairman of the Disaster Relief Fund

"As far as his suggestions regarding insurance are concerned, I wish to point out that my board is mainly concerned with the material relief of victims and that the investigation at Laingsburg as envisaged by the consultant is a task which cannot be undertaken by my board I would, however, suggest that the matter be taken up with the Registrar of Financial Institutions"

X For written reply

329 Howard Q. Col. 368
 Detainees 12/3/82 - 374
 88 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) (a) How many persons were detained under (i)(aa) section 10(1)(a) and (bb) section 12B of the Internal Security Act, No 44 of 1950, and (ii) section 215bis of the Criminal Procedure Act, No 51 of 1977, in 1980 and 1981, respectively, (b) for how long was each such person detained and (c) how many such persons are still being detained,

(2) whether any such persons were (a) charged, (b) convicted and (c) acquitted under (i) any of the above Acts or (ii) any other statutory provisions, if so, how many under each such Act or other statutory provision?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 1980 192 1981 11
 (It is presumed that the question relates to section 10(1)(a)bis of the Act)

(ii) (bb) 1980 63 1981 57

(b) Section 10(1)(a)bis of the Internal Security Act, 1950. 1980 4 1981 7
 (It is presumed that the question relates to section 185 of the Act)

1980 Persons Duration of detention

1980	Persons	Duration of detention	1981	Persons	Duration of detention
8	7 5 80 - 2 8 80	13 6 80 - 26 9 80		2	
1	7 5 80 - 26 9 80	20 6 80 - 28 6 80		4	
1	7 5 80 - 10 11 80	20 6 80 - 28 7 80		1	
4	29 5 80 - 1 6 80	20 6 80 - 28 7 80		3	
1	29 5 80 - 4 7 80	20 6 80 - 29 7 80		1	
11	29 5 80 - 2 8 80	20 6 80 - 30 7 80		1	
4	29 5 80 - 29 7 80	20 6 80 - 1 8 80		4	
1	29 5 80 - 30 6 80	20 6 80 - 5 8 80		1	
1	29 5 80 - 26 9 80	20 6 80 - 10 8 80		1	
2	3 6 80 - 26 7 80	23 6 80 - 2 8 80		2	
1	3 6 80 - 11 8 80	24 6 80 - 2 8 80		1	
4	4 6 80 - 29 7 80	25 6 80 - 26 9 80		3	
1	6 6 80 - 30 6 80	25 6 80 - 1 8 80		1	
1	6 6 80 - 29 7 80	26 6 80 - 2 8 80		5	
8	6 6 80 - 26 9 80	26 6 80 - 10 8 80		2	
2	6 6 80 - 2 8 80	30 6 80 - 10 8 80		5	
1	7 6 80 - 29 7 80	1 7 80 - 2 8 80		1	
4	8 6 80 - 29 6 80	2 7 80 - 10 8 80		1	
4	8 6 80 - 30 6 80	4 7 80 - 26 9 80		2	
1	8 6 80 - 23 7 80	8 7 80 - 26 9 80		4	
2	8 6 80 - 6 8 80	11 7 80 - 10 8 80		4	
2	8 6 80 - 10 8 80	15 7 80 - 2 8 80		1	
3	9 6 80 - 29 7 80	15 7 80 - 10 8 80		2	
1	9 6 80 - 1 8 80	15 7 80 - 26 9 80		1	
2	9 6 80 - 6 8 80	18 7 80 - 26 9 80		2	
1	9 6 80 - 10 8 80	31 10 80 - 7 2 81		10	
15	11 6 80 - 2 8 80	4 11 80 - 7 2 81		1	
1	11 6 80 - 10 8 80	5 11 80 - 7 2 81		2	
1	12 6 80 - 6 8 80	5 11 80 - 3 3 81		14	
2	13 6 80 - 29 6 80	7 11 80 - 7 2 81		3	
1	13 6 80 - 18 7 80	17 11 80 - 7 2 81		1	
1	13 6 80 - 1 8 80	18 11 80 - 7 2 81		4	
5	13 6 80 - 2 8 80	19 11 80 - 7 2 81		1	
4					

meeting

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warned students against falling prey to 'the one-sidedness of science and the view that the only knowledge worth having was scientific'

At the meeting other complaints about the biochemistry department were raised. These included an examination system comprising three papers, all of which were multiple choice questions. Students wanted 50 per cent of the papers to be essay questions.

VICTIMISATION

It was claimed that there was victimisation of students and that the standard of lecturing was low. A student called for an investigation into staff-student relations.

The SRC demand that Mr Eichbaum be re-admitted was met after the student had submitted reports to the principal, Dr Stuart Saunders, and to the dean of the science faculty.

However, Mr Laurie Nathan, the SRC president, said the issue did not rest there. Students had had no part in the making of the rules which governed them, and as individuals had no power.

Students were urged to take the class representative system seriously as 'an entire class or department of students cannot be victimised'.

Professor C von Holt has declined to comment.

Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw has pledged that immigrants who commit crimes in Britain will be treated as severely as anyone else.

This followed a Scotland Yard report released this week showing that robbery and violent theft rose 34 percent in London last year to a record

18 763 And 10 399 of these were carried out by blacks

Mr Whitelaw gave his assurance to MP Mrs Jill Knight, who had demanded to see him to complain about the soaring crime rate.

Mr Whitelaw was also criticised by right-wing Tory MPs Mr Alan Clark and Mr Harvey Proctor.

Mr Clark claimed Britain had gone soft on black muggers.

'They are getting let off where whites would not,' he said.

SADF

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'probing allegations'

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today the Defence Force was investigating Kavango allegations that two innocent people were shot by security forces on or about February 22 and 23.

He was answering a question in Parliament by Mr H Schwarz (PFP).

The allegations came from a chief, a general dealer and a headmaster.

General Malan said it was also alleged that the chief was intimidated by mortar fire aimed at his kraal and by being threatened with a firearm to make women available for immoral purposes, and that detainees were assaulted and maltreated.

and detained in a corrugated iron building of limited size.

He could not say when the investigation would be complete. Witnesses were spread over a wide area, and some were difficult to contact.

General Malan told the Assembly that an important propaganda element in a revolutionary onslaught was discrediting the security forces.

Information had been received that in a certain training camp in central Angola, Swapo terrorists are being trained and equipped with S.A Defence Force uniforms to commit acts of sabotage and intimidation among the local population with the express purpose of bringing the black elements of the SWA Territorial Force into discredit among their own people.

INDIVIDUALS

The Defence Force was involved in a situation where force has to be applied to counter the armed attacks from across the border in order to protect the local population. Acts of violence may unfortunately be perpetrated by individuals against the local population.

This was 'contradictory to the policy of the SA Defence Force and, where such acts take place, strict measures are taken against the guilty'.

'In an effort to eliminate any doubt with regard to the bona fides of the SA Defence Force in this regard, channels of communication have been established along which the local population can bring any alleged atrocities to the attention of the SWA Territorial Force.'

ASSURANCE

Local leaders in SWA/Namibia assured the Chief of the SA Defence Force during a recent meeting in Windhoek that these measures were functioning effectively.

General Malan said it had been arranged that the system of formal meetings between local leaders and the Defence Force operated 'across the whole operation area' at regular intervals.

'Any organisation or person is free to approach me, the Chief of the SA Defence Force, the Chief of the Army, the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force or any of his local commanders at all times,' he said. — Sapa

Sentences on tutor, student reduced

Argus Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — A lecturer and a student of the Rhodes University Department of Journalism had prison sentences that had been imposed on them in the magistrate's court reduced substantially today on appeal in the Supreme Court here.

Guy Berger, 24, a tutor and junior lecturer in the department, had effective prison sentences totalling four years for contraventions of the Internal Security Act and of assisting the illegal African National Congress reduced to two years, and Devan Duren Pillay, a student aged 21, had an effective sentence on similar counts reduced from two years to one year.

CONCURRENT

Mr Justice Kammeyer who heard the appeal with Mr Justice Howie, said in his judgment that in his view the State Advocate, Mr W L Kingsley, was correct in conceding that the sentences on the two counts should run concurrently.

He said that in all the circumstances of the case and bearing in mind that the appellants had been deprived of their liberty for about seven months before being convicted, the sentence would, in his view be an appropriate and effective sentence.

The judge said the magistrate had clearly given much thought to the question of the sentences before they were imposed.

Argus Correspondent

KIMBERLEY. — A motion of confidence in Dr Andries Treurnicht, Dr Ferd. Hartzenberg and

Jaap

sees

danger

in new

party

Political Staff

THE unification of right-wing parties in South Africa would be made more difficult if Dr Andries Treurnicht formed a new party, Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, said today.

However, Dr Confi Mulder, leader of the smaller National Conservative Party is already involved in negotiations with Dr Treurnicht's rebel group.

Dr Mulder will be having a head committee meeting of his party in Pretoria on March 20, the same day Dr Treurnicht launches his new party.

However, the two major rightwing forces remain those of Dr Treurnicht and Mr Marais.

VERWOERD

Mr Marais said today that by forming a party Dr Treurnicht would 'harming the conservatives' cause.

'We were all together in the National Party, before Dr Verwoerd was murdered,' he said.

We all underwrote the police at the time to there is to be a discussion between Dr Treurnicht's group and myself and would have to be on the basis of that policy.

'We are not prepared to make any concessions on racial matters in sports or in the labour field.'

'We say that if these people form a party and only want to talk to us, it will make things much more difficult.'

IMPOSSIBLE

'If they form a party now on the basis that they accept the National Party's 1977 proposals, it will make things impossible,' Mr Marais said that if they start a party and it does not divide itself sharply from the National Party then it loses a lot of its flavour for the people.'

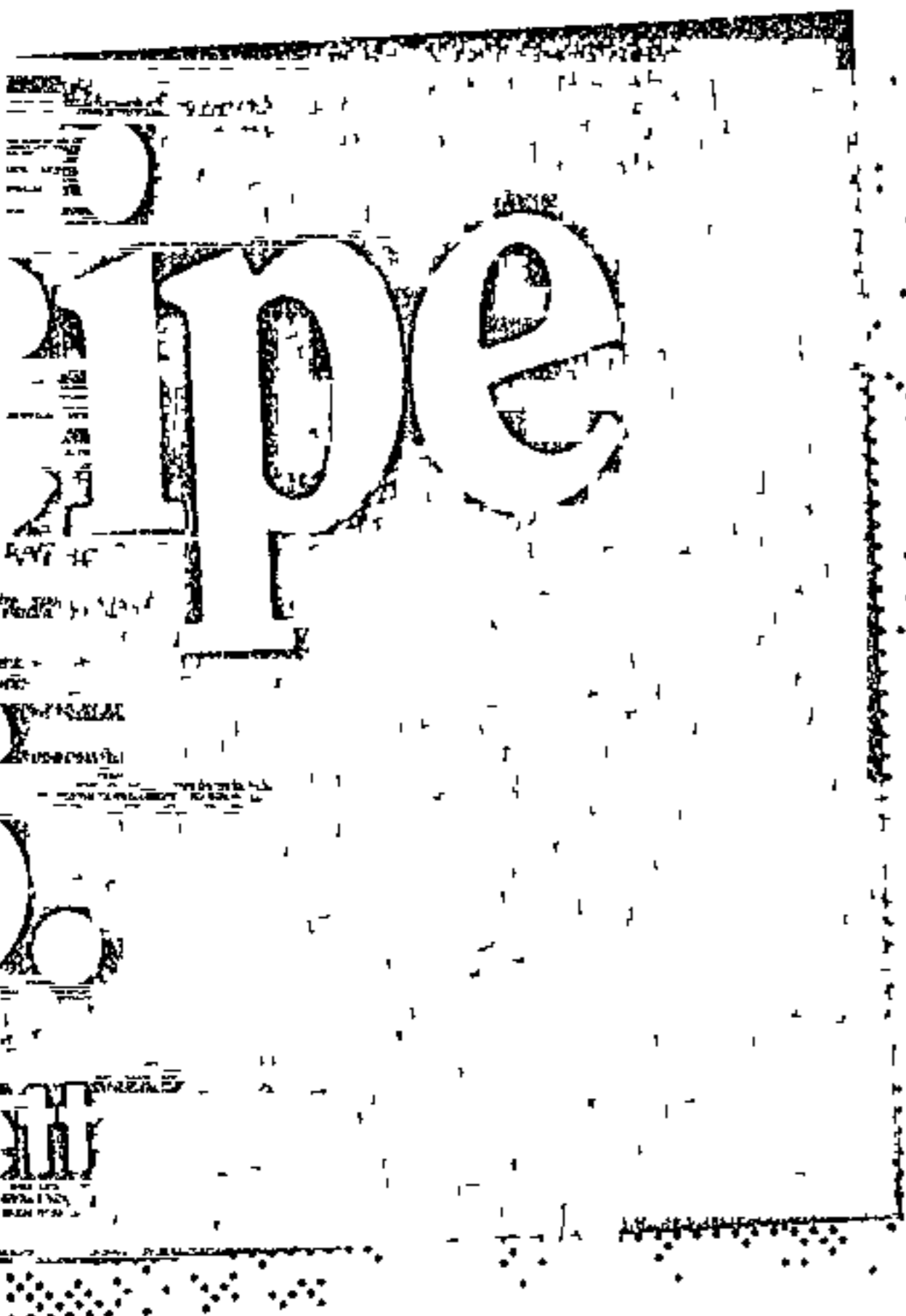
Dr Mulder said today that he was strongly in favour of the rightwing groups getting together.

'Mr P W Botha has in three years torn the party apart which others built up over more than 70 years. The old magical power of the word National Party has been destroyed,' he said.

Support for Nat rebels

meeting which was also attended by Mr Dawie le

rejected the Prime Minister's interpretation



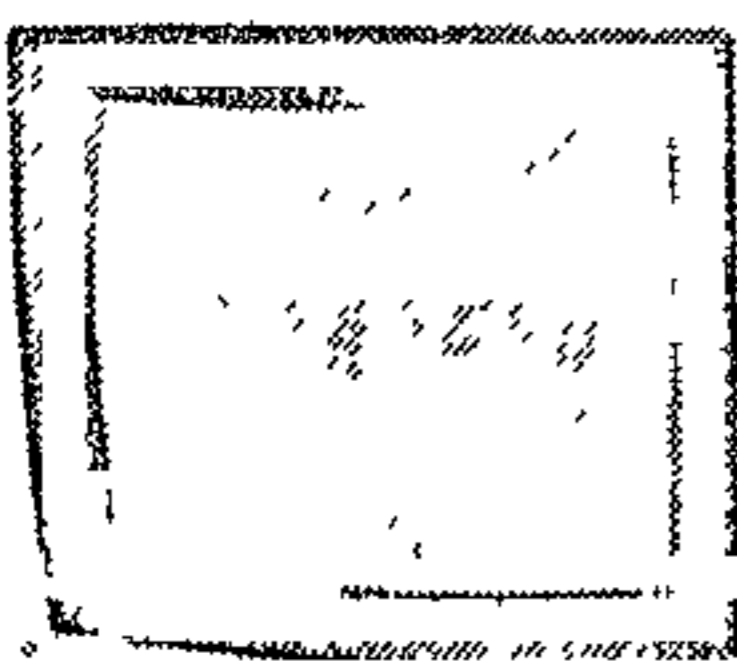
Apple Level-One dealer back-up will keep your Apple on the boil

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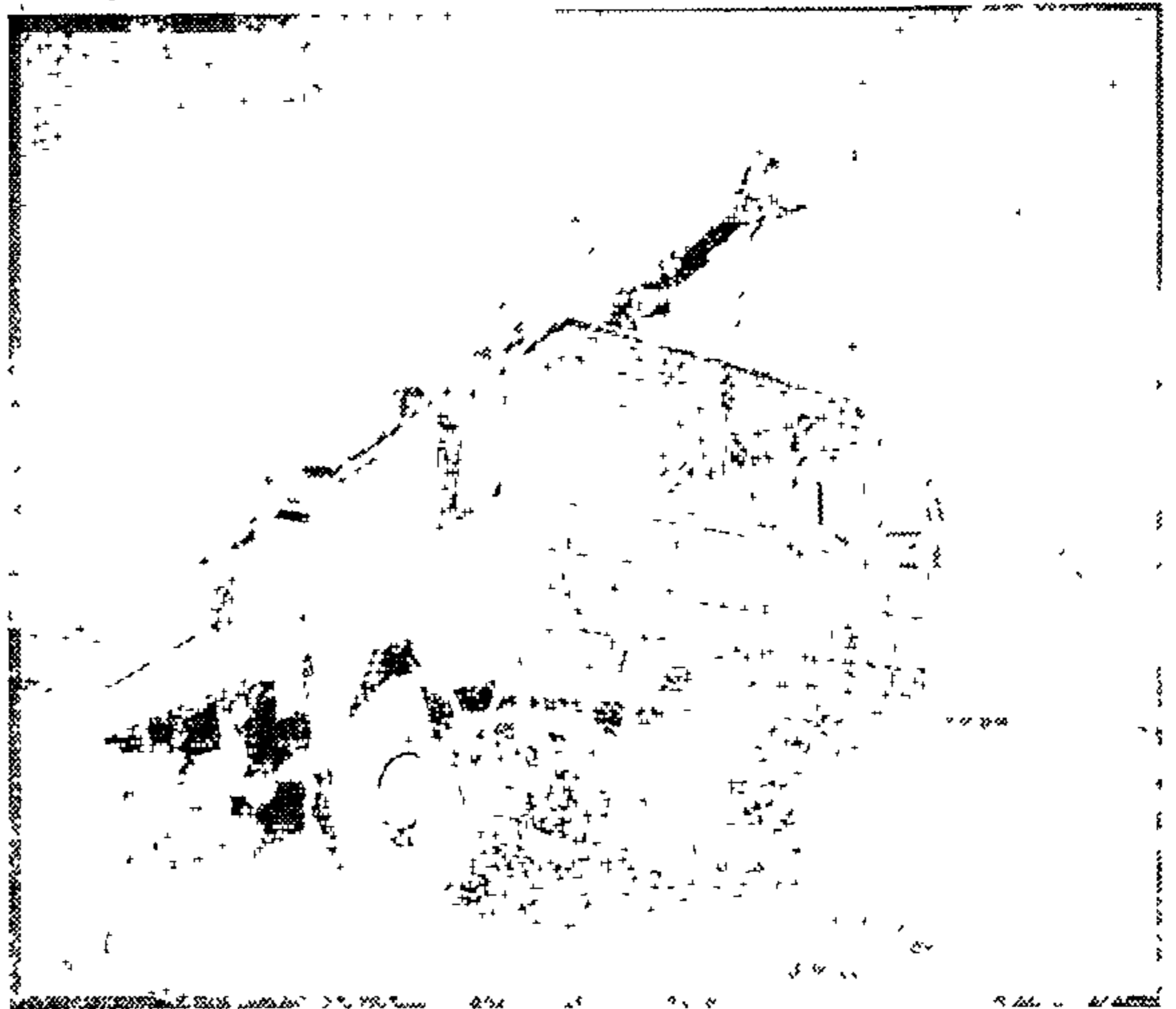
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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the

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

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

NOTE CAREFULLY



THE Cobra is put through its paces at Ysterplaat Air Force base

254 August 12/3/82
Cobra can get close to fires

A 22-TON fire-fighting rescue vehicle, the Cobra — used by the Defence Force in the operational area — was shown to the Press and civilian fire-fighting and rescue authorities at Ysterplaat air force base today.

It is fully self-supporting and can carry 4 000 litres of water and 200 litres of foam at a time.

Water can shoot out of a roof-top nozzle at 2 400 litres a minute and it has a 1 000 m range

It can cross rough terrain, up to a 60 degree gradient, and could be used for fighting a fire such as the one which ravaged the slopes of Devil's Peak early this week.

Its equipment includes a foam gun, breathing apparatus and smoke suits which enable the crew — usually three — to get close to fires.

Commandant Jacka said the Cobra was suitable for cross-country purposes and could be bought by local authorities.

Ground-sweep nozzles are fitted to the front, enabling the vehicle to approach a fire like a tank sweeping all before it

At present Cobras are stationed only in the operational area, but some are to be stationed at air force bases, including Ysterplaat, eventually.

The Cobra brought to train Defence Force personnel in Cape Town —

it

The Cobra can be made ready for transport by 130 aircraft in twenty minutes.

External	Internal	Blank
(3)	(2)	(1)
	11	7
	14	
	13	

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

US eases ban on visits by SA officers

254
13/3/82
277

WASHINGTON — The United States State Department has announced that it has eased a ban on visits to the US by South African military officers

Such visits were previously prohibited under the US embargo on selling military equipment to South Africa, which remains in effect

Spokesman Mr Alan Romberg said the Reagan Administration's policy now was to review visa requests by South African officers on a case-by-case basis consistent with the embargo

Several South African officers had visited the US in recent months in connection with US-South African deliberations over a peace settlement in SWA/Namibia, he said

Mr Romberg suggested that the department did not consider it proper to tell the South African Government whom it could include in the SWA/Namibia settlement delegations

Last March five South African military officers were asked to leave the US after arriving under what the department called misleading circumstances. Their visas for that visit had omitted their military identifications

South African officials in Pretoria, asked to comment on a report by Associated Press, quoting the New York Times, that high-ranking South African military officials had recently accompanied the new

South African Ambassador, Dr Brand Fourie, to the US, said they could not confirm such a visit.

They would not comment on the report in yesterday's Times which, quoting unidentified State Department officials, said the move was made to facilitate negotiations on SWA/Namibian independence

The newspaper quoted US officials as saying senior South African officials had gone to the US in recent months as part of delegations meeting. Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs

The most recent meeting, the officials said, took place at the State Department on February 22 and 23

Dr Fourie was reported to have been accompanied by military officials, including Lieutenant-General P W van der Westhuizen, Chief of Staff Intelligence in the South African Defence Force

One official was quoted as saying the general was allowed into the US because "they came to negotiate and obviously they could bring who they wanted".

Associated Press quoted the New York Times as saying there had been a good working relationship between US and South African officials over SWA/Namibia.

US officials said South Africa had accepted a plan proposed by the Western contact group on principles to govern elections in the territory — Sapa

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Everything leaves going right

Look up big Cook feast

By RODNEY HARTMAN, Mail Man on the Tour

SOUTH Africa burst back on to the world cricket stage with a vengeance at the Wanderers Stadium yesterday.

And opening batsman Jimmy Cook rode his luck to a century in the longest innings of his career, leading the Springbok charge into a powerful position against the touring English rebels.

Cook's undefeated 114 in six hours at the crease made him the first Springbok to score a century on his international debut — but he was helped all the way there by four dropped catches

There were jubilant scenes at the close, with Cook mobbed by fans who cheered him all the way to the dressingroom

The lean Transvaaler smiled wearily and whispered "I'm dead beat. I can't remember ever being so tired"

Springbok captain Mike Procter was a happy man last night "Yes, things really went well for us today And we'll carry on batting and see what happens"

Cook and Western Province captain Peter Kirsten, on 87, resume the Springbok first innings today with 277 runs on the board and only one wicket lost — that of veteran opening bat Barry Richards, out for 66

So intense is the Springbok drive to make an impact on their return from 12 years in isolation that Kirsten could equal Cook's feat today with a century in his first match for South Africa — a feat no one had been able to achieve in 100 years of Springbok cricket history

The Springbok who came closest was Louis Tancred, who scored 97 in his first Test knock, against Australia in 1902/3

This cricket is not a real Test, declares SABC

Mail Reporter

THE SABC Board decided not to screen Sunday's play in the cricket Test because they did not regard it as an international, although the Cricket Board has awarded Springbok colours to the players

But the Board has decided that two major foreign sports items, the Wimbledon final and World Cup Soccer final, are international, and have agreed to screen them live on the Sundays they take place

The decision not to screen tomorrow's play has led to protest from viewers who recently applauded the Board's approval of live Sunday sport

And it is no secret that professional people at the SABC are hopping mad at the "blackout"

(Although it's true that certain SABC radio stations will be updating the score)

The PFP's spokesman on sport, Mr Dave Dalling yesterday met Mr Skok, Ken Stein, Dave Moran at 41-8416/778

the meeting that Mr De Villiers had said the corporation would review its Sunday sport coverage in future, in the light of public response

"Now I call on the SABC to review its stance for the second Test and give South Africans live television coverage of that match," said Mr Dalling

"While I am pleased that the SABC is reviewing its policy on Sunday sports coverage, I think that its present approach is too timid"

He said while Mr De Villiers had given him a sympathetic hearing, he had made it clear that the matter was very sensitive

The SABC would come in for criticism for deciding to extend its sports coverage to Sundays, Mr De Villiers had said

"I told him that there were at least a million South Africans who would be interested in a cricket Test after 12 years of international isolation

"And I also told him that there should be live coverage

Mitton won't risk arrest

Mail Reporters

SPRINGBOK tennis player, Bernie Mitton, says he will not return to play in the SA Breweries Open if he faces military arrest

Mr Dennis Matthews, assistant tournament director, said yesterday the organisers were now trying to "sort out the problem" with the Defence Force

Mitton, due to defend his national titles at Ellis Park at the end of the month, faces a military call-up, and the Defence Force Exemption Board has turned down his applications for further deferment

Mr Matthews said he spoke on the phone to Mitton in Dusseldorf

"Bernie said he would definitely not take a chance by returning to South Africa if there was any chance of his being arrested"

Mitton, 28, now lives in California

The SADF told him last year his military service had been deferred. But he was instructed to inform the military of his address annually — a legal requirement — and to tell them when he was due to return to South Africa

Mitton is trying to obtain US citizenship after marrying an American

An SADF spokesman said last night Mitton "has nothing to worry about" unless he had received a January call-up

Only if he was called up for the July intake, but ignored the call-up instructions, would a warrant of arrest be issued

R250 000 for football

By SY LERMAN

SANFA president and NPSL chairman George Thabe yesterday announced that soccer would receive R250 000 from SABC TV for a deal that includes the live viewing of 10 games during 1982

And the general manager of NPSL, Cyril Kobus, said that more than 100 000 spectators were expected at the games between K...

254 ~~201~~
Jan 13/3/82

Killing of two claim is probed

THE ASSEMBLY — The Defence Force is investigating allegations by a Kavango chief, a shopkeeper and a headmaster that two civilians were shot by security forces on or about February 22 and 23, the Minister of Defence, General Malan, said yesterday

Replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (Progressive Federal Party, Yeeville), General Malan said it was also claimed that the chief was intimidated by having mortar fire aimed at his kraal, threatened with a firearm to make women available for immoral purposes, and that detainees were assaulted, maltreated and kept in a corrugated iron building of limited size

General Malan could not say when the investigation would be completed. This depended on the availability of witnesses. They were spread over a wide area and some were difficult to contact.

The Minister said that in a revolutionary onslaught, such as the one being waged against Namibia and South Africa, one of the most important weapons of the enemy was propaganda to discredit the security forces.

"A number of examples of this have appeared in the media recently

"Information has also been received that in a certain camp in central Angola, Swapo terrorists are being trained and equipped with SA Defence Force uniforms to commit acts of sabotage and intimidation among the local population, with the express purpose of bringing the black elements of the SWA Territorial Force into discredit among their own people.

"The Defence Force is involved in Namibia in a situation where force has to be applied to counter armed attacks to protect the local population. Acts of violence may unfortunately be perpetrated by individuals against the local population.

"This is contradictory to the policy of the Defence Force, and where such acts take place, strict measures are taken against the guilty.

"Channels of communication have been established along which the local population can bring any alleged atrocities to the attention of the SWA Territorial Force."

PACIFIST Charles Yeats this week became the first person to be sent to a civilian prison for an offence relating to conscientious objection to military service in South Africa

In May last year Yeats, 25, an Anglican, was sentenced by a military court martial to a year in military detention barracks for failing to report for army training

Then in December Yeats was sentenced by a court martial to a year's civilian jail for disobeying a lawful command. He refused to wear a regulation, brown military overall while in detention

He was discharged from the army with ignominy, having previously spent three separate periods in solitary confinement for this offence.

A Defence Force spokesman said Yeats had completed his military sentence and been discharged from the detention barracks in

(254) S. Express 14/3/82
**Civvie jail
for man who
refused his
army stint**

By ANTHONY HARDING

Brigadier Henne Botha, chief liaison officer for the Prisons Department, confirmed the move but said it was not departmental policy "to comment on a prisoner's treatment or where he is being incarcerated. It is not in the prisoner's interests"

He said Yeats would not be granted

offence
Mr Paddy Kearney, director of the Diakonia ecumenical centre in Durban, said Yeats was transferred to Pretoria Central Prison last week

He welcomed the move as Yeats would "no longer have the problem of wearing a military overall and solitary confinement"

"The Defence Force seems to be trying different tactics and it would be difficult to see a general pattern. It seems the army authorities are embarrassed by the issue

"People who know people like Charles Yeats have seen they are not cowards or draft dodgers. It is ridiculous that a person of his calibre should be sitting in prison," he said

• Michael Viveiros, 24, a Baptist pacifist, was sentenced in February to 18 months civilian jail for failing to report for military training last July. He is in detention barracks in Pretoria pending

New rebel link claim

S. Tribune
14/3/82

MAPUTO. The Mozambique Defence Ministry yesterday made new charges of links between the rebel Mozambique National Resistance and South African intelligence and army officers

~~252~~

252

A South African Defence Force spokesman said "Mozambique is taking the easy way out by blaming South Africa for the actions of dissident groups in their country. They should rather try to solve their own problems instead of wasting time by searching for a scapegoat" — Sapa-Reuter

████████████████████

GENERAL NEWS

Papers 'prove' SA support for guerillas

From The Guardian, London, and The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — New evidence of alleged South African support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) has been released by the Mozambique Government

The "evidence" is contained in four reports of alleged meetings between MNRM officials and South Africans at a South African base in "Zoa-bastad" in the Northern Transvaal in November 1980, where

the MNRM is allegedly trained

The documents were retrieved from a latrine at a resistance base at Garagua after its capture

All four reports are said to have been signed by the resistance commander, Afonso Dhlakama

The Mozambique Defence Ministry said the papers alleged meetings between MNRM commanders and a South African intelligence officer, Colonel van Niekerk or "Colonel Charlie," and an un-

named South African brigadier

At one meeting, "Colonel Charlie" allegedly told Dhlakama that South Africa would send "specialists and instructors" into Mozambique to train MNRM guerillas in the use of heavy weapons in sabotage

Colonel van Niekerk allegedly said the South Africans would also "participate directly" in MNRM attacks

The documents say the South Africans promised specialists would accompany the next load of war supplies to

be dropped in Mozambique for the MNRM

The Mozambique news agency, AIM said the captured papers showed that a former Portuguese secret agent, Orlando Cristina, suggested to the MNRM command that it should destroy the powerlines from Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa "in order to disguise the existence of South African support for the MNRM"

Cristina was the first Portuguese secret police agent to infiltrate Frelimo in Tanzania in 1964

After Mozambican independence he worked with the Rhodesian Special Branch to set up the MNRM

An SADF spokesman said in Pretoria today Mozambique was yesterday taking the easy way out by blaming South Africa for the actions of dissident groups

"They should rather try to solve their own problems instead of wasting their time looking for scapegoats"

Sabotage scares workers

Own Correspondent LISBON — Portuguese workers on a hydro-electric project in central Mozambique have asked to be repatriated because of what they claim is the rapidly deteriorating security situation.

In a letter published in the Lisbon weekly Expresso, two represen-

tatives of the workers' commission from the Sociedade Hidro-Eléctrica do Rovúé, a subsidiary of the State-run Mozambique Electricity Company, said they had lived in a climate of insecurity since October

It was then that the anti-marxist Mozambique Movement for

National Resistance perpetrated acts of sabotage in the area

Two workers at the scheme were ambushed and murdered by the movement on December 20

Workers have been recently forbidden to travel outside their Chimio base

Bar on Pretoria military stays, declares Washington

254
337

RDM 12/3/82

Mall Correspondent

WASHINGTON — State Department spokesmen say there is no change in United States policy barring South African military officers entry into the US, despite the visit last month of Lieutenant-General P W van der Westhuizen, Pretoria's military intelligence chief.

Gen Van der Westhuizen was admitted because it was up to South Africa to choose who to send as part of its delegation to negotiate a settlement in SWA, a spokesman said.

But the New York Times quoted an unnamed State Department official as saying

the Reagan Administration had "quietly eased a long-standing practice of not allowing high-ranking South African military officers into the US on special business".

The ban against South African military officers in the United States is part of Washington's embargo on the sale of military equipment to South Africa.

Gen Van der Westhuizen was in Washington for meetings at the State Department in February as part of a delegation led by Mr Brand Fourie, Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information, the newspaper said.

The general also visited

the US in March last year, but afterwards Washington issued a statement indicating his visa was supplied in error because his application did not give his military position.

The New York Times quoted US officials as saying senior South African officials had visited the US in recent months as part of delegations meeting Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs.

The most recent meeting, the officials said, took place at the State Department on February 22 and 23.

One official was quoted as saying Gen Van der Westhuizen was allowed in because

"they came to negotiate and obviously they could bring whom they wanted".

A Congressional sub-committee is currently trying to prove the Reagan Administration is seeking loopholes in the arms embargo to encourage military contact with SA, but a US spokesman insisted it was still policy not to admit South African military officers.

South African Government officials have refused to comment on the New York Times' allegations.

Officials in Pretoria said they could not confirm Gen Van der Westhuizen's visit nor would they comment on the Times article.

(254) RDM 19/5/87

The cross that objector Yeats must bear

By LIZ MCGREGOR

FOR the rest of his life, conscientious objector Charles Yeats will bear the stigma of a criminal record and an "ignominious" discharge from the army

On Tuesday last week he was transferred to Pretoria Central Prison to serve a year's sentence for refusing to wear the regulation army overall while in detention barracks

In May last year he was sentenced to a year in military detention barracks for refusing to report for military service, then in December he was sentenced to a year's jail in a civilian prison for refusing to wear the regulation army overall

In a statement at the weekend, the chief liaison officer for the Prisons Department, Brigadier Hennie Botha, confirmed that Yeats had been

moved to a civil prison but said "it is not departmental policy to comment on a prisoner's treatment or where he is being incarcerated"

He added "It is not in the prisoner's interest"

According to the Rev Rob Robertson, convener of the South African Council of Churches Commission on Violence and Non-Violence, Yeats was transferred to the Pretoria Central Prison on

Tuesday last week

Mr Robertson said the move could have "serious repercussions" for Yeats as his civil imprisonment would leave him with a criminal record — which a military detention barracks sentence would not do

"Charles is trained in commerce and business. If he were to try to get a job later his criminal record combined with his discharge with

ignominy from the army could prejudice his chances," said Mr Robertson

Mr Robertson called for a "fair alternative" outside the military for people who were opposed to doing their national service

"The SACC has proposed that the period of alternative service be not more than twice that required of National Servicemen. Yeats is prepared to accept that."

251 **274** *Handwritten: Pogo uprisings 16/3/82 Q. Col. 395*
 290 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether the commission of inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr Justice J. H. Snyman which investigated the Pogo uprisings at Paarl and elsewhere in 1982 made any recommendations on structural protection of police stations against attack, if so, what recommendations,
- (2) whether steps were taken to implement such recommendations, if so, (a) when and (b) at how many police stations,
- (3) (a) how many police stations were attacked during the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available and (b) how many such police stations were so protected against attack?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No
- (2) Falls away
- (3) (a) Five from 4 January 1980 to date
- (b) Although none of the stations was structurally protected, three of them were guarded by armed guards

I should, however, like to add that the protection of police stations throughout the country is enjoying high priority. A number has already been provided with structural protection, but for obvious security reasons further details cannot be divulged

55 *Handwritten: Q. Col. 395*
 299 Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs

What will be the total cost of the com-

pletion of all phases of the Koeberg nuclear power station?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

The estimated completion cost is R1 801 million in terms of 1982 prices. This estimate does not include escalation cost from 1982 to the completion of the project

206 *Handwritten: Q. Col. 396*
 Reference books/influx control
 300 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban areas of the Republic in the second half of 1981;
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1)	Pretoria	(a)	7 071	(b)	891
	Johannesburg		14 665		3 792
	Soweto		3		0
	Durban		1 263		349
	Pretoria		4		0
	East London		466		149
	Port Elizabeth		5		73
	Cape Peninsula		90		206
	Bloemfontein		164		133
	West Rand		1 031		354
	East Rand		1 664		7 265
(2)			30 534		7 265

These figures only represent the number of persons arrested by the South African Police

329 *Handwritten: Q. Col. 396-7*
 Terrorism Act: detainees
 306 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons detained under

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Statistics are not kept and are not readily available

WEDNESDAY, 17 MARCH 1982

+Indicates translated version

For oral reply

278 *Handwritten: Q. Col. 398*
 Provincial hospitals: annual reports
 17/3/82

*1 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

Whether (a) he and (b) any official of his Department was consulted prior to the distribution to heads of institutions in the Cape Province of a circular concerning the content of annual reports of provincial hospitals?

+The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare)

(a) and (b) No

329 *Handwritten: Q. Col. 398-9*
 Detainees
 17/3/82

*2 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

- (1) Whether detainees are examined by State doctors on a routine basis, if so, (a) how soon after being arrested and (b) how frequently while being held in detention,

- (2) whether detainees are checked for psychiatric disorders,

- (3) whether the (a) medical and (b) psychological history of detainees is taken into account, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Health and Welfare)

The Terrorism Act have escaped from custody since the introduction of the said Act and (b) how many such persons (i) were subsequently re-arrested and (ii) are known to have left the country?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 11

(b) (i) None

(ii) 11

252 *Handwritten: Q. Col. 397*
 Police Reserve Force
 17/3/82

313 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) How many persons joined the Police Reserve Force at police stations in each province of the Republic in 1981,

- (2) how many reservists retired from service in 1981?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1)	Transvaal	1 146
	Natal	297
	Cape Province	302
	Orange Free State	140

(2) 1 228

254 *Handwritten: Q. Col. 397*
 Police Force: charges against members

329 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (a) How many convictions have resulted from charges laid against members of the Police Force by detainees or members of their families since the commencement of the Terrorism Act and (b) how many of those convicted were (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks?



The scene on the flight-deck of the frigate SAS President Pretorius at midday yesterday, 78 miles south-west of Cape Point where the President Kruger sank a month ago. At centre are the 70 floral tributes that were ceremonially committed to the sea, and formed up around them are the ship's company of the President Pretorius and representatives of all naval commands and units throughout the Republic. **Report, page 2.**

CAPE TIMES 17/3/82 (254)

Cape Times Newscolour John Rubython

The Star's Africa
News Service

Windhoek

Airborne security forces have killed 202 Swapo supporters in a surprise attack on one of its bases in southern Angola — and found what they believe is evidence of Zimbabwean support for the rebel movement

A top military officer said after the strike — which involved a running battle for about seven hours — that it should be accepted there was "close contact" between Swapo leaders and the government of Mr Robert Mugabe

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, told reporters "I think one can assume that there will be support as well — arms, foodstuffs

"I think we can accept that foodstuffs are coming from Zimbabwe to Angola for Swapo," he said "And I think they also exchange a lot of ideas — lessons learned from Zimbabwe"

A total of 202 Swapo members were killed in the attack, which began at 8 am on Saturday.

Top officer hints at 'Mugabe link'

227

Staw
16/3/82
254

The base is known as Cambena and is 22 km inside Angola

Three security force members were killed during the operation, code-named "Super"

Their identities were released by Defence Headquarters in Pietermaritzburg last night

The operation was the most westerly strike yet by security forces. The target was south of the south-western Angolan town of Iano, across the Cunene River from Namibia's Kaokoland region

A senior military officer said Swapo members were "caught with their pants down" in the operation, which involved a main force of 45 helicopter-borne troops

A group of newsmen taken to the scene yesterday was told that the firefight lasted until 3.30 pm on Saturday, over an area of roughly 1 km by 1.5 km

"Stop groups" were

apparently posted west of the camp before the attack started — 83 Swapo members were later found dead in the base area. The rest were killed by the stop groups as they fled

Military officers said it seemed Cambena was being used by Swapo to "activate" the Kaokoland area — and possibly even Damaraland, further south.

It is understood that the strike force first "softened" the target with airfire and mortars. Troops, dropped by helicopter about two kilometres from the camp, first drew fire when they were about a kilometre from it

Journalists were told that the camps' main arms caches were hidden in surrounding hills. The camp itself was not fortified

It appeared the Swapo fighters had been camping under bushes in pup tents. There were no buildings or permanent structures

While the newsmen saw no evidence of a physical Cuban, Angolan or Russian presence, they found caches of Soviet arms, equipment, and food

Security forces uncovered 10 arms caches, but by last night had flown only five back to Namibia. Quantities of arms and ammunition have been destroyed where they were found

FORCES KILL 202 SWAPO BASES STRIKE ON SWAPO BASES

Estimate

The official estimate of Swapo equipment and food so far seized in the first five caches is about 60 tons.

Newsmen yesterday saw a cache at Marienfluss, in northern Kaokoland, which included 500 RPG 7 rocket launchers, 90 AK 47 assault rifles, 1,000 handgrenades, 150 mines, and 12 SAM-7 missile launchers.

It is believed that 10 of the SAM-7s were used against the raiding force, but it was described as "undirected" fire against the helicopters.

The newsmen also counted 360 mortars (82 mm), 610 anti-tank grenades, and 310 anti-personnel projectiles.

They found Russian rice soup, packaged on December 10 last year, indicating a steady supply route through southern Angola to Cambena.

There was apparently enough rice in one cache to feed 300 people for 48 days.

Journalists also saw a pile of Zimbabwean corned beef tinned in Salisbury.

The officer who led the attack, a captain, said resistance was low when his troops first attacked the camp, but it later grew.

It was estimated before the operation that Cambena had about 250 people in it. It is thought that about 40 escaped the attackers.

General Lloyd described operation "Super" as a set piece, but a "small operation."

He referred to the Zimbabwe link, between Swapo leaders and the Mugabe Government, when questioned by newsmen about the corned beef found at Cambena.

GENERAL NEWS

US may let SAAF buy six aircraft

254
237

WASHINGTON — Two American aircraft manufacturers are competing to sell six twin-engined turboprop aircraft to the South African Air Force as air ambulances.

Their application to the Commerce Department has presented the Reagan Administration with an early test of its new export policy.

Revised export regu-

lations that went into effect on March 1 lifted the ban on sales of certain non-military items to various South African Government agencies including the military and police.

Although the ban on sales of aircraft for "military, para military or police use" is still in effect, US officials are considering approving the sale under an

exemption allowed for medical equipment.

Beech Aircraft is offering its Super King 200C, a civilian version of the C-12a which has been purchased by all four branches of the American military.

Piper Aircraft is pushing an ambulance derivative of its Cheyenne III corporate jet.

The Observer News Service

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Disc

LO

12

Soldier dies in Tvl accident

254

Stan
16/3/82

Lowveld Bureau

BUSHBUCKRIDGE — A Permanent Force member was killed and two were seriously injured in a collision on the Hazyview-Bushbuckridge road yesterday

The dead man is Lance Corporal Gerhard Gerber (25), of Port Elizabeth.

Police said the three soldiers were on their way to the Mariepskop radar station from Hazyview when an oncoming light delivery vehicle apparently swerved out for a parked bus

In another accident Ngodwana's station commander, Warrant Officer Hector Brummer, was seriously injured when his vehicle collided with a car on the Ngodwana-Kaapschehoop road.

Moving Navy farewell to lost sailors

Chief Reporter

IN the presence of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, other members of the cabinet, service chiefs and foreign envoys, and a gathering of more than 2 000 people including families of the dead men, the South African Navy bade a sailors' farewell yesterday to those who were lost with the SAS President Kruger.

A vast submarine shed in the East Dockyard at Simon's Town was packed to capacity for the memorial service for the 16 men — most of them petty-officers — who died when the Navy's flagship sank after a collision with the fleet replenishment ship SAS Tafelberg during an exercise at sea on February 18.

There are few occasions so moving as when sailors take leave of shipmates lost at sea, and all activity in the naval dockyard came to a halt during the time-honoured ritual which ended with a gun-carriage bearing floral tributes being hauled by slow-marching sailors to the "PK's" sister-ship, SAS President Pretorius.

At dawn today the frigate will sail for the spot 78 nautical miles southwest of Cape Point where the President Kruger went down — and there she will leave the wreaths, including those from the families and one from the Prime Minister and the Government of South Africa.

Traditional mariners' hymns were sung at yesterday's service, and passages from the Scriptures were read by the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, and by one of the youngest of the 177 survivors of President Kruger's ship's company, Able Seaman "Jake" Jacobs.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, unveiled a memorial plaque as the SA Navy ensign and the South African flag were lowered to half-mast.

In asking him to perform the unveiling, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said: "South Africa has during its history made many sacrifices, in times of peace and war. That this particular sacrifice came about through a collision, in no way diminishes the regard we have for the Navy, nor the respect we have for its professionalism."

"We commend the way

To page 2

CAPC Tmt 10/3/82



From page 1

in which the Navy has come to terms with this tragedy, and their dignified, yet obvious grief for the loss of their comrades"

General Viljoen said the Navy was constantly exercising and improving its performance, to enable it to fulfil its important task of guarding the Republic's coastlines, patrolling territorial waters and protecting the country's harbours

"The dangers of sea, weather, visibility and mechanical vulnerability are constantly present in some form as a hazard, and because of them, sailors have perished at sea for centuries"

General Viljoen said the attention focused on the country's northern borders, where other arms of the Defence Force were involved, tended to divert attention from the long and onerous tasks carried out in all weathers by the Navy, much of whose work went unseen

"In the interest of high professional standards, we must accept the element of risk that exists," he added

• The interdenominational service was conducted by naval chaplains of the Ned Geref Kerk and the Anglican and Methodist churches

• The men who were remembered yesterday were Able Seaman G T Benjamin, Chief Petty Officer J P Booysen, Petty Officer S P Bothma, PO G A F Brind, PO R C Bulterman, PO G W de Vilhiers, PO E Koen, PO H Lotter, PO R A McMaster, PO R F Skeats, CPO H W Smit, PO W R Smith, CPO W M C van Tonder, CPO D Webb, PO M B R Whiteley, and PO C J Wium

'Feeling of futility' after battle visit

By Con Crous

JOHANNESBURG. — Seasoned journalists who visited the area in Southern Angola where 201 Swapo insurgents were killed by security forces in Operation Super left the scene with a feeling of nausea and futility.

Bodies were strewn in ravines and near makeshift shelters erected in the new camp

In the words of a colleague 'Those who were found near their shelters were probably making a last stand and those in the ravines were probably running away

Three young men of the security forces also died in the action, probably fighting for what they believed was right

Few people realise that the terrorists are also fighting for an ideal, albeit contrary to the stability and well being of the sub continent

LURED

It is also often not realised that many young Swapo terrorists have been lured across the Angolan border with promises of better education. They are then sent back into SWA/Namibia half-trained and often against their will

Often in the past young boys who should be sitting on the school benches, were found among the dead after a skirmish with the security forces

It seemed that Swapo mixed its novices with experienced men. Those whose bodies we saw yesterday were mostly mature men

BLOATED

The bodies were so bloated, however and the stench so all encompassing that one could not trust one's own judgment as to the age of the men slain

A third group, who is seldom recognised in the hot war, are the journalists and cameramen who cover the war

It is not often realised how difficult it is for a television team to lug their heavy equipment in the tropical heat where the action mostly is

Reporters often use three different types of aircraft in a day while covering an operation such as Super

UNARMED

We have to go unarmed, although security forces at all times provide excellent protection to journalists in their charge

There is a standing joke among war correspondents 'There is normally no time to show a terrorist your Press identity card'

The South African Air Force is probably one of the best in the world and most military writers will agree with that — Sipa

254 Hansard Q Col 403
Defence Force: unauthorized call-ups
17/3/82

*8 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the
Minister of Defence

(1) Whether any proceedings have been initiated against any persons to date as a result of investigations into unauthorized South African Defence Force call-ups, if so, what proceedings,

(2) whether any persons have been charged as a result of such investigations, if so, (a) what is the nature of the charges and (b)(1) how many persons were charged and (ii) what were their ranks,

(3) whether any further charges are anticipated?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) No

(2) No

(3) This will depend on the findings and recommendations of the Board of Inquiry, which I am prepared to make available to the hon Member on a confidential basis after confirmation

754

Speculation is rife about proposed defence legislation and the call-up of men on the Reserve, in the Citizen Force and Commandos

Defence hints may be facts this year

Young men who have done military service and are on the Reserve List could be candidates for further training, says Arnold Kirkby, The Star's military correspondent.

Broad hints by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, follow the pattern of a speech by Mr Kobie Coetsee when he vacated the post of Deputy Minister of Defence in September 1980

Between the two of them the generals have spelt out that legislation would require

● Men on the Reserve as well as those in the Citizen Force and Commandos, to make a more equitable contribution.

● A greater role by white women and men from other population groups.

● No increase in the length of the initial two-year training period.

Other hints point to a more evenly distributed load of operational duty.

Within the context of a possible increase in incursions in the next three years and the outcome of the Namibia question, the SADF could have 2 980 km to patrol between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans

Compulsory training was introduced in 1968.

Men who have done their service and are on the Reserve List are still in their 20s and early 30s and could be candidates for further training

The frontier would possibly be manned by national servicemen, Permanent Force, Citizen Force and certain commando units

The farming areas bordering the frontier zone would still be in the trust of commando units, but the government would have to step up its repopulation programmes of these areas in the Transvaal to bolster the Commandos

Implementation of new legislation could begin this year or early in 1983 and be phased in as training facilities become available

The increase in the number of days service required for Citizen Force units and certain

Commando units, could possibly be pushed up to between 400 and 500 days over 13 years from the present 240 days in eight years

Another possibility could be 13 years of camps after completion of the initial two-year training period, with a 90-day camp every alternate year

Each deferment of a camp would mean the soldier would be a year older on completion of his Citizen Force or Commando training

BALLOT ERA

Men in their 30s and early 40s who are on the Reserve and others who missed being called up during the ballot era of the 1950s and 1960s could find themselves being drawn into the "area defence system" within the cities and major towns

Those men on the

Platteland could be drawn into the local commando to help in logistical or communications posts

General Viljoen has said an area defence system would be introduced this year. This could mean something new in the army, with area defence units being formed

An alternative could be an extension to the "industrial commando" system being formed at key installations and factories. These forces would be area-bound

The army's "industrial commando" and the police reservist "C Group" recruitment campaigns seem to be on a collision course, because both were vying for uncommitted recruits at key industrial concerns

But the police did agree not to use men on the military reserve

In emergencies they did work in close co-operation with each other

It is not yet known how the "area defence system" is going to operate. But it could overlap with the "B Group" police reservists who patrol suburban beats in major centres and towns

Critics say South Africa's civil defence effort has not reached any great heights since its inception in the 1970s and it could fall under the umbrella of the area defence system

Men who are not able to perform an active military role could be drawn into civil defence "to add their contribution to the overall effort", as one of the generals put it

In recent years, the Defence Force has been able to meet its quota of black volunteers in the Permanent Force, but the call for more men may indicate the formation of a type of "Home Guard" as in Ovamboland/Namibia

Probe into SWA brutality claims

201 294 EDM 8/3/72

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The board of inquiry into alleged brutality and intimidation of civilians in Kavango, in northern South West Africa, by members of the armed forces began its investigation in Windhoek yesterday.

The board was convened on the instructions of the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, after reports of the alleged atrocities appeared in South African newspapers and the Windhoek Observer.

The reports followed an investigation conducted with an opposition member of the South West Africa National Assembly.

The president of the board of inquiry, which has rights to subpoena witnesses, is Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos, of Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

Two journalists, Mr Peter Kenny, of the Mail Africa Bureau, and Mr Hannes Nieman of the Windhoek Observer, gave evidence "informally" to Brig De Wet Roos and a legal officer assisting him at SWA Territory Force Headquarters in Windhoek yesterday.

The National Assembly member, Mr Hans Rohr, also testified.

The board was preceded by an "in-house preparatory examination" into the allegations, conducted by the SWA Territory Force.

Among the allegations were reports that a shopkeeper and a school headmaster were intimidated and beaten by members of the security forces.

A chief in the area also claimed to have had mortars fired over his kraal and to have been threatened with a firearm by security force members who wanted him to make women available to them.

While the journalists were in Kavango they also heard of the shooting of two innocent civilians on about February 25.

Questions about the allegations were raised in Parliament last week by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Defence, Mr Harry Schwarz.

In his reply the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said there was information that Swapo fighters were being trained in central Angola and being equipped with SA Defence Force uniforms to commit acts of sabotage and intimidation among the local population in an attempt to discredit the SWA Territory Force.

17X645 18/3/82 (254) ~~17X645~~

SADF probes Kavango complaints

WINDHOEK — A military judicial board of inquiry has begun hearing evidence in Windhoek on allegations that security forces had shot and killed two civilians and had maltreated others in Kavango in northern SWA/Namibia last month.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Wind-

hoek said the board had been appointed by the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Vrolijk after allegations of atrocities (wandide) that appeared in reports published by certain newspapers.

The board headed by Brigadier Ben de Wet Ross of Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria would leave for Swakop-

as soon as its work in Windhoek had been completed.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly last week that the Defence Force would investigate allegations by a Kavango chief, a shopkeeper and a schoolmaster that two civilians had been shot by security forces — Sma

Objector is 'just ⁽²⁵³⁾ another ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ prisoner'

Mail Reporter 17/3/82

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Charles Yeats will be treated as an ordinary short-term prisoner, the Prisons Department said yesterday.

Yeats, sentenced last May to a year in military detention barracks for refusing military service, was transferred to Pretoria Central Prison two weeks ago to serve a year's sentence for refusing to wear army overalls.

The business administration graduate and former Natal Schools rugby captain is the first person in South Africa to be sent to a civilian prison for an offence relating to conscientious objection to military service.

A spokesman for the Prisons Department said yesterday Yeats would not be kept in solitary confinement.

The department declined to answer specific questions about the conditions of Yeat's imprisonment as it was "not department policy" to do so.

AY, MARCH 17, 1982

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201 Swapo men

South African security forces killed 201 Swapo guerrillas in a day-long battle across the SWA/Namibia-Angola border at the weekend

The South African forces lost three men in the operation
When journalists visited the area on Monday decomposing bodies of the Swapo insurgents were strewn in ravines in a mountainous area in Cambeno, south-western Angola

Security forces launched an air-assisted infantry attack by members of the crack 32 Anti-Insurgency Battalion on Saturday morning

Mopping up operations were continuing yesterday in the area and security forces were still hunting for 40 guerrillas who had fled into the mountains

The officer who commanded the operation, Captain Jan Hougard, said the operation, code-named Super, was launched by only 45 men of the battalion

The area attacked is 22km across the Angolan border and about 75km from the

coast in the south-western tip of Angola
Brigadier Rudolph Badenhorst, officer commanding Sector 10 of the SWA/Namibian Operational Area, said the area attacked was being established by Swapo as a new supply base for infiltration into the vast area of Kaokoland and Damaraland in the west

Ten caches of arms, ammunition and food have so far been found by mopping up units in the area
One of the caches brought down from hiding places in the mountains yielded, among others, 500 RPG-7 rocket launchers, 1 000 rifle grenades, 150 landmines, 10 spent Sam 7 anti-aircraft heat-seeking missile launchers and 50 AK47 rifles

Because of the rugged terrain security forces destroyed some of the weaponry on the spot instead of bringing it out

Among these were 306 mortar shells, 610 M60 anti-tank rifle grenades and 310 anti-personnel projectiles

Most of the arms are of Russian origin
"Capturing this base at such an early stage must have been a terrific and demor-

die in raid

alising setback for Swapo," Brig Badenhorst said

Describing the bloody action on Saturday, Captain Hougard said the security forces had fought for eight hours to capture the base

Swapo fighting from ravines and the hills had offered fierce resistance with mortar and automatic rifle fire

He said 45 men of 32 Battalion had been dropped by helicopter 2km from the target at about 8am on Saturday
They encountered resistance about 1 000 metres further on
Fighting lasted until 4pm

"We are not certain but the resistance might have come from groups of terrorists retreating," he said

"On three occasions we had to fall back slightly," he said

"We also encountered directed mortar fire from the surrounding hills"

A security forces mortar group dropped on a hill by helicopter had initiated the attack

Many Swapo guerrillas were killed as

they tried to escape down ravines where South African stopper groups had been posted to mow them down

It was clear, walking through the camp, that the Swapo men had been taken completely by surprise
Many bodies were lying near the makeshift shelters and washed clothing was hanging on Mopani trees to dry

Security forces expect to take about 60 tons of military hardware from the mountains where the nine other caches remained

The terrorists' washing was still hanging from scattered mopani trees near their shelters made from canvass and dry branches

It was clear many of the approximately 240 terrorists in the camp had tried to flee and were shot while running down steep ravines

Others were killed in positions in their camp where they had apparently made a last stand

After a struggle of about eight hours, all was over — Sapa

14 more quit to join Dr T

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

THE chairmen and secretaries of seven of the 12 National Party branches in the Jeppe constituency resigned from the NP yesterday to follow Dr Andries Treurnicht

But the chairman of the NP's Jeppe divisional com-

mittee that rebels would be dealt with at constituency level

But the Transvaal - NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, said in a statement on Monday that the rebels were "abusing" divisional committee meetings to attack the party
The rebels are now prohibited from attending any closed NP meetings

The 11 MPs expelled for

Path of colour on sea for lost sailors

Chief Reporter

THE precise position on the chart is 34° 59' south and 17° 07' east, and this lonely spot in the Atlantic, 78 nautical miles south-west of Cape Point, was transformed at midday yesterday into a blaze of colour as 70 floral tributes were cast on the sea above the last resting place of the SAS President Kruger.

The flowers were from the families, friends and shipmates of the 16 men who were lost with the SA Navy's flagship a month ago, as well as from the South African

and foreign governments and navies.

And these last tributes were left floating on a tranquil, sun-kissed sea — very different from the conditions in which the "PK" sank — in a path of colour-stretching for one sea-mile.

Proteas predominated in the floral arrangements, which were in many shapes and sizes. Some were shaped like anchors, others in the form of a cross — and even cards and farewell messages from wives and families were committed to the sea, in a weighted envelope adorned with red carnations

These formal committals above the sunken President Kruger took place from the flight-deck of a sister frigate, the SAS President Pretorius, to which the wreaths were taken on a gun-carriage at the end of the memorial service attended by more than 2 000 people in Simon's Town dockyard on Monday.

To add to the poignancy of this climactic event in the national tribute paid to the men who were lost, a whale surfaced near the President Pretorius and "blew" as if in a farewell salute, as a naval bugler sounded the Last Post across the flower-strewn sea

On board the frigate were Rear-Admiral Peter Tomlinson, Flag Officer Commanding Naval Operations Command, at Maritime Headquarters, the commanding officer of the President Kruger, Captain Wim de Lange, his executive officer, Commander Candy Myers, and representatives of naval commands and units throughout the Republic.

A protea wreath from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Government of South Africa was cast on the sea by Admiral Tomlinson, who also committed wreaths from service chiefs

and from himself, and the floral tribute from the 177 survivors of the President Kruger was put over the side by Captain De Lange.

The two naval chaplains who conducted the brief service of committal, the Rev Willie Smith of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Rev Norman Wood of the Free Churches, read out the names of each of the men lost with the "PK" as tributes from their families were dropped overboard one by one.

Other floral tributes included those from Britain's Chief of the Defence Staff,

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin "and all members of the British armed forces", the Chief of Naval Operations and the men of the United States Navy, the French Navy and the Minister of Defence of the Republic of China, the Foreign Military Attaches' Association, the Naval Officers' Association of Southern Africa, Yarrow and Company, Scotland the builders of the President Kruger, the family of the late Rear-Admiral M R Terry-Lloyd, the frigate's first commanding officer, and from the SAS President Pretorius

Perskor: Trial still pending

JOHANNESBURG — The Transvaal Attorney-General has not yet decided who is to be charged in connection with the Perskor circulation affair.

It is more than six months since police completed their investigation into the matter.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office said yesterday that a trial date had not yet been set.

The Audit Bureau of Circulations announced in September 1980 that it had withdrawn the sales certificates of the Transvaler, the Vaderland and the Citizen for the first six months of the year.

The bureau found that circulation figures had been inflated by as much as 20 percent.

Commercial Branch detectives began investigating the alleged

Paarl appeal for help on housing

CAPE TOWN 17/3/82 124 307

By CRAIG TYSON

THE PAARL municipality has appealed to the government for funds to help solve the town's critical housing shortage.

More than 2 000 people have their names on a waiting list for housing, with at least another 300 on an emergency list, but the municipality says it does not have the money to build more houses.

The housing situation was "critical" the town's Deputy Mayor, Mr M J Terblanche said last night. "But what can we do?"

He said the council had

said it did not have enough funds.

At a meeting of the council's Planning and Housing Committee yesterday, it was decided to continue negotiations with the Department of Community Development.

No decision was made on the squatters, who will continue living in their makeshift camp until alternative accommodation is found.

The number of squatters living on a pavement is growing daily and they have become the "cherry on the top" of the housing crisis, as one official put

also approached the Urban Foundation for help. However, a spokesman for the foundation said yesterday that he was still waiting for the municipality to contact him with specific plans.

The housing shortage has been worsened by the eviction of families staying on farms close to the town's industrial area.

The present squatters were evicted when an industrial company bought the land from a local farmer. Over the past years similar evictions have taken place, with more than 200 displaced



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Solely for citizens ²⁰⁰

Some tan 18/3/82 (254)
NON-South African citizens the majority of whom are blacks turned non-residents by the Government's homeland policy are barred from participation in the Defence Force Bonus Bond Competition, according to a notice in the Government Gazette of February 1980

Clause 3 of the notice appearing in the Government Gazette of February 29 1980, says only individual, naturalised persons, excluding non-residents, may invest in or hold the bonds for own benefit

This means that blacks, who have been classified as citizens of the Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda may not hold bonus bonds

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL
EDUCATION.

- (1) No (a) and (b) fall away
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) Falls away.

254

Hansard Q Col 427
National defence bonds/bonus bonds

1973/82
387. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Finance

Whether any decision has been taken in regard to revising the rate of interest on (a) national defence bonds and (b) bonus bonds, if so, what is the nature of the decision, if not, when can a decision be expected?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

No I hope to make an announcement about this at an early date

254

Hansard Q Col. 440
Active service on border

19/3/82

374 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the
Minister of Defence

How many men are required in the
South African Defence Force to keep one
man on active service on the border?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Seven

13

A NEW defence Bill which would dramatically alter call-ups for white men and would include white women, coloured and Indian men in conscription may be tabled in Parliament next week.

The Bill has caused an uproar in Progressive Federal Party circles and the Government is desperately attempting to reach a compromise with the official Opposition so that a united front can be presented.

In its raw form the Bill apparently proposes conscription for all coloured and Indian men.

It also provides for whites to be subject to the draft regardless of sex. Men remain liable up to the age of 60.

While the basic two-year period of service remains unaltered, there is a massive jump in the number of days whites will have to serve after initial training.

Service

At present whites who have done their two years have to serve an extra 240 days over eight years, while the new Bill will call for 720 days service over 12 years subsequent to the initial period.

Whites not called up for an initial period or those who have already served will have to register up to the age of 60

They will be liable for an initial 30 days before going on to a system whereby they serve about 15 days a year to keep within the military's ambit

Due to have been presented to Parliament on Monday, the Bill as it now stands is totally unacceptable to the Opposition

Opposition sources point out it is absurd to conscript people who have no vote — as is proposed for coloureds and Indians — and say this could lead to widespread conscientious objection

MPs are cagey about releasing details of the new Bill as talks are going on to have it amended before it comes to Parliament.

Details

When the controversial Bill is introduced it is virtually certain to go to a select committee so details can be thrashed out in committee.

This will allow Parliament to agree on the Bill when it is finally debated, as the horse-trading will have been done between the various parties in the closed committee.

Opposition parties were given details of the Bill earlier this month and the PFP and the NRP immediately gave notice of their reservations

Appeals were made to the Defence Force to tone down the Bill before it was published.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus

(Contd on Page 3, col 2)

White women, coloured, Indian men included

OPPORTUNITY

Political Staff

ARMS 19/3/82

(254)

Call-up

ARGUS 19/3/82
25/4
(Continued from page 1)

Malan, however, apparently refused to meet the requests of the Opposition parties. He was only prepared to have the Bill referred to a parliamentary select committee which all parties would be represented after the first reading of the Bill.

Mr Harry Schwarz MP, PFP defence spokesman, said he was not in a position to comment on the Bill at this stage.

Mr Vause Raw MP, NRP defence spokesman, said 'I have no comment at all. The Bill will go before a select committee and I am not going to pre-empt the workings of the committee.'

A Defence Force spokesman said today that he would not comment on any speculative story about a Bill that was to be tabled in Parliament.

Changes

Call-up periods, have been extended, steadily since 1975. At that time national servicemen were required to serve for 12 months in the SADF. They could stay in for a further six months and have no further training commitments. Or if they left after the 12-month call-up, they were liable for five three-week camps over a 10-year period.

The first three-month camps were introduced in 1976. Before this, the army relied on extended service volunteers to increase Citizen Force strength in the field.

Extended

National service was extended to two years with effect from January 1977. Citizen Force commitments were later changed, requiring that men serve 240 days over an eight-year period. But there has been dissatisfaction over the fact that only the first 30 days in the operational area are counted towards this service, even although Citizen Force men may be called up for periods longer than 30 days.

Indian view

The chairman of the executive of the South African Indian Council, Mr A Rajbansi, said the compulsory training proposal, devoid of consultation with the two communities, made a mockery of the Government's claim on dialogue.

'The political climate we are facing does not favour the Government coercing members of my community into compulsory military training through legislation,' Mr Rajbansi said.

Prisons accounting said to be 'chaotic'

ARGUS
19/3/82

253

Political Staff
FINANCES of the Prisons Department appear to be in a shambles

On Tuesday officials of the department are to appear before the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts to explain why, for the second consecutive year, Prisons have had unauthorised expenditure in excess of R4-million

Top level sources said today that at the very least accounting in the

department could be described as 'chaotic'

In a report tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, said the department had exceeded authorised expenditure by R4 879 631,14

A test audit had also revealed that a large number of vouchers were not available for audit — the department had been requested to furnish a 'certificate stating that all vouchers for the 1980-81

financial year are complete.

'At the time of writing this report it had not yet been received'

The prison's accounting officer has told the Auditor-General that the excess was due mainly to price and tariff increases and outstanding commitments of the previous financial year

Last year the department told the select committee that R4 396 177 of an unauthorised expendi-

ture was due to implementing a new computer accounting system.

In an interview, Mr Schickerling declined to give further details of the unauthorised expenditure.

'The questions you are asking are the questions that the select committee will ask. I must report to Parliament and the Prisons Department must make the explanations to the select committee,' he said.

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9/2/88 (251)
SP chief is promoted *COM*

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE chief of the Witwatersrand Security Police, Colonel Hennie Muller, has been promoted to Brigadier

Brigadier Muller, who has headed the Johannesburg Security Police for more than five years, joined the police force in 1949.

"I've still got to get used to the new title, but at least the family is very pleased," he said yesterday

Eight shots at R2 thief, one in heart

Own Correspondent

251
PORT ELIZABETH — An inquest court heard yesterday that three policemen fired eight shots at a young man who had escaped from custody after being arrested for stealing chocolate worth R2 from a supermarket.

The hearing followed the death of Mr Thanduxolo Siko (18), no address given, who had three bullet wounds, including a fatal one in the heart. The court heard he escaped after butting a policeman in the stomach.

Constable E W Malan said he and Constable N van Rooyen chased Mr Siko on foot and twice shouted warnings. He continued running and Constable Malan fired four times. Constable van Rooyen fired a warning shot into the air and then two at the fugitive.

Mr Siko continued running across a railway line and jumped over a fence.

Warrant Officer J J Benecke arrived and after more shots Mr Siko fell to the ground, fatally wounded.

Mr J C Kotze, for the State, said the three men were in a position to attempt to arrest the man without shooting him, although there was a danger of his escaping behind railway trucks.

Mr W Metelerkamp, for the policemen, said there was little else they could do as the man was resisting arrest and had been warned several times. The hearing continues on March 24.

Sow 19/3/82

Army begins probe of 'atrocities' claim

254
28

WINDHOEK — A military judicial board of inquiry has begun hearing evidence in Windhoek into allegations that security forces shot and killed two civilians and maltreated others in Kavango, northern Namibia, last month.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek told Sapa that the board had been appointed

by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, after "allegations of atrocities that appeared in reports published by certain newspapers"

The SWATF ordered a preliminary internal investigation immediately after the reports, he said.

The board, headed by Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos of SA Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria, will go

to Kavango after hearing evidence in Windhoek.

The South African Minister of Defence, General Malan, said in Parliament last week that the Defence Force would investigate allegations by a Kavango chief, a shopkeeper and a schoolmaster that two innocent civilians were shot by security forces.

It has also been alleged that the Kavango

chief was intimidated by mortar fire directed at his kraal and by threats with a firearm to make women available for immoral purposes, and that detainees were assaulted and maltreated

General Malan said violence against civilians was in conflict with SADF policy, but propaganda was being used to discredit the security forces. — Sapa.

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20 B

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Security
Change
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Shot dead:

criminal

or messenger?

251
Star 19/3/82

Vereeniging Bureau

Controversy surrounds the death of a woman who was shot dead by Vereeniging police during a mugging in the town last Saturday.

Witnesses claim Miss Meisie Mngadi (29) of Tshirela, Vanderbijlpark, was not involved in the mugging and was killed by a stray bullet.

The incident happened in Beaconsfield Avenue on Saturday morning. Mr James Clark (39) of Vereeniging was buying a paper carrier-bag from a boy. Apparently he felt something touch his neck and turned to see a woman holding a knife. The next instant he was attacked by two men who grabbed his wallet containing R200.

Seconds later a policeman intervened and fired five shots. Miss Mngadi and one of the muggers was fatally wounded.

One of the witnesses of the shooting and a friend of Miss Mngadi, Miss Paulina Matsole

(39), said she saw Miss Mngadi waiting to cross the street at a traffic light. She was holding a parcel.

She heard a shot. Another two shots were fired and Miss Mngadi dropped to the ground. Shortly afterwards more shots were fired at two fleeing men, one of whom was felled in an arcade.

The dead woman's employer, Mr Pravin Mistry, also believes Meisie was not involved in the mugging. He said Meisie had been sent to his shop from another branch with a parcel minutes before the incident. He knew her to be loyal, honest and reliable.

A police spokesman said the policeman who shot the woman was positive she was the one they saw mugging the man. He also said a knife was found on the scene.

The spokesman said the Attorney-General would have to decide whether there would be an inquest into her death.

Handwritten notes in the right margin, including the name 'M. J. ...' and other illegible scribbles.

Peter S. Mivan Political Correspondent
L.L. TOWN — In fact, their ser-
vice has been left to the implement-
the Government's interest (Group
of Art the Council of 1 April 1954
Gen. M. Loubser, etc.)

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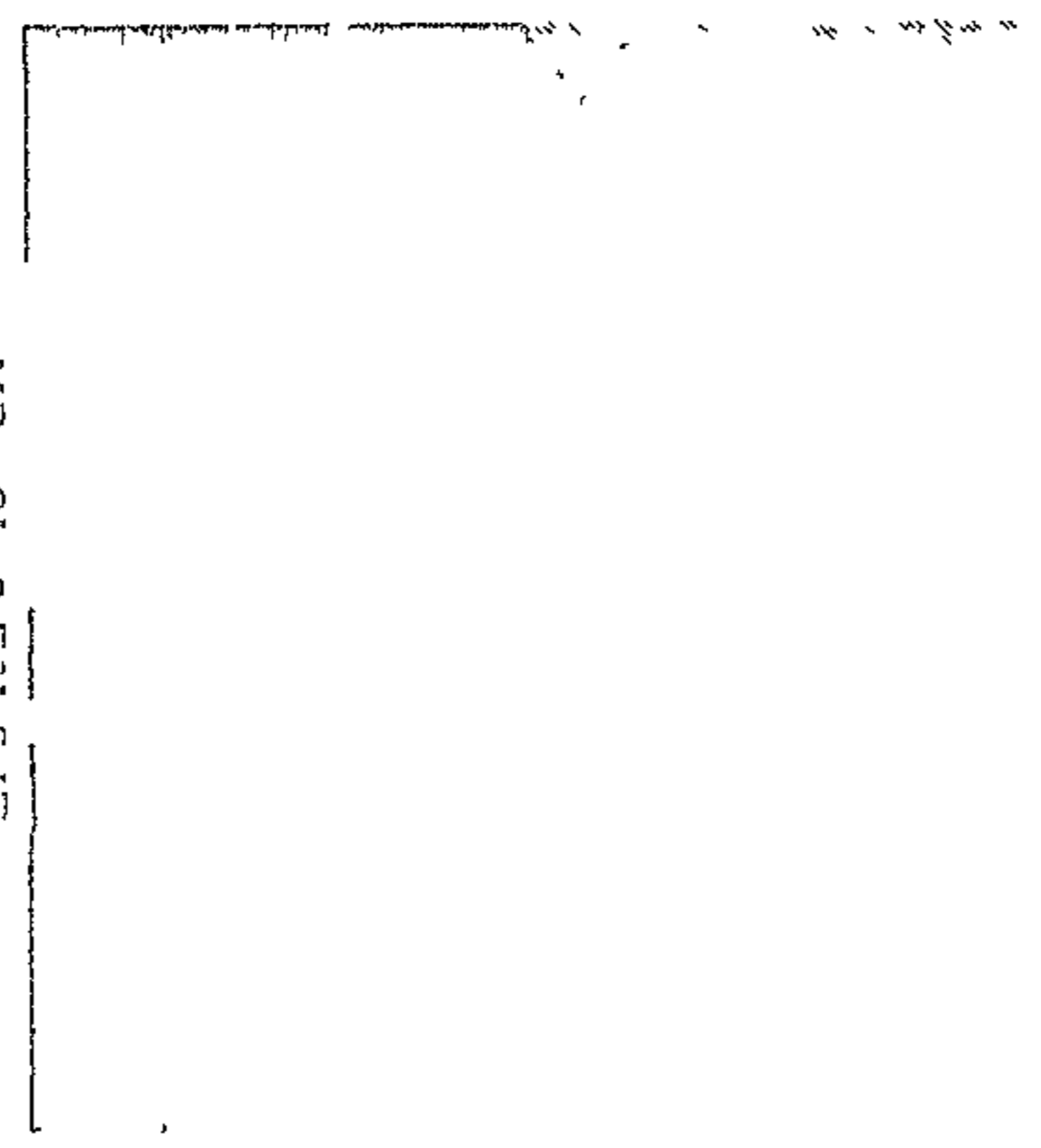


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Fordsburg poll

258

boycott urged

1913/1917

The Transval Anti-South African Indian Council Committee has stepped up its drive to boycott the by-election in the Fordsburg constituency on March 11.

It is distributing 3000 pamphlets in a door-to-door campaign to persuade voters not to take part.

The C.I.C. suffered a smashing defeat in the November elections when only 10 out of a total of over 3000 voted the pamphlet says.

Mr. Nambhal Desai, a by-election candidate, received only one vote.

This clearly shows

that C.I.C. members don't enjoy the support of the people. It follows that they stand for their own interests and not those of the people.

The Anti-S.A.I.C. Committee will hold a public meeting at the Grand Hall on March 10 to discuss the by-election. Guest speakers will be Bishop C. J. M. and Mr. S. J. M. of the South African Council of Churches.

Other speakers will be Mr. J. M. C. of the church and Mr. J. M. C. of the church.

Public Service body may get more clout

By C. R. HAY
Poco in P. C.

THE need for a stronger
regulating body for
the public utility
industry (P.U.I.) was
discussed by a com-
missioner of the
state of Colorado
at a meeting of the
legislature at
Denver, Colo., on
the morning of the
10th inst. The
commissioner
stated that the
present body
was inadequate
to handle the
increasing number
of public utility
companies and
the increasing
importance of
the industry in
the state. He
suggested that
the legislature
should create a
new body to
regulate the
industry and
that this body
should have
the power to
investigate
and report to
the legislature
on the
conduct of
the industry.

The delegation made a
strong case for the
creation of a new
body to regulate the
public utility industry.
The delegation
stated that the
present body was
inadequate to
handle the
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of public utility
companies and
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importance of
the industry in
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delegation
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new body to
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industry and
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the power to
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and report to
the legislature
on the
conduct of
the industry.

Call-up plan has shocks for all

Staw
19/3/82

The Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party have been at the centre of weeks of behind-the-scenes negotiations to tone down the new defence call-up Bill

Opposition parties were given details of the Bill earlier this month and the PFP and the NRP immediately gave notice of reservations

Appeals were made to the Defence Force to tone down the Bill before it was published, either through direct negotiation or by referring it to a committee of the manpower commission

NO COMMENT

Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP defence spokesman, said he was not in a position to comment on the Bill at this stage

Mr Vause Raw, NRP defence spokesman, said "I have no comment. The Bill will go before a select committee"

Manpower experts today agreed that the Defence Bill proposals would have an important effect on labour shortages

But, they said, it was premature to comment at this stage on a bill which had yet to be tabled in Parliament and which could still be altered substantially

An expert said he hoped the SADF would take greater note of the needs and demands of commerce and industry in the event of an extended call-up

Personnel consultant Mr Ralph Parrott said the proposals inevitably

Cape Town

A Defence Bill which will dramatically alter call-ups for white men and include conscription for white women, coloured men and Indian men may be tabled in Parliament next week.

The Bill has caused an uproar in Progressive Federal Party circles and the Government is desperately attempting to reach a compromise with the Opposition so that a united front can be presented

In its original form the Bill apparently proposes conscription for all coloured and Indian men. It also provides for whites to be subject to the draft regardless of sex. Men will be liable up to the age of 60.

Longer and still longer

Call-up periods have been extended steadily since 1975. At that time national servicemen had to serve for 12 months in the SADF. They could stay in for a further six months and have no further training commitments or they left after the 12-month period and were liable for five three-week camps over 10 years.

The first three-month camps were introduced in 1976. Before that the army relied on "extended service" volunteers to increase Citizen Force strength in the field.

National service was extended to two years from January 1977. Citizen Force commitments were later changed, requiring men to serve 240 days over an eight-year period.

But there has been dissatisfaction because only the first 30 days in the operational area are counted towards this service even though Citizen Force men may be called up for periods longer than 30 days.

While the basic two-year period of service remains unaltered there is a massive jump in the number of days whites would have to serve after their initial training.

At present, whites who have done their two years have to serve an extra 240 days over eight years. The new Bill will call for 720 days' service over 12 years after the initial training period.

Up to 60

Whites not called up for an initial period, or those who have already served, will have to register up to the age of 60.

They will be liable for an initial 30 days' training before going on to a system whereby they will serve about 15 days a year to keep within the military ambit.

The Bill was due to have been presented to Parliament on Monday, but as it now stands it is totally unacceptable to the Opposition.

Opposition sources point out that it is absurd to conscript people who have no vote — as is proposed for coloured men and Indians — and say this could lead to massive conscientious objection.

STOCKS FOR SALE

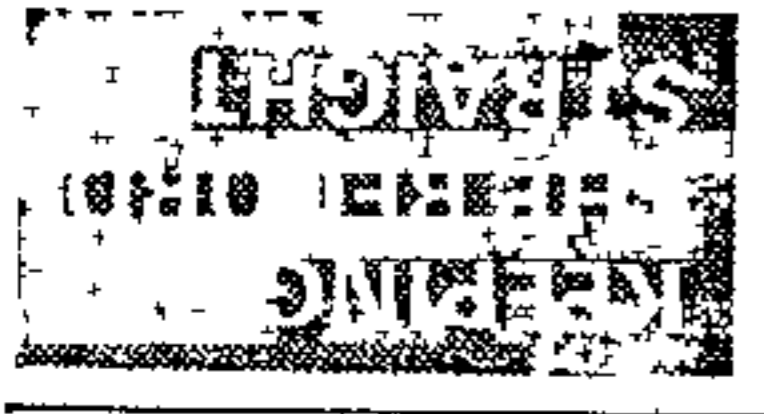
254
By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent
Staw
19/3/82

MPs are cagey about releasing details of the Bill as talks are going on to have it amended before it goes to Parliament.

When the controversial Bill is introduced it is virtually certain to go to a select committee so details can be thrashed out in committee.

This will allow Parliament to agree on the Bill when it is finally debated as all the horse trading has been done between the various parties in the closed committee.

To Page 3, Col 1



FROM WITH LEGAL PAST
him without seeing
him" said an old man

253 *Staw*
19/3/82

Prisons are taken to task over 'chaotic' finances

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The finances of the Prisons Department are in a mess.

On Tuesday officials of the department are to appear before the parliamentary Select Committee on Public Accounts to explain why, for the second consecutive year, prisons have had unauthorised expenditure in excess of R4 million.

Top-level sources said yesterday accounting in the department could be described at the very least as "chaotic"

In a report tabled in Parliament yesterday

the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling, said the department had exceeded authorised expenditure by R4 879 631,14.

A test audit had also revealed that a large number of vouchers were not available for audit and the department had been requested to furnish a "certificate stating that all vouchers for the 1980/81 financial year are complete

"At the time of writing this report it had not yet been received"

The prisons' accounting officer has told the Auditor-General the excess was due mainly to price and tariff increases and outstanding commitments of

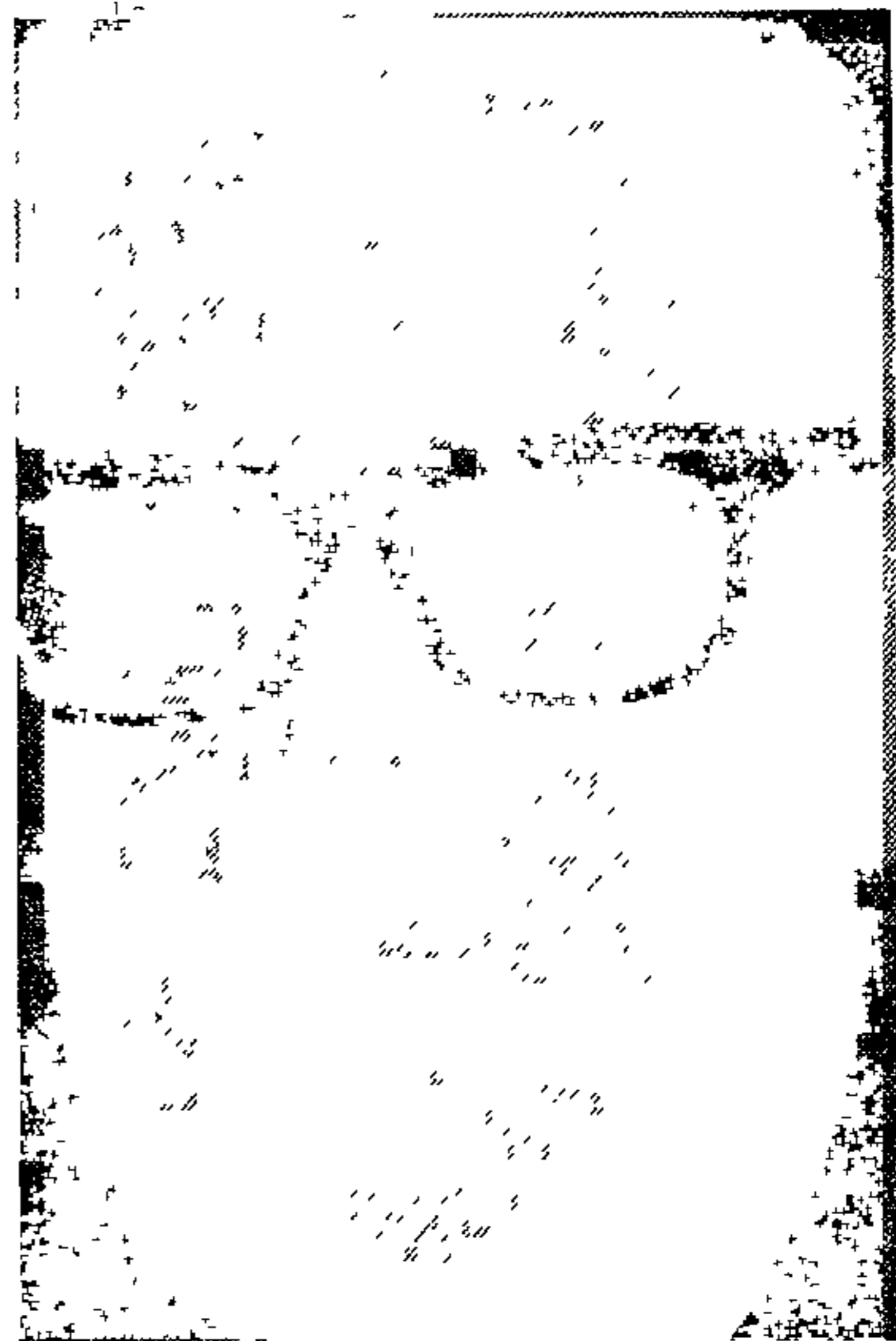
the previous financial year

Last year the department told the select committee that R4 396 177 in unauthorised expenditure was due to implementing a new computer accounting system

In an interview Mr Schickerling declined to give further details of the unauthorised expenditure

QUESTIONS

"The questions you are asking are the questions the select committee will ask I must report to Parliament and the Prisons Department must make its explanations to the select committee"



Auditor-General W G Schickerling

Lone stand that failed

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Treurnicht group in the Assembly made a lone stand yesterday in a bid to vote against the second reading of the Group Areas Amendment Bill which exempts sports clubs from the restrictions of the Group Areas Act

During the debate on the Bill on Wednesday the Treurnicht group argued against the measure, declaring it was clearly a move away from the NP policy of separate development and heralded the beginning of the end of the Group Areas Act

The measure was welcomed by the Opposition for the same reasons. It also gained the support of the New Republic Party.

When the House convened yesterday afternoon, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Acting Leader of the House, proposed that the resumption of the debate on the Bill take precedence over the other business set down for the afternoon

This was agreed to and Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development, who had rephed to the debate on Wednesday night, proposed that the Bill be read a second time

The Chief Whip of the Treurnicht group, Mr

Jan Hoon, MP, for Kuruman, objected and called for a division

This gave rise to much banter and laughter as the PFP Members crossed the floor to vote with the Government.

Initially only eight of the 16-member Treurnicht group were present, taking their seats to the left of the Speaker's Chair for the vote

Eventually several others, including Dr Andries Treurnicht, joined them

When the bells stopped ringing for the voting only 11 of the rebel group were present and the Speaker ruled that a division could not take place because there were fewer than the prescribed 15 members opposing the second reading of the Bill

He said the objection of the group would be recorded

Those who were absent from the Treurnicht group's benches were Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the former Minister of Education and Training; Mr Tom Langley (Waterkloof), Mr F A H van Staden (Koedoespoort), Dr W J Snyman (Pietersburg) and Mr Daan van der Merwe (Rissik) The bill was read a second time

wanted to open all facilities, he said

"The government is not forcing anyone to do something they do not want to do or to admit someone they do not want to admit

"The club, local authority or person who exercises control will be free to decide who to admit

"This must actually take place within the framework of the country's laws which ensures that there will be order. All this measure is taking in is that the responsibility for the decisions is transferred to the person or bodies who can decide who to admit," Mr De Pontes said

He was particularly critical of the rebel Nationalist MP for Langlaagte, Mr S P Barnard, who spoke before him

Mr De Pontes said Mr Barnard reminded him of the person who came into a church and saw a person of colour on his knees

the man and asked "What are you doing?"

The man replied "Boss, I am working," to which came the reply "Oh, that is good that way I thought that perhaps you were praying"

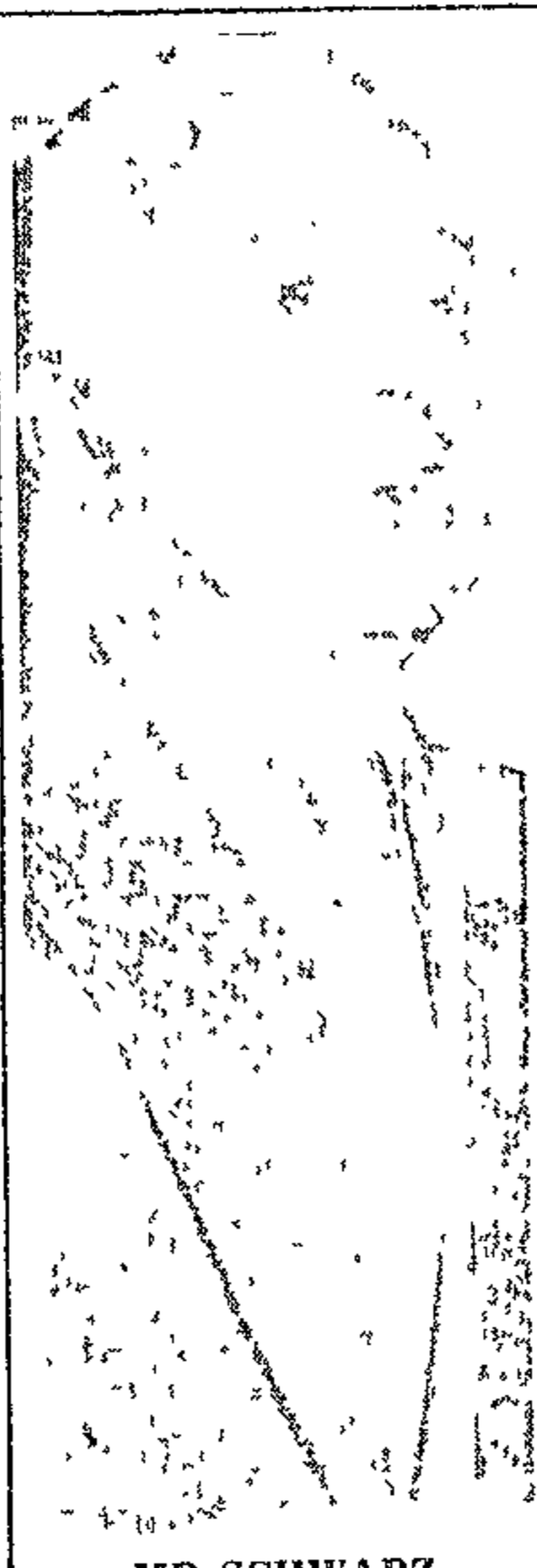
Mr De Pontes said "I think that is the sort of mentality we find in that honourable member"

The principle of multi-national sport continued and people of all races could attend sports matches and this had been accepted in principle for some time, he said

"Newlands without brown spectators is actually unthinkable. It is already tradition"

Mr De Pontes said the rebel Nationalists had accepted that principle while they were still in the National Party

The new law did not change any principles and was only doing away with outdated procedures, he said — PC



MR SCHWARZ

20pc ²⁵⁴
 defence stocks
 error

CAPE TOWN — No complete stock verification has been done at the 81 technical stores depots of the defence department for 20 years

Yesterday, Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition defence spokesman, described this news — contained in the Auditor-General's report for 1980/81 as "a shock"

According to the report, stocktaking deficiencies and surpluses at the depot amounting to R109m were approved by the Treasury last year

"The amount is, subject to amendment pending stock verification in progress and a further stocktaking in an area where a 20 per cent error was revealed," said Mr W G Schickerling in his report

A complete stock verification of the depot was last carried out during 1959/60, and Treasury approval was obtained for exemption or partial stocktakings for the subsequent years

Mr Schwarz said "It comes as a shock that a complete stock verification has not been at the depot in all this time"

"There are continuous demands for extra money for defence and the taxpayer is entitled to know that his money is being properly spent on the purpose for which it was voted" — PS

Bond rate to change?

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday he hoped to make an announcement in regard to a revision of the rate of interest on national defence bonds and bonus bonds "at an early date"

Mr Horwood was replying to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP, Yeoville) who asked if such a decision had been taken and if not, when it could be expected — SAPA

public' (to distinguish them from the other kind) Commerce and industry were the remaining 85 per cent

In Johannesburg the telegram using ordinary public was a mere five per cent

"And in Pofadder?" asked Major Reuben Sive of Bezuidenhout

Mr Smit quickly spotted that Pofadder had absolutely nothing to do with the topic under discussion

"Why do you wish to refer to Pofadder?" he asked "If the member wants to know anything about Pofadder, he should ask the member for Namaqualand to en-

Accidents

cost

R1,4m

CAPE TOWN — Nearly one in every 10 defence force vehicles was involved in an accident in the 1980/81 financial year, reports the Auditor-General, Mr W G Schickerling

According to his annual report published yesterday there were 27 679 defence force vehicles on the road — which 2 670 were involved in accidents

Costs involved, excluding third party claims, which amounted to R330 000, were R1 400 000

The report said the disciplinary or legal action was taken against 723 drivers. In 758 cases the drivers were prosecuted or tried departmentally. In 1 282 cases no disciplinary action was taken while 78 cases were still receiving attention, including cases which had not been finalised from the previous year

In a question recently to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the chief opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, was told there had been 29 defence force deaths due to "enemy action" and 116 in motor accidents

"These figures suggest that it is more dangerous on our roads than to face hostile action and the auditor general report reveals that there is an excessive number of motor accidents about which something will have to be done," Schwarz said — PS

DEFINITION RUBS SELLS!





Moves to foil sale of goods to the SADF

By JOHN MATISON

WASHINGTON — Democratic Congressmen and Senators are trying to turn around the Reagan Administration's relaxation on sales of goods to the South African Defence Force and police.

Senator Edward Kennedy and Congressman William Gray plan to introduce "sense of the Congress" resolutions, in the Senate and House of Representatives, opposing the new American regulations which allow the United States to sell goods which were prohibited under the Carter Administration.

The House African Affairs subcommittee leadership is considering introducing an amendment to foreign aid legislation which would bar the sale of non-military goods to the SADF and SAP.

A number of other American legislators plan to focus attention on the subject at public hearings, starting with today's Senate foreign relations committee hearing. Democratic Senator Paul Tsongas is planning to ask Administration witnesses about the regulations and the overall American policy of relaxing relations with South Africa, a spokesman for the Senator said yesterday.

The House Africa subcommittee has planned hearings which will focus on the overall arms embargo towards South Africa which has not been changed by the Reagan Administration.

A congressional aide said yesterday that the hearing would examine the case of Space Research Corporation, which fulfilled a R20-million contract to supply South Africa with a 55-mm artillery system between 1976 and 1978, while President Jimmy Carter was in office. Last year two company officials were convicted in an American court in that case.

The rising criticism of the new regulations comes as the Reagan Administration approaches a final decision on an application to sell the SADF an ambulance at a cost of R12-million.

The sale of the six twin engine Turboprops, for which two companies are competing, is seen as a test case of the benefits to the SADF of the new American approach.

The Administration is expected to approve the sale, sources said, in line with its policy of supplying goods to the SADF which do not have a direct military application.

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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.

All answer books must be numbered

Accounting deficiencies revealed in the SADF

254
E. Poot
19/3/82

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Auditor-General's report for 1980-81 has revealed a number of accounting deficiencies representing millions of rands in the SADF

According to the report, losses, deficiencies and damages accounted for R17,6 million during the year, while surpluses totalled R16,8 million

The Auditor-General observes that the Paymaster's account was overdrawn by R136 million at March 31, 1981, and expenditure on the Special Defence Account exceeded revenue by R72 million at the end of the financial year

Between January 1, 1981, and March 31 six reports on stores and 87 on financial matters were submitted of which five financial reports were classified as unsatisfactory

Specific amounts noted by the Auditor-General were

- Surpluses of R109 million and deficiencies of R122 million for 61 Base Workshop allowed by the Treasury
- 10 Air Base had a deficiency of R970 000 during the year and a surplus of R760 000.
- "Project Prime" disclosed a R14-million deficiency and a R15,7-million surplus

The Auditor-General also disclosed that an amount of R223 000 had been disallowed by the Treasury pending recovery following queries on an audit of contracts at Armscor

- NO
- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
 - 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
 - 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
 - 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Paper)

ECONOMICS.

Paper)

	Internal	External
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6	15	
7	14½	
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Examiners' Initials		

WARNING

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

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

'If we fight, we vote'

ARGUS
12/3/82

254

Mr Hassan Howa

THE Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said today that to think in terms of conscription for coloured men at this stage could only be condemned in the strongest terms.

'Obviously it will be completely immoral without granting citizenship rights,' he said.

'To ask a man to be willing to sacrifice his life without giving him the right to exercise his rights in the country as a citizen means I must reject the idea outright.'

Mr Hassan Howa, sports administrator and former president of the South African Council of Sports, said he was in favour of conscription for all South Africans if it was on the basis of full citizenship rights.

'IMMORAL'

'If you are to fight and die for your country, you must also have the right to vote and enjoy all the benefits of a full citizen.'

'But to have conscription based on the apartheid system and racial discrimination is immoral and to be rejected,' he said.

The leader of the Indian Democratic Party and official Opposition in the SA Indian Council, Mr J B Patel, said there would be tremendous opposition to such a proposal if Indians were not given full political rights.

'If the Government expects the Indian community to protect our borders as loyal citizens then we must be given first-class citizenship rights,' he said.

The executive of the Natal Indian Congress issued the following statement:

'If we are going to protect apartheid, then we object strenuously to such a measure. Our opposition to military training is not out of disloyalty to our country but out of rejection of the Government's apartheid policy which reduces us to non-citizen status.'

- 1. small
- 2. part of newspaper
- 3. part of newspaper
- 4. comparison from white
- 5. small part
- 6. poor
- 7. poor farming methods
- 8. picture
- 9. part of newspaper
- 10. part of newspaper (no farming)
- 11. motivation
- 12. explanation of part
- 13. too many farmers part - too little goods
- 14. part of good interest
- 15. part of same & transport
- 16. part for our use
- 17. no electricity
- 18. small farms
- 19. no electricity
- 20. no electricity

Call-up for 20 000 in 1983 ?

From WILLEM
STEENKAMP

PRETORIA — At least 20 000 men who had never done military service could find themselves in the army by April next year if proposed legislation to amend the Defence Act is passed in Parliament, reliable sources said in Pretoria last night

They would be drawn from an estimated 800 000 untrained men under the age of 60 who had never done military service.

In terms of a bill which is due to be published in Parliament next week, the Minister of Defence will be able to call up as many men as he wants from what is vaguely termed the "national reserve".

Security

But it would depend on what the security situation demands and the Defence Force's initial requirement was not expected to rise above 20 000 men, the Pretoria source said

If sources are correct, it shows that the Defence Force, as presently constituted, is hard-pressed to handle both the South West Africa border war and the expected escalation of the internal security situation

According to a parliamentary source, wide-ranging changes are also due for Citizen Force and Commando force service. It is believed the Defence Force plans to extend national service from 240 days over eight years to 720 days over 12 years

The two-year period of national service is not affected

This means that young men can expect to serve the equivalent of four years in the army during their first 14 years out of school.

Press reports yesterday which claimed that white women and coloured and Asian men would be conscripted for national service were flatly denied by reliable sources in Pretoria last night

The information on the conscription was leaked to the press in Parliament yesterday and delicate and confidential negotiations between the Government and the Opposition had been broken off as a result, the Rand Daily Mail's parliamentary correspondent reported last night

Angered

It is understood that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is deeply angered by the leak.

Indications are that until the new constitutional dispensation comes into effect, coloured, Asian and black men will be welcome to serve in the Defence Force as volunteers, as they already are doing

The Defence Force is also expected to give particular attention to the shortage of manpower in the Commando force, particularly in rural areas, where it is severely under-manned

It is expected that the Commandos, who will in future play an important role in regional defence, will be brought to strength by bringing in men who have completed their military commitment. This measure will include men who served only three months national service under the old dispensation

● Secret talks on call-up wrecked, page 9

Widow wins damages after police beating

Cape Times 26/3/82

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — A 50-year old widow who was subjected to a "sustained and violent" assault by police with batons in the bedroom of her home four years ago was yesterday awarded R4 250 damages in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and Constable Piet Ferreira of the Grahamstown police were ordered to pay Mrs Colnetta Kepe this sum for the shock, pain, suffering, and disability she suffered as a result of the attack.

Another policeman sued by Mrs Kepe, Constable Preldy Lant's was absolved by Mr Justice Solomon, who found he had not been positively identified as being involved in the assault, which followed a day of rioting in Grahamstown's black townships.

Mrs Kepe, a furniture saleslady, was assaulted in her home in E Street, Tantva, on the evening of March 23, 1978, after police had broken down her front door and the door to her bedroom.

The judge found she had been subjected to a severe, sustained and violent assault with batons in the presence of her

young daughter, and had suffered extensive and severe bruising to her shoulders, back, arm, hand and thigh.

Her daughter who had been sitting on the bed with her at the time, was also assaulted and her nephew who was hiding under the bed, was dragged out and beaten as well.

Describing Constable Ferreira as "a most unimpressive witness" the judge said no fewer than four people had positively identified him as one of two policemen who had attacked Mrs Kepe.

Constable Ferreira denied having entered Mrs Kepe's home or having assaulted her in any way.

Photographs

The judge said medical evidence and photographs depicting massive bruising on Mrs Kepe's shoulders and back made it clear she had suffered a severe assault involving considerable violence.

She had clearly suffered severe pain and was still unable to move her right shoulder properly. "For no reason apparent to me she was attacked in her own home after two doors had been broken down."

Missing suspect: sequel

(251)
R014
20/3/82

DURBAN — A Durban man appeared in the Pinetown Magistrate's Court this week in connection with the disappearance of missing murder suspect, Detective-Sergeant David Some

Confirming this yesterday, the district CID chief for Durban West, Colonel D van Wyk, said no charges had been laid. He said the man had appeared on Wednesday and had been detained in custody

Col Van Wyk said it was likely that the man would again appear late yesterday but the proceedings might be held in camera

Col Van Wyk declined to reveal what charges were being investigated.

Sgt Some broke his R3 000 bail conditions two weeks ago when he failed to report to the Malvern police station

He told his wife he was going to Johannesburg

The missing policeman was due to appear in the Durban Supreme Court last Monday in connection with four counts of murder

The case was adjourned until June 1 — Sapa

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

AT LEAST 20 000 men who have never done military service could find themselves in the Army by April next year if proposed legislation to amend the Defence Act is passed in Parliament, according to reliable sources in Pretoria last night.

They will be drawn from an estimated 800 000-strong pool of untrained men under the age of 60 who have never done military service.

In terms of a Bill due to be published in Parliament next week, the Minister of Defence will be able to call up as many men as he wants from what is vaguely termed the "national reserve".

But it would depend on what the security situation demanded, and the Defence Force's initial requirement was not expected to rise above 20 000 men, the Pretoria source said.

If sources are correct, the move shows the Defence Force, as presently constituted, is hard-pressed to handle both the border war and the expected escalation of the internal security problem.

According to a parliamentary source, wide-ranging changes are also due for Citizen Force and commando force service.

It is believed the Defence Force plans to extend national service from the present 240 days over eight years to 720 days over 12 years.

The two-year national service stint is not affected. This means young men can expect to serve the equivalent of four years in the Army during their first 14 years out of school.

Press reports yesterday claiming white women and coloured and Asian men would be conscripted for national service were flatly denied by reliable sources in Pretoria last night.

Information on the conscription plans was leaked to the Press in Parliament yesterday.

The Mail's Political Staff reported from Cape Town that while the Government was not prepared to comment, Mr Harry Schwarz, chief Opposition spokesman on defence, said delicate and confidential negotiations between the Government and the Opposition had been terminated as a result of the leak.

Mr Schwarz said however the Progressive Federal Party believed that as a result of the negotiations, the Government would not proceed with the conscription of coloureds, Indians and white women.

Meanwhile it is understood in Pretoria that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is deeply angered by the leak.

It is claimed it came from the opposition benches where Dr Treurnicht's rebel group of 16 MPs now sit.

Indications are that until the new constitutional dispensation comes into effect, coloured, Asian and black men will be admitted to the Defence Force on the present volunteer basis.

In the new Bill, the Defence Force is also expected to give particular attention to the shortage of manpower in the commandos, particularly in rural areas, where they are severely under-manned.

It is expected that the commandos, who will in future play an important role in regional defence, will be brought up to strength with men who have completed their military commitment.

This will include men who did only three months' national service under the old set-up.

Under-60 rookies face Army call-up

RDM 20/3/82

254

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

The number of cases of accidents during the year 1900 was 1,234, which is an increase of 15% on the number of cases in 1899. The number of deaths was 123, which is an increase of 10% on the number of deaths in 1899. The number of injuries was 1,111, which is an increase of 12% on the number of injuries in 1899. The number of cases of disease was 567, which is an increase of 8% on the number of cases of disease in 1899. The number of cases of insanity was 234, which is an increase of 5% on the number of cases of insanity in 1899. The number of cases of tuberculosis was 345, which is an increase of 7% on the number of cases of tuberculosis in 1899. The number of cases of cancer was 123, which is an increase of 3% on the number of cases of cancer in 1899. The number of cases of heart disease was 156, which is an increase of 4% on the number of cases of heart disease in 1899. The number of cases of pneumonia was 234, which is an increase of 6% on the number of cases of pneumonia in 1899. The number of cases of influenza was 123, which is an increase of 2% on the number of cases of influenza in 1899. The number of cases of diphtheria was 45, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of diphtheria in 1899. The number of cases of scarlet fever was 34, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of scarlet fever in 1899. The number of cases of measles was 56, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of measles in 1899. The number of cases of whooping cough was 78, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of whooping cough in 1899. The number of cases of typhoid fever was 23, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of typhoid fever in 1899. The number of cases of cholera was 12, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of cholera in 1899. The number of cases of dysentery was 34, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of dysentery in 1899. The number of cases of malaria was 56, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of malaria in 1899. The number of cases of yellow fever was 7, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of yellow fever in 1899. The number of cases of smallpox was 12, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of smallpox in 1899. The number of cases of measles was 56, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of measles in 1899. The number of cases of whooping cough was 78, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of whooping cough in 1899. The number of cases of typhoid fever was 23, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of typhoid fever in 1899. The number of cases of cholera was 12, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of cholera in 1899. The number of cases of dysentery was 34, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of dysentery in 1899. The number of cases of malaria was 56, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of malaria in 1899. The number of cases of yellow fever was 7, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of yellow fever in 1899. The number of cases of smallpox was 12, which is an increase of 1% on the number of cases of smallpox in 1899.

Woman escaped half-naked

Rape rap: Cop loses appeal

251
C. Herald
20/3/82

A SUPREME COURT judge this week turned down the appeal of a policeman against his conviction on a charge of raping a young woman in a toilet at the Lansdowne police station.

Christopher Rabie, 36, a father of three who has had 12 years service in the police force, was sentenced to five years imprisonment by a Retreat magistrate on September 18 for raping the woman in December 1980. The Regional Magistrate, Mr D J Jugget, suspended two years of the sentence for three years.

Mr Justice L A Rose-Innes, with Mr Justice D M Wilhamson concurring, found that there was nothing to support Rabie's claim that the woman gave him permission to have intercourse.

TOILET

According to the woman's evidence, she was on her way home from church when she passed the police station. Rabie then asked her to produce her reference book. She did not have one and he then took her to the toilet and raped her.

After Rabie had released her another policeman, Constable G F Westman removed her clothes and said she had to wait while he went to fetch cool drinks.

The woman said in evidence that she escaped while she was half-naked by climbing through the toilet window.

STRONG

Before Mr Justice Rose-Innes turned down Rabie's appeal, he said that there was strong evidence which indicated that Constable Westman had indecently assaulted the woman and that he could also possibly have been an accomplice in the case. If no steps had been taken against him, it was a case to be considered by the Attorney-General.

Mr P R van Zyl appeared for the State. Mr R Gordon of B Kessow and Co appeared for Rabie.

(In block letters)

ANSWER BOOK
CITY OF CAPE TOWN

4176

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(254) Stan
**Botha faces
 call-up revolt
 by women**
20/3/82

By Zenaide Vendeiro

The proposed conscription of white women into the Defence Force has elicited a hostile response from Mrs Marie van Zyl, chief of the ultra-conservative Kappie Kommando

"In no circumstances will we allow our daughters to be taken into an integrated army for the purposes of prostitution," she said

"If Mr P W Botha really wants to make

Afrikaner women angry and bring them into revolt, then he must go ahead with the Bill"

Mrs Vella Kirkpatrick, chairman of Womanpower 2000, said the aim of her organisation was to bring more women back into the labour force. Therefore she had reservations about the proposal from the point of view that it would deploy more people who were desperately needed in the economy

On the other hand, she said, it would illustrate true equality not only of opportunity but also of responsibility

World-famous author Nadine Gordimer said women had voted the Government into power and had to take the "dreadful consequences"

"South African women helped to bring into power a white minority Government which has brought the country into the position of a state of war. Women have got what they deserve — what they have asked for," she said

"It is a tragedy that we are concentrating on preparing for a war rather than applying our resources, our brains and energy into making this a just society in which all can take part, irrespective of race, sex or creed," Miss Gordimer added

The co-chairman of Women for Peace, Mrs Irma Xenopoulos, felt that women should make a contribution in the event of a full-scale war but, until such time, they should not be compelled to join the army

Coloured and Indian people are divided over the proposed Defence Bill which could conscript them to the army

The Transvaal Anti-South African Indian Council Committee chairman, Dr Essop Jassat, said it was "unfair" to call up people for compulsory military service when they did not have full citizen-

**Now all
 must
 help —
 Malan**

KIMBERLEY — The entire question of compulsory military service had been investigated and the result would be made known in due course, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said today

Opening the Kimberley Show, he said that since it was not possible, for economic and other reasons, to extend the present two years of compulsory service, the Government was compelled to "enlarge" the military system in other ways

The Citizen Force, Commandos and everyone who was reasonably able would have to contribute in the interests of more proportional and fair defence of the country

"Much of our mature leadership will be lost if it is not effectively utilised under the present system

"Just as any industry or commercial undertaking must make optimum use of its leadership element and manpower, so must the Defence Force submit itself to the same merit test"

For this and other reasons the entire question of military service had been investigated — Sapa

18.5
**TOWN
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ship rights
 "How can people be asked to defend a country in which they have no stake?" he asked "Only when full citizenship rights are granted to everybody will blacks be prepared to defend our borders" Mr Don Mateman, a leading member of the Labour Party, said he would not normally have any objections to people being called up for military training "But what makes it very difficult in the South African context is that people would be fighting for a country in which they have no rights," he said

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Public unconcerned about civil defence professor

254

E. Post 20/3/82
Post Reporter

CIVIL defence programmes had not received general support in South Africa, the head of the Department of Social Work at Rhodes University, Professor W A Mitchell, said this week

People were largely unconcerned about things outside the orbit of their lives, he said

He was speaking on *A community in crisis* at a seminar held on "Crisis Intervention" at the University of Port Elizabeth's Centre for Continuing Education.

Prof Mitchell said disasters could be classified into natural phenomena, such as floods and severe snow storms, and made-

made crises such as riots, warfare and aircraft or train accidents

South Africa had not yet developed a keen sense of awareness of disaster, he said

The research into disasters in this country contrasted "very poorly" with that undertaken in countries overseas, where social workers seized the opportunities to learn

Mere knowledge of what to do in a disaster was not enough Training should be performed in groups to demonstrate to the individual that he did not face disaster alone, he said

Much could be done to reach the goal of community preparedness.

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Kappies won't let daughters be called up for 'prostitution'

20/3/82
Weekend Argus Correspondent

254

JOHANNESBURG — Hints of conscription for white women have brought a hostile response from Mrs Marie van Zyl, chief of the ultra-conservative Kappie Kommando.

'Under no circumstances will we allow our daughters to be taken up into an integrated army for the purposes of prostitution,' she said

'This is what happened in the last war. Only women from the lower classes joined the army and they were used for prostitution.'

When the idea was first raised last year, she had written to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to express her organisation's strong opposition to the proposal.

'If he really wants to make the Afrikaner woman angry and bring her into revolt, then he must go ahead with the Bill.'

Mrs Velia Kirkpatrick, chairman of Womanpower 2000, said the aim of her organisation was to bring more women into the labour force. She, therefore, had reservations about the Bill from the point of view that it would deploy more people who were desperately needed in the economy

TRUE EQUALITY

On the other hand, she said, it would illustrate true equality not only of opportunity but of responsibility.

She would be in favour of the Bill and felt women would not be found lacking in coming forward

Author Nadine Gordimer, said women had voted the Government into power and had to take the 'dreadful consequences'

Secret talks on call-up wrecked

Political Staff

IT APPEARS that the government had decided not to push ahead with military conscription for coloureds and Indians as proposed in a new defence bill which "leaked" in Cape Town yesterday.

However, secret negotiations between the opposition and the Government to temper the bill have now been prejudiced by the leak.

According to sources, among the major proposals of the bill were conscription of all whites, including women, conscription of coloured and Indian men and an increase in military service after the initial two-year period.

Extra service was to be pushed up from 240 days over eight years to 720 days over 12 years.

Confidential

The government was not prepared to comment yesterday but Mr Harry Schwarz, chief opposition spokesman on defence, said the delicate and confidential negotiations to amend the bill had been terminated because of the leak.

He said, however, that the Progressive Federal Party believed that as a result of the negotiations, the government would not proceed with the conscription of coloureds, Indians or white women.

Mr Schwarz, angered by the leak which appears to have been from the opposition side, said the PFP caucus had not considered the actual bill but had considered broad is-

ssues which had been reported to it.

The official Opposition was against conscription of coloured and Indian men and white women.

Spelling out his party's attitude on military service, Mr Schwarz said law and order had to be preserved in South Africa and terrorism had to be countered. The Defence Force had to be the shield behind which peaceful change could be effected in South Africa.

The solutions to the country's problems were political, economic and social, not military. The function of the military was to keep the peace while problems were being solved.

The Defence Force clearly had certain manpower needs and a solution had to be found with due regard to the needs of the economy and the normal life of the community.

"It has been made abundantly clear that the party will not support compulsory military service for those not enjoying full citizenship and we believed that the Government was not proceeding with any ballot system for coloured and Indian people," said Mr Schwarz.

Women

"Insofar as a ballot system for women is concerned, the party similarly will not support this if it were to be introduced at this stage, which we do not believe to be the case."

The party had hoped the new legislation would

achieve a more equitable system of military service.

Mr Schwarz said he would prefer not to comment now on the lengthening of service periods and compulsory service up to the age of 60 for men.

Committee

He said, however, that in spite of the setback caused by the leak he hoped that a parliamentary select committee would be appointed before the second reading of the bill to continue discussions on the proposed measures.

A final decision would have to take into account not only the military needs, but the manpower requirements of the economy, and the family and working life of individuals. He stressed that a larger Permanent Force was essential and preferable to large scale and lengthy call-ups.

Dealing with the behind-the-scenes negotiations up to now, Mr Schwarz said "An issue which had to be decided was whether to negotiate to achieve the best result for the individual South African as well as for the defence of South Africa or to immediately create a political issue, knowing that my part is in a minority and can always be outvoted."

"After consulting the party leadership, I chose the first path, which I believe is not only correct, but has already achieved some results. I hope we can achieve still more in a select committee."

Tennis ace vows: 'The Army will never get me'

254 S. Express

2/3/82



● Springbok tennis captain Bernie Mitton. He refuses to interrupt his tennis career to serve in the army.

SPRINGBOK tennis captain Bernie Mitton vowed this week he would never return to South Africa while the threat of an army call-up hung over his head.

Speaking from his hotel room in Rotterdam, Mitton told the Sunday Express in an exclusive interview it would be "ridiculous" for him to do his compulsory two years National Service at this stage of his career.

"I still have too many things to do before National Service I am a professional tennis player and I have other responsibilities I have a wife, a 10-month-old daughter and a home in Irvine, California"

"Professional tennis is not like a business where you can leave it for two years and then make a return

"This is what the SADF does not seem able to understand"

A two-year stint in the army meant the loss of valuable income and an Associated Tennis Professional's (ATP) ranking, Mitton added

The career of a tennis professional did not last forever. He had to make money and invest it while he was playing "And when he is finished, then he is finished"

Mitton, whose call-up has been deferred for the past eight years, said he was not going to jeopardise both his career and his future to come back to South Africa and do his national service

"Coming back would mean that I would lose everything that I have worked very hard for over the last

By PHILLIP GARDNER

eight years," he said. "Johan Kriek is in the same position as me He is also liable for a call-up if he returns to South Africa."

Another South African playing tennis overseas, Kevin Curren, has obtained a deferment of his call-up so he can concentrate on his tennis.

Mitton is due to play in two South African tournaments this year He is supposed to be defending his SAB National title at Ellis Park from April 29 to March 3

He is also due to play in the SAB Grand Prix, which will take place directly after the SAB National tournament

As the present Springbok captain, Mitton would be leading his country in the Standard Bank Cup tie against an overseas team in November "And South

Africa will just have to do without their tennis captain," Mitton said

He applied for another deferment but the reply from the SADF on January 21 was short "Your letter has reference. Your application for deferment has been tabled before the exemption board and turned down"

He said he had drafted letters to the SADF discussing alternatives to two years national service

"I offered to undergo my three months basic training before returning overseas to carry on playing tennis Then every time I returned to South Africa, which is about twice a year, I would serve some time in the army."

The SADF was not interested and refused "point blank," Mitton said. "Mitton said he felt bitter and very hurt" by the way he

was being treated by the SADF

"Overseas we are representing South Africa, ambassadors for our country But we cannot return to South Africa feeling at ease because of call-ups and National Service," Mitton said

Tennis impresario Keith Brebner and an attorney in Pretoria are presently negotiating with the SADF for a further deferment of Mitton's national service.

A spokesman for the SADF confirmed that Mitton's application for a deferment had been turned down.

He said that in accordance with the Defence Act all males were eligible for national service — and Mitton was being treated "just like everybody else"

He said the SADF regarded the National Service of any individual as confidential The matter would be handed to the police for investigation if Mitton did not comply with the call-up

*Respected
refused white only
reinforced apartheid
with par
Physical
Mkx Act - 1937 - allow
74% by whites
58-60% in 1980s
fully developed - only 43%*

SA WILL PAY A STIFF PRICE FOR NEW ARMY CALL-UP PLANS

BUSINESSMEN and economic experts are in a "state of shock" after learning of the Government's new plan to call up more men for longer spells of military service.

And Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on Defence, is hoping a parliamentary select committee will be appointed on the new defence call-up. The planned legislation will then be held in abeyance while it is discussed and debated — before being brought before Parliament and the public.

Mr Raymond Ackerman, head of

South Africa, said that South Africa was in an invidious position. It had to try to balance economics with security.

"All we can hope for is that the shortfall will be compensated for by better utilisation of labour," he said.

Dr Zac de Beer, an Anglo American executive director, said longer defence camps would have important adverse effects on the economy.

"When this huge indirect cost is added to the direct cost of defence, the burden to the economy is seen to be immense.

"No one questions the need for a nation to defend itself, but it would be wonderful if the Government could reduce the need for defence, instead of getting into more trouble," said Dr De Beer.

In terms of the proposed draft Bill to be published in Parliament on Tuesday, the new military call-up system could mean that:

● The majority of white male citizens up to 60 years of age will be involved in military service.

● The SADF will lengthen its national service from 240 to 720 days over 12 years.

● About 200 000 men who have never done military service will be called up.

● Commandos will be strengthened with men who have completed their military service

Defence sources have denied reports that white women, coloureds and Indians are also to be called up within the proposed military system.

140/- differentiated products

The family that prays together, stays together

A TEAR rolled down her cheek Unashamed stood the MP's wife as a young girl walked with her flowers behind an elderly, broken-hearted couple and in front of them a pregnant woman and a small boy.

The service was to commemorate the tragic death at sea of 16 South Africans The sun burnt down on the gathering, the occasion was emotional The scene was essentially human, but conducted with utmost precision

We had boarded a bus outside Parliament to go to Simonstown The officer in charge a young lieutenant, the driver a sergeant perhaps a few years older, both most courteous and efficient

Perhaps one should not even mention that the young lieutenant was a bilingual Afrikaner girl and the sergeant a well-spoken coloured man But to all of us aboard the bus — Nationalist, NRP and PFP alike — they were neither male nor female, white or coloured — just soldiers in the service of the Republic doing their work and doing it well

The trip to Simons-town took us past the area devastated by the Devil's Peak fire and our country's flora and natural beauty became a subject of discussion — as it did when we went through the Silvermine Nature Reserve.

The vacant areas of District Six contrasted sharply with the beauty of the mountains The dusty brown of demolished sites stood starkly against the blue of the Table Bay sea

From high ground we saw housing areas, some of great affluence, others which left much to be desired

The hour's drive was not unique, but what was perhaps different from similar trips was its impact as a precursor to the memorial service on MPs of different politi-



**By HARRY
SCHWARZ
MP**

**A moving account
of a most moving
event by the PFP's
defence spokesman**

The Prime Minister and his wife were there, the Chief of the Defence Force, the Minister and the Chief of the Navy and

oured couple, the sobbing white girl, the young boy battling to keep back his tears to show his manhood

The Last Post, Reveille and the voices rising together, with hymns and the national anthem all contributing to the occasion

The occasion ended as the gun-carriage, the colours and the guard of honour and the mourners moved to the dockside to take wreaths on board ship to be taken to the area where the SAS President Kruger lies on the seabed with its brave deceased sailors

In the bus back to Parliament there was time for reflection It had been a sad and moving occasion, one felt with the families for the loss they had suffered, but at the same time felt a degree of pride in the manner they were bearing their loss and the feelings extended to them by the Navy, which had carried out the whole occasion with precision, dignity and yet human feelings.

But there was another emotion

Here's hope

Just sailors

An impact, substantially identical, of a land of great beauty, where so much has already been created, but much remains to be done.

Simonstown's atmosphere is not only naval, it also makes an historical impact, the buildings going back not decades, but longer. The sentiment of past eras, on the one hand, and the modern missile boats on the other.

As we climbed off the bus, there were the lines of our servicemen — immaculate in their uniforms. Men and women bemedalled, officers in dress uniforms with swords contrasting with the modern rifles of the guard of honour.

Looking down the ranks at the faces of the men, they were serious and determined. They were just young men doing their duty on the one hand, and on the other paying tribute to men who had been their colleagues.

Only later, when sitting down and waiting, did we notice that these young men were not only of one race group. Standing side by side, they were just South African sailors.

There in rows before the gun-carriage, the guard of honour and the band, sat South Africans row upon row to remember 16 men and a ship. There were the survivors from the ship, both Navy and Air Force.

But all eyes were on the families of the 16 — the wives, the children, the parents, the brothers Ordinary South Africans wearing their sorrow with honour and distinction — their civilian wear in sharp contrast with the bright white-and-gold braid of the uniforms.

Hymns were sung together, prayers were said. When it came to the readings from the Bible, two men stepped forward — one the Chief of the Navy, the other a seaman survivor of the SAS. President Kruger.

Reflection

Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the unity of the people in adversity than the Afrikaans reading by a young coloured man and the English reading by the middle-aged white.

The prayers in English and the sermon in Afrikaans. The words of comfort in English and the Benediction in Afrikaans.

The smart marching to place the wreath by the officers and the slow walk of the elderly col-

If our people can sail together and die together, work together and mourn together — if the most senior can read the Bible with the most junior — if the Prime Minister can walk in sorrow together with the young coloured boy — is there not hope for South Africa?

If we can find each other on an occasion like this, surely we can find each other and work together to achieve peace.

The Navy, as part of our Defence Force, is the shield to protect the country against violence while we work out plans for peaceful co-operation.

The lives of the Afrikaner's son, the English-speaking South African's child, the coloured man's son must be mourned but, if their death in each other's arms in the depth of the sea helps to bring us to our senses, it will be a true memorial to them.

The tear on the cheek of the MP's wife will then have been for those who perished and not for South Africa.

Back on my bench in Parliament, I said to myself "There is hope."

So why can't we
work together
for peace?

254

Sunday Times
21/3/82

A PILOT on his first operational flight told of the air force's part in the devastating raid last week against Swapo and their SAM-7 missiles.

Captain Grant Geddes spoke for his helicopter pilot comrades in an exclusive interview.

To get to the enemy, the army had to be lifted by the air force, who had an equally arduous and totally successful raid against the terrorists inside Angola

But Operation Super was almost an anticlimax. The first attack was aborted while the choppers were in the ferrying troops into action. They went in the next day.

It was the first time 26-year-old Capt Geddes had faced the enemy... and he knew they were armed with deadly SAM-7 missiles.

"There was no time to be afraid," he recalled.

"I saw the puffs of smoke and realised our 'copter was being fired at. But I was there to do a job... and I had no time to think that I might be breathing my last."

Big success

The operation was an overwhelming success for the SADF: a mere 45 men of tough 32 Battalion on the ground killed 201 guerrillas for the loss of three men.

They also captured tons of weapons, ammunition and food supplies.

For Capt Geddes, the operation just had to be a success.

"Before I arrived in the bush I was an instructor at a Transvaal air force base," he said.

"I had heard plenty of stories about flying on operations and making contact with the enemy."

"I knew that to be a true professional I had to experience that feeling — meeting with death and beating it."

Last Wednesday the pilots were told Operation Super had been given the go-ahead.

"Even at that early stage I prayed that the operation would be a success and not a lemon, in other words, an aborted trip."

On the Friday, soon after lunch, he moved out with eight other helicopters from a temporary base at Marienfluss, just inside the South West Afri-

'As the missiles flew at us, there was no time to be afraid



CAPT GRANT GEDDES
First encounter with Swapo

can border

"I was within three minutes of the enemy base when I received a report to turn back. The operation had been postponed."

He felt sick when he heard the radio command.

"I was keyed up for my first action and was within minutes of meeting the enemy. The order came as a total letdown."

The helicopters — loaded with troops — were brought back to base because of threatening weather.

The cloud ceiling would have prevented the pilots from giving air observation cover to the men on the ground.

"Although I felt bad about going back to base, we had a braai that night and everyone joked that Swapo had been let off the hook."

"The atmosphere was still

tense because we knew we would be going in the next day.

"Early the next morning we hit Swapo. They were not expecting an attack and we received no fire as we dropped a stick of troops."

"But when we returned later to drop more troops north of the Swapo base, the fire was intense."

The men in the second drop were to be used as a stopper group to halt the fleeing guerrillas.

"I could not land because of the terrain and the troops had to jump from the 'copter."

"It was then that I realised Swapo were firing missiles at us. I saw four being fired, but none of them close."

"They were obviously either being fired by idiots or else the equipment they were using was so battered that it was ineffective."

Felt strange

He then flew back to base, only six minutes' flying time from the contact area.

"I felt strange and withdrawn sitting in the base while only a few minutes away our men were fighting."

"I had this terrible urge to be in the area to see for myself what was happening."

The young pilot admitted that flying into battle was not the most pleasant of experiences.

"But it goes with the job... it's part of the deal."

"I'm just glad the operation was a complete success, because it made my role — and the role of my fellow pilots — just that much more worth while."

Swapo raid

BY KEN SLADE

2514

Felji pilot tells of

SUNDAY TIMES, March 21 1982

2574

Air Force pilots played heroic role in action against Swapo

THE attack on the Cambena Swapo base in Angola this week was spearheaded by the South African Air Force, which played a vital role under heavy fire — in the destruction of the terrorist stronghold 20km north of the Namibian border.

Apart from advance air strikes, the SAAF dropped troops and provided logistical support over hilly and virtually inaccessible terrain.

At a Press conference this week, Captain Grant Geddes, 25, from Cape Town, who took part in Operation Super as a Puma helicopter pilot, told of how five Pumas and four Alouettes were used to coordinate the strike on March 13. More than 200 Swapo members and three security force members were killed in the raid.

"Forty-five men from 32 Battalion were deployed from the Pumas while we were drawing fire. It was

quite a difficult task because the terrain was so hilly we had to drop the troops while hovering next to a ravine with only one wheel touching ground."

Skilful tactics and nerves of steel enabled all aircraft to dodge fire from RPG-7s, AK-47 rifles and four Sam 7 ground-to-air, heat-seeking missiles while circling the contact area for emergency evacuations.

"We could see white tufts of smoke from the Sam 7s but they were fired at wild angles and went haywire," said Capt Geddes.

Only one 'hit' — an AK-47 shot that struck an Alouette — was recorded.

"Being under fire demanded immense concentration from all the

pilots while dropping troops," said Capt Geddes.

A morale booster, according to SAAF spokesmen, was that the contact area was only six or seven minutes flying time from base.

That meant it took only seven minutes to get the wounded back to base and medical care.

Brigadier Alfred van der Luth, Chief of Air Staff Intelligence, said that all three security members killed during the operation had suffered head wounds.

The men killed were 2nd Lieutenant Petrus Johannes Stefans Nel, 19; Corporal Philip Thomas Stewart, 23, and Rifleman Eduardo Durba, 33.

"It is quite clear that the SAAF's participation was a key factor in the resounding success of this operation," a spokesman said.

"The same of course applied to

previous operations. The Air Force has been involved since the inception of the anti-terrorist war in 1966.

"The punch of the Air Force participation lies in the professional manner in which it carries out its tasks like troopings, logistic supply and offensive air operations in co-operation with the ground forces."

The strike, which lasted for nearly eight hours, took place south of the south-western Angolan town of Iaro, across the Curoene River from Namibia's Kachokoland region.

The terrain was described as rough, hilly and "inhospitable", making the operation logistically impossible by road.

"It was tough but an added advantage was that we caught the enemy with its pants down," said Capt Geddes.



In a severe set-back for the Government's proposed constitutional reforms, the full spectrum of Afrikanerdom has firmly rejected any form of integrated education and a single policy-making department.

The rejection of the De Lange commission's proposals by the Afrikaner Volkongres in Bloemfontein, which met this week to devise an acceptable plan for changes in education in relation to constitutional reforms, could have far-reaching

MIXED EDUCATION PLAN REJECTED

Warning for

PWW from

50

S. G. ... 1/3/82

© Captain Grant Geddes, a Puma helicopter pilot, told of the contact area 22km across the Angolan border where Operation Super took place. More than 200 Swapo supporters and three security force members were killed in the operation.

ed education in any form and at any level.

Prof Bochoff, representing the conservative South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), a Broederbond front, and the Voortrekker movement warned the congress that if an integrated

to direct the course of the congress included submissions to the Government by the Herformde Kerk, one of the three Dutch Reformed Churches, which criticised several aspects of the De Lange report.

The church warned it re-

Hijack:
^{Express}
Officer
~~2/21~~ 254
confirms
2/3/82
inquiries

→ From Page 1

say anything about that "

The brigadier gave me the impression of being a very upright soldier, who would take responsibility for any of his actions, even if taken with the knowledge of higher authority

When I told him there were reports that he had acted with the knowledge of members of the Cabinet, he replied "I do not speak to the Cabinet

"In my position I deal with many sensitive issues and make decisions on them. It is not necessary for me to tell my superiors. I do not need to go to higher authority unless money is involved

"A Public Servant is responsible for what he does," he said

Brig Hamman said that if any of the mercenaries were making accusations "they will hang themselves"

○ Hijack trial — Page 14

Sunday
Express

2/3/82

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FILED: THE ARMS AWAY MAN

2/13/80 237

Exclusive! THE PRIVATE DIARY OF A DYING MAN

— Page 20
Army won't get me,
says Bernie Mitton
— Page 3

BY DESMOND BLOW
Chief Reporter

THE Sunday Express has identified the military officer linked this week to the abortive coup in the Seychelles last November.

He is Brigadier D S (Daan) Hamman of Pretoria, a military officer who, the Sunday Express learnt earlier, apparently played a major part in the operation.

It is alleged Brig Hamman was the man who acquired the

Brigadier confirms inquiries on arms and call-up papers

weapons for the mercenaries now on trial in the Maritzburg Supreme Court on charges of hijacking an Air India Boeing. After the men arrived in Durban in the Boeing and it was disclosed that members of No 2 Reconnaissance (Recco) Commando were involved, the South African Defence Force held two

investigations. This was confirmed yesterday by Brig Hammar at his home in Lynnwood Pretoria. He told me "One investigator was into the issuing of call-up papers, and the other was to ascertain where the mercenaries obtained their weapons."

Brig Hammar is obviously

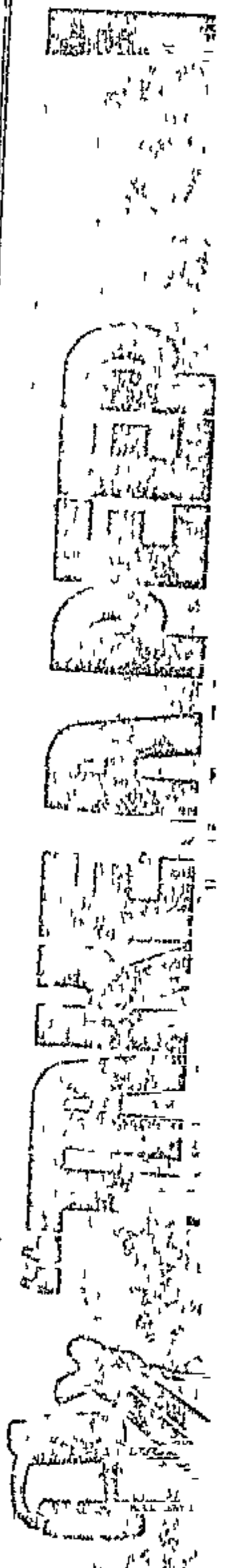
an honest and truthful man, and must have told the investigators of his claimed association with the mercenaries. He is at his military post despite the investigation. He appeared shocked yesterday when I told him I knew of his involvement. He refused at first to say anything and walked away.

But when pressed, he said "I will not say that I did not have prior knowledge of what was happening."

I asked Brig Hamman "Do you deny that you gave them (the mercenaries) the Communist weapons?"

He replied "I don't want to

TO PAGE 2



CONTROVERSY IN THE CHURCH

The South American lesson for SA churches

CONSCIENTIOUS objector Peter Moll has returned from a five-month visit to South America convinced that South African churches have a great deal to learn from their counterparts on that continent.

Mr Moll, 26, a former chairman of the Student's Christian Association, spent the 'wastelands' of 1980 in military detention barracks for refusing to serve in the South African Defence Force.

After his release, although he is a Baptist, the Roman Catholic Church invited him to visit South America on a five-month study tour.

He has returned convinced that very

seething conflict — to burning social, political and economic issues.

"Priests, nuns and lay workers, archbishops and even cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil talk openly and freely about liberation, freedom from oppression and the State's violent police force," he said.

Priests and church workers identified with the most concrete struggles of the poor. These included waterborne sewage, water supplies, workers rights, better wages from multinational corporations, more land and freedom and the violent and illegal action of big landowners.

"They reject an economy which at-

lows the top 5% to grow very rich while gradually further impoverishing the bottom 80%," said Mr Moll.

"Organisations, some church-related are springing up all over the country asserting that black people are beautiful and of equal value in the eyes of God, and that racism or the part whites cannot be justified."

Mr Moll said the church in South Africa could learn from the way Brazilian churches have moved from a government-supporting church which fed the poor a religious piety intended to keep them in their misery to being a church which rejects the arrogance of dictatorship.

Outcry Over State meddling as bishop pioneers expulsion

THE Anglican Bishop of Kimberley and Kuruman, the Rt Rev Graham Chadwick, is trying to fathom why he has been ordered out of South Africa. He has been refused permanent residence and has received a letter from the Secretary

for Internal Affairs saying he and his wife, Suzanne, have to leave the country by the end of this month.

The application for permanent residence in South Africa was lodged in December 1980.

Last month the South African Council of Churches sent a telegram to the Minister of Internal Affairs saying that not only the Anglican Church but the whole church in the country would be the poorer for any action by the Government to restrict the ministry of Bishop Chadwick.

"The executive (of the SACC) calls on the Minister of the Interior (S.C.) to grant Bishop Chadwick permanent residence of this country in which he was called by God to minister."

Bishop Chadwick said he had not been told the reason for his expulsion and could only suspect it had something to do with the strong start he took against the departure of two Anglican priests early last year.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, said the Govern-

CHURCH WILL BE POORER — SACC

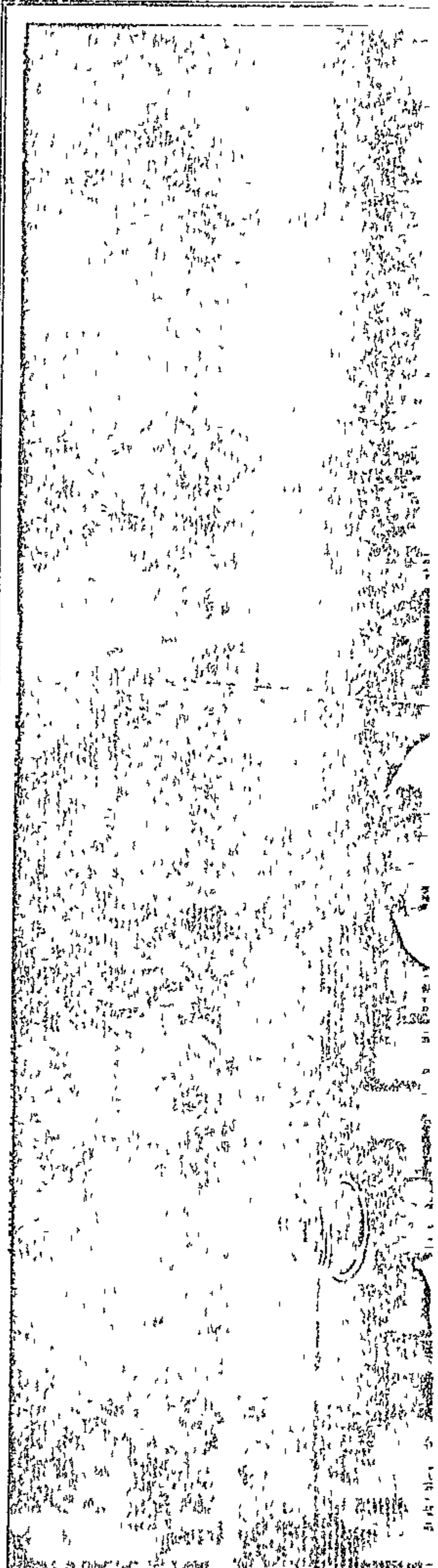
Stacy Innes

tried to get children back school after unrest Kimberley

"You would think so body would be thankful that," he said

Last month, the executive committee of the United Congregational Church sent a copy of a resolution to Bishop Chadwick to th-

Mr Peter Moll "churches are a copy of an unjust society"



TRAD + DISTRIB

GI blues
S. Times
from
18 to 60.
Israeli
style (254)

By **IVOR WILKINS**
 Political Correspondent

MILITARY call-up regulations modelled on those of Israel that will be the effect of sweeping new legislation soon to be brought before Parliament.

The drastic provisions of the new call-up system will lead to the mobilisation of all adult white men between the ages of 18 and 60.

The new system is likely to be similar to the military service regulations at present being used by Israel.

There, on completion of a basic three years' service, citizens are placed on a reserve where they have to serve between 40 and 60 days a year, according to rank.

Israelis are liable for call-up from the age of 18 and serve, if physically able, to the age of 60.

Women in Israel serve a basic two years and are then placed on reserve.

According to informed sources, the new measures in South Africa will mean all white men between 18 and 60 will have to register for military service and will be liable for call-ups.

And, sources say, the existing military commitments after the initial two-year national service training will be radically increased.

Instead of being liable for subsequent call-ups of 240

1987 deadline

days spread over eight years, national servicemen are expected to be called up for a total of 720 days over a period of 12 years.

In other words, they will have to serve 60 days a year for 12 years, instead of the current 30 days a year for eight years.

Thereafter, it is expected that they will have to do some form of service for 12 days a year and will be available for a 24-hour call-up until they are 60.

OF CAPE TOWN
IN ANSWER BOOK

According to the sources, the legislation, which is all but completed, will be introduced in Parliament soon, when full details of the new military service will be revealed.

In the massive mobilisation, it is expected that all white men not currently militarily committed will be called up for an initial 30-day training period.

Thereafter, they are expected to fulfil military commitments of eight hours a month until they are 60 — the equivalent of 12 days a year.

The new measures are expected to be phased in gradually, with 1987 set as the target date for the system to be fully operational.

The massive increase in South Africa's compulsory military training programme comes after an extensive campaign by Defence Force chiefs to warn the public that they regard the current programme as insufficient for the country's defence needs.

New front

Last year, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, talked of the likelihood of opening a second front — generally interpreted to mean a military mobilisation along the Mozambique border.

And, last month, in Pretoria, he stated categorically that new military call-up legislation was imminent.

Although not nearly as time-consuming, the envisaged system bears similarities to the situation in pre-independence Zimbabwe, where white men were also liable for military service up to the age of 60.

It is also similar to the Swiss system — although the South African total commitment will be much longer.

In Switzerland, men are liable for military service from the age of 20 until 50.

Their military service totals 331 days.

IN YOUR
 sheets additional to

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)
4 A	3 1/2	91
5 A	6	
Exam-ners' Initials		

WARNING
 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

What a good thing that how to lose a war — on

254 S. Express 21/3/82
Mr Ian Smith's troops won all the battles but they lost the war because it exhausted the economy until, in the end, shops stood bare

Constant call-ups interrupted careers, hampered production and created the feeling among young men that there was little point to either study or hard work. Social restraints disintegrated, marriages fell apart because the men were in the bush so much and in Salisbury it was said — with wry exaggeration — that everybody over the age of 15 was either stoned or tipsy.

Serious people, especially professionals, did their army stints for three, four, five or six years, then left on the chicken run — including those propagandists who coined the phrase 'chicken run'.

Not all the consequences of massive conscription were bad. Black people found opportunities of advancing in the economy that had been closed to them before the war began to preempt manpower. The generals, being better at fighting than thinking, did not understand what was happening and the intelligence services were so uncomprehending they told Mr Smith that Bishop Muzorewa would win the election.

Of course, it will all be different in South Africa. We have Rhodesia's experience to learn from.

she pointed out, played sport against countries with laws as bad as, if not worse than, South Africa's

If all critics of apartheid were as honest, and as bravely willing to speak up honestly, the visiting English cricketers would not now be treated as pariahs in their own country

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254
Kappie

(Continued from Page 1)

then he must go ahead with this Bill.

The officer commanding the South African Army Women's College in George Colonel H. J. Holtzhausen, declined to comment on Mrs. Var Zyl's alleged remarks.

A deeply upset Mrs M. Foreman of Lakeside, who served with the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in World War 2, telephoned The Argus to say she would seek an interview with Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on defence matters.

'We joined up so the men could go to the front that was the only reason,' she said.

Kappie president to be sued for defam

Argus 22/3/82

25

THE president of the women from the lower stratum of the army vice Women's League and Argus on Saturday. Mrs van Zyl had been white women being called taken up into an integra- ted army for the purposes raised last year she had Marie van Zyl, is to be and they were used for (South and Central Africa) to take legal approached in Johannes- up, would be introduced in Parliament. Mrs van Zyl was repor- of prostitution, written to the Prime

254

iation

Minster, Mr P W Botha, Saturday: If he really expressing her ultra-con- wants to make the Afrika- servative organisation's ner woman angry and strong opposition to the bring her into revolt, proposal. She reportedly said on (Contd on Page 3, col 1)

Women, Indians coloured out of Defence Bill

ARGUS 22/3/82

254

Political Staff

THE controversial new Defence Bill will have its first reading in Parliament tomorrow.

Originally drafted to provide for conscription by ballot for coloured people, Indians and white women, these provisions have now been scrapped.

But the Bill, still provides for a call-up system for all white men up to the age of 60 and has major changes to the present Citizen Force provisions.

It is believed the bill will alter the present system so as to make men who have done their two years' service liable for a further 720 days instead of 240.

The Defence Force dropped proposed conscription for white

women, coloured people and Indians after lengthy consultations with the official opposition.

Negotiations have now been dropped, after details of the Bill were published in all Argus newspapers on Friday.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is reported to have been angered by the leak but leading members of the Progressive Federal Party are pleased the public was informed of the original proposals.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the New Conservative Party founded by Dr Andries Treurnicht have been blamed for leaking the information, and unsuccessful attempts have

been made to have the source disclosed.

Monday March 22 1982

REAL NEWS

SA raid may delay prisoner exchange

5 Jan
22/3/82
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254

LONDON — The swop of two Russians for American mercenaries captured in Angola is still on the cards, according to sources in London

But Zaire's President Mobuto Sese-Seko is apparently proving a stumbling block. The top-secret negotiations involving South Africa, the United States, the Soviet Union, the Angolan Government and Dr Jonas Savimbi of Unita have been in progress for more than

a year

The exchange of two Soviet airmen captured by Unita in Angola and two American mercenaries serving long jail terms in Angola was expected to take place in Zaire in late January

Sources in London say that several factors could have upset the deal and fear that South Africa's latest announcement of an attack on a Swapo base in Angola could delay the negotiations fur-

ther

But they say the deal is still clearly on and note that Angola has not denied reports of the swop

The sources, not sympathetic to Unita or connected with Dr Savimbi's resistance movement point to Unita's confirmation of the reports as proof that the exchange negotiations have taken place

In November 1980 Unita shot down a Soviet transport aircraft

ferrying war materials for Angolan Government forces. On board were the pilot, Kolia Abdukhamanovich Mollavey, and an engineer, Ivan Chernetsky, who survived the crash without serious injury.

Last September another Russian, Sergeant-Major Nikolai Pestretsov, was captured by South African forces in Angola

After talks involving the American CIA, the South African Security Police and the KGB, it

was apparently agreed that the two Russians captured by Unita would be exchanged for two American mercenaries

The Americans, whose names have only been hinted at, could be among the group of mercenaries captured in February 1976 during the Angolan civil war. Their leader Colonel Callan, was executed with three other mercenaries. The rest were jailed

Now only ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ white men will be called up ^{22/3/82}

By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The
controversial new De-
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first reading in Par-
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Citizen Force provi-
sions.

It is believed the Bill
will alter the present
system to make men
who have done their
two years' service
liable for a further 720
days instead of 240.

This service will

have to be done over
12 years instead of
eight, effectively
meaning two months of
service every year for
12 years.

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women, coloured
people and Indians
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bers of the Progressive
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informed of the original
proposals.

White
Sash
backs
prostitutes
allegation

ARGUS
23/3/82
254

Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — The leader of the White Sash of the Kappie Kommando has strongly defended alleged claims by the president of the Afrikaans KK, Mrs Marie van Zyl, that women were used for prostitution in the army in World War 2.

Although, following an outcry by the Ex-Servicewomen's League, Mrs van Zyl has claimed she was misquoted last week-end as saying that women who joined the army in the last war were only from the lower classes and were used for prostitution, Dr Ireen Buchanan believes they were.

'If Mrs van Zyl said that, she was right in doing so because it is the truth,' she said.

MORALS

'Women in the army during the last war were used for prostitution. If they were recruited to the army now the same thing would happen. They definitely would not come out of the army as virgins.

'War and the army destroys women's moral standards,' she said.

Dr Buchanan, a 64-year-old grandmother and homeopath, runs her ultra-right-wing organisation — the White Sash of the KK — and its parent body, the White Christian Ethnic Welfare and Protection Organisation (Wakeup) from her country home at Merrivale in the Natal Midlands.

'Many of our members come to the meetings secretly as their husbands are members of subversive secret organisations such as Broederbond and the Freemasons,' said Dr Buchanan.

'These men are extreme liberals and are responsible for giving the country to the blacks and would be equally responsible for selling their women into the army,' she said.

The Star 03/3/82

engineers and mechanics for combat aircraft, fly giant transport planes and tankers and employs them at units handling Titan intercontinental ballistic missiles.

But there are some problems faced by women in the armed forces, most of them relating to attitude. Most military commanders still believe women lack aggression and are psychologically unsuited for combat.

There are also concerns about the problems of providing separate sleeping and sanitation facilities in combat situations.

Women's role vital in US armed forces

court are far more restrictive, limiting sea women and curbing the number eligible for shore positions. But even then they have women doing jobs totally banned to them a few years ago. They are assigned to intelligence and demolition units and crew on non-combatant ships such as destroyer tenders.

The air force employs women to be

The Star Bureau NEW YORK — While the role of women in the South African armed forces is being debated, United States defence officials have claimed they could not meet their annual goal of recruits without women.

There is no draft in America but women have been volunteering for the armed forces in tens of thousands each year since draft ended in 1972. Since that year the number of women in the US armed forces has risen from 45 000 to 150 000.

The Pentagon estimates that by 1985 women in the armed forces will number

them to enemy attack. They are taking over many military tasks that were once a male monopoly.

In the army they serve in missile and signal units that would operate close to the front lines, participate in support teams for airborne troops, drive and repair trucks and other heavy equipment and work with helicopters. The navy and marine

They are so integrated into the armed forces that the debate over what role they will play — and whether they will be in combat — is regarded by most officers as academic.

While they are barred from combat by law, in effect thousands in all divisions of the armed forces are doing jobs that will expose

Family
...
...
...

Will dad be wasting his time in the army?

The Star Bureau

By David Brier
Chief Reporter

NEW YORK — After almost a year of heated debate, the United States Supreme Court ruled last year that women could not serve in combat.

The ruling was hailed by conservatives who said women's traditional role was in contradiction to combat duty — and that women were unsuited to it anyway.

But the decision was criticised in other quarters, including major newspapers. The New York Times commented in an editorial "That only men should interrupt their careers to honour an obligation to society is not a doctrine that will stand much longer."

"The clearer it becomes that women deserve equal treatment in all walks of life, the greater will be the appearance of injustice to males who are asked to sacrifice."

BRITAIN

Feminists were ambivalent. They said, as advocates of peace, they did not want to be soldiers. But the ruling deprived women of the right to fight for their country.

In Britain, where the debate on women in the service has been less vehement, the Ministry of Defence has announced the appointment of the first woman commander of a British Army Regiment.

Associated Press reports from Bristol Lieutenant Colonel Jean Blackwood (37) took over the 37th Signals Regiment of the Part-time Territorial Army. Her unit consists of 500 volunteers, more than 70 percent of them men.

"I am not an aggressive women's liber, but I think women should be given the opportunity to train, develop and use their abilities," she told reporters.

South Africa's middle-aged soldiers-to-be might well be wondering why they are suddenly being pitched into the front line to fight that vague and mystical foe, the "total onslaught."

The catchphrase "total onslaught" conjures up images of infiltration and psychological warfare, subversion and propaganda.

Putting dad in uniform as part of an extended call-up system is a questionable way of fighting this unconventional war, greying conscripts might believe.

The recent Steyn Commission report on the media stated "It sometimes happens that when a society is threatened by a danger so great that its very existence is at stake, it must of necessity resort to extraordinary measures to counter the danger and it is entitled to do so even if those measures result in the curtailment of individual liberty and the infringement of the Rule of Law."

INCREASE

The Rabie Commission report on security laws stressed the terrorism and sabotage committed in South Africa during the past few years and the likelihood that these would increase.

All this talk may sound like material for the police and counter-insurgency experts rather than dad's army.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, said the African National Congress had been fairly quiet on the sabotage front recently.

This was due to effective security action by South Africa as well as Swaziland's inhospitable attitude to the ANC.

"But behind the

scenes things are escalating," he said.

Firstly ANC infiltration in South Africa was increasing.

And secondly there was a build-up of conventional arms in Angola and Mozambique as part of what could become a "military adventure" into South Africa by African states.

Professor Hough envisages this scenario:

The ANC foments an uprising in South Africa. African countries use this as an excuse to make a conventional military attack on South Africa. South Africa effectively repulses the attack and takes counter action. This in turn gives the Soviet Union its excuse to intervene.

PREPARING

Professor Hough sees the proposed extended military call-up as preparing well in advance for a conventional war, although he said he did not envisage such a war in the foreseeable future.

But there were many developments in the threat against South Africa of which the man-in-the-street was unaware and which had brought the threat of conventional war closer.

Professor John Barrett, director-general of the SA Institute of International Affairs, in Johannesburg, rejected the theory that African countries may be preparing for a conventional attack.

"These countries are really afraid of South Africa's retaliation," he said.

He said many South Africans made a basic mistake in their approach to the total onslaught as they believed it was largely an external matter, or externally provoked.

"But the main threat stems from internal discontent." The real effort should be directed at solving internal problems such as speeding up the provision of education and housing for all.

SA may

23/3/92
raid

Swazis

lecture

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE South African "Angola-type" raids into Swaziland are not unthinkable, says Dr John Daniel, head of the University of Swaziland's politics department.

"Already South African agents have penetrated Swaziland's security to kidnap African National Congress members, blow up ANC houses, and ambush guerrillas," he said at a public lecture on the campus.

Dr Daniel said the Swazi Government must face the threat that the target of such attacks will shift from the ANC to those who tolerate its presence.

South African attacks on Swazi economic targets could destroy Swaziland's infrastructure virtually overnight and bring the country to its knees economically.

He said Swaziland found itself in the dilemma of being obliged as a member of the Organisation of African Unity not to obstruct the ANC while facing the possibility of severe South African retaliation if it fulfils that obligation.

Call-up plans (254) put to House RDH 24/3/62

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

NEW call-up regulations affecting all white South African males between the ages of 17 and 60 were tabled in Parliament yesterday

The Defence Amendment Bill, introduced by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had its first reading last night

It seeks to extend the existing 240 days of national service over eight years to 720 days over 12 years

And all able-bodied white men will be liable for military duties up to the age of 60

The Defence Force believes its manpower shortage will be solved by drawing from an estimated 800 000 men who have never done military service

It is estimated that at least 20 000 men in this category could find themselves in the Army by April next year

A prime reason behind the proposed changes is a planned increase in South Africa's military presence in South West Africa over the next three years

The SADF also expects an increase in ANC-inspired internal insurgency and the commando system will be overhauled to meet this

The short-handed commandos will be swelled by conscripting men from the untrained pool and the SADF envisages a R3-million national census later this year to determine the quality of this reserve

Business leaders last night urged the Government to produce positive answers to the thorny political issues they believe form part of the problem

Assocom called for the Bill to be referred to a Select Parliamentary Committee to iron out problems foreseen with the new system

See Pages 2 and 10

How Army plans to spread the load

A key element in SADF has a critical lack of men

A PLANNED increase in South Africa's military presence in South West Africa over the next three years is one of the major reasons behind the proposed changes to the national service system.

Military planners have had to ignore the prospect of a SWA settlement in the short term

Troops at present required to contain a deteriorating security situation in the territory could be required for similar purposes in South Africa if peace was reached in the SWA-Angola border war, a Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria this week

"The withdrawal of South African security forces from SWA could mean an escalation of insurgency in South Africa, and this would call for a larger force at home to contain it", a military commander said at a Press briefing on the proposed changes to military call-up

The Defence Force also believes there will be an increase of ANC-inspired insurgency on the domestic front and is planning to overhaul the commando system to meet this threat

Military commanders say the volunteer system for the commandos has failed and that commando units throughout the country are severely undermanned

Until now, the defence commitment in South Africa has been shouldered by about 25% of the white male population. The rest — about 800 000 men between the age of 17 and 60 — have never had a defence commitment

Military planners at SADF HQ in Pretoria are also unhappy about what they call the "relatively short service period of only eight years for Citizen Force members", because it causes manpower problems and a shortage of senior leaders

While the aim is to extend Citizen Force service from 240 days over eight years to 720 days over 12 years, a big plus for CF soldiers is that they will in future receive credit on a day-to-day basis

This week the Defence Force spelt out in detail its plans to spread the military load and exactly how it will affect all white male citizens between the ages of 17 and 60. Pretoria Bureau Chief, DON MARSHALL, also looks at one of the SADF's motives — the critical manpower shortage in the commandos.



Mr Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, trying to spread the load.

Previously they could be called up for 90 days but receive only 30 days' credit.

The new measures will be granted retrospectively if passed by Parliament

The overhauling of the national service commitment includes the following

- Citizen Force training will continue to cover an initial period of two years,

- National service will be increased from eight years and 240 days to 12 years and 720 days

The extended service conditions will be divided into six cycles of two years each. Service will not be longer than 90 days a year and will not exceed 120 days in each cycle

This means members of the CF can expect a stint in the operational area every two years, alternating with a 30-day training camp

Other measures

- After completion of 720 days' service in the CF, soldiers will be transferred to the Active Citizen Force Reserve for five years and will be called up as the security situation requires,

- After that they can be transferred to the commandos and be compelled to serve a maximum of 12 days a year until the age of 60,

when their names will be transferred to a controlled national reserve until the age of 65,

- Members of what is currently known as the controlled reserve — the Commando Reserve, the Permanent Force Reserve, the Citizen Force Reserve and the Reserve of Officers — could also be allocated to the commandos in terms of proposed legislation, where their military commitment would not exceed 12 days a year up to the age of 60,

- All men who were serving in the CF on January 1 this year, as well as all men who were members of the commandos on that date, will be liable for extended service

This indicates that the new service measures will be retrospective and will affect several hundred men who completed CF and commando commitments earlier this year, or who are about to complete them

The Defence Force is planning to involve the majority of white male citizens between the ages of 17 and 60 in a military commitment, with particular emphasis on those who have made no contribution towards defence of their country

The SADF believes there are 800 000 white male South Africans in this category, providing a large pool which could be drawn on for service in the commandos — the country's new regional force.

Men who have never done military service will be required to do 30 days' training in their first year, followed by a maximum of 12 days a year until the age of 60

The Defence Force envisages a census costing about

R3-million during the course of this year to obtain particulars of this reserve

It has also given particular attention to men who would suffer hardship if they had to do military service away from home. This would apply particularly to farmers and self-employed businessmen

Although this reservation will apply mainly to the commandos, it will also be made applicable to CF members, who would have to apply to the Exemption Board to be accepted in this category

A prerequisite is that the applicant must first complete his initial period of service of two years in the CF. After this, he may apply to be transferred to the commandos, where he will be required to serve over a period of 20 years, with maximum service of 50 days a year

After this he will be required to serve the normal 12 days a year in the commandos until the age of 60

Other points

- The position of conscientious objectors is still under investigation,

- The commitment to serve in the part-time forces will also be extended to members of the Permanent Force, the SA Police, the Railways Police and the Prison Service,

- This commitment will apply to men who resign from these services after serving less than 10 years and have not been assigned to a reserve establishment in terms of the Defence Act,

- The new measures will apply only to South African white males and the position of foreigners who have permanent residence in South Africa has not been altered

THE image of the proud South African stoically clutching his gun in the defence of his country — die Boer en sy roer — has been shattered by statistics released by the South African Defence Force.

They show that South Africa's commando system — which General Magnus Malan regards as the backbone of South Africa's defence capability — is critically undermanned in most parts of the country. The problem is that, while men are no longer prepared to volunteer for service in the commandos and the Defence Force has had to draft national servicemen to prevent a collapse of the system.

Most commando units are 37% undermanned, on average, and available manpower has been stretched to breaking point to try to cope with the situation

Commanders are not satisfied with the volunteer system, saying that it is an unreliable source of manpower

A volunteer can resign at any stage he chooses, normally when the Army calls on him in an emergency

"Volunteers report for duty when it suits them

"They are enthusiastic enough when they join, but many of them soon lose interest and there is nothing we can do," one commander lamented

In one instance near Pretoria last year, there was such a poor turn-out when a commando force was called up for a particular operation, that national servicemen who had just returned from an 84-day stint in the Operational Area had to be recalled to do the job

Army commanders complain that the average South African male prefers his social life, sport and work above defending his country.

In many instances, employers discourage their employees from volunteering because of the periods they will be away from their jobs.

"The attitude of the man in the street is that the Defence Force and the police are responsible for the defence of the country, for which they have to pay taxes.

"So why should they serve in the Army?" a commando commander said.

Another complained. "Because white-collar workers lead sedentary lives, they are unwilling to submit themselves to the rigours of military life.

"In many instances wives stop their husbands from volunteering for their own selfish reasons."

The volunteer has become an uncertain factor when it comes to operational duties and some commanders are now saying they would rather have no force than a large pool of unreliable men.

The new Defence Bill is aimed at eliminating the commando shortages by making every white male between the ages of 17 and 60 register for military service.

This means men could be drafted at any time to eliminate manpower shortages in the commandos.

24/3/82

RDM

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Commandos, CF take the brunt in big new call-up

MRGWS 24/3/82
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Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.

Members of the Citizen Force and Commandos will be hardest hit by the new defence legislation announced in Parliament today.

All men under 60 will be affected.

Area-bound commandos will serve 1000 days in 20 years, which means serving 50 days each year.

Citizen Force soldiers will serve 720 days in six two-year cycles, during which not more than 120 days can be served in each cycle.

The Permanent Force, Police, Railway Police and Prisons Department members will do 10 years'

service to escape further service.

Men on the national reserve — those who have not done military service — will do an initial 30 days in the first year, followed by 12 days a year until the age of 60. They will be absorbed into the commandos, which will be area bound.

Citizen Force members will be put on the Active Citizen Force reserve for five years after completing their 12-year period and then be put on the roster for 12 days' service a year with the commandos until they are 60.

All men who have completed their service will be put on a 'controlled' national reserve between the age of 60 and 65.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said

although the changes were necessitated by greater demands, they would also help to rectify shortcomings.

The defence commitment had been carried by only about a quarter of the white population between 17 and 60. By involving the rest it would help to spread the burden.

Seniors

It was found that volunteers could not be relied on as a force. In the commando force, especially, their numbers not only decreased, but those who remained were seldom available for operational service.

Virtually the entire cadre of senior leaders in the part-time forces were volunteers.

Under the old system it was found that men could not be given service on day-to-day credit basis, because it would have meant a man who had done three tours of three months would have completed his commitment, which would have left the Defence Force with insufficient troops.

It was also not long enough to train senior officers and non-commissioned officers, because just as they were reaching the captain and staff-sergeant and warrant officer ranks their commitment would end.

Not decided

Men who had not done national service would be required to furnish information to involve them in the service scheme.

The Minister of Defence had the power to

But if the Defence Force failed to call a man for say, 30 days in one cycle, then he would be credited for those days.

Deferment

Should a soldier request deferment, then the number of days he missed would be added on after his 12-year period.

Men who were members of the Citizen Force on January 1, as well as some members of the

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THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

commandos, would be compelled to do extended service.

Soldiers in the Permanent Force, Citizen Force, commando reserves and the reserve officers would have to do only 12 days a year until 60 years old.

Soldiers who could not be away from their work because they had one-man businesses or performed strategic tasks could apply to join commando units.

They could also request to be changed from the Citizen Force to the commandos and would be credited on a sliding scale for the number of days served.

The same applied to men who wanted to join the Citizen Force from the commandos.

SUBJECT

ECONOMICS 10
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

NOTE CAREFULLY

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

WARNING

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THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen.

obtain these names, but it had not been decided which method would be used to obtain the information.

Citizen Force members would have to do six two-year cycles over 12 years and could be called up for 120 days in each cycle.

This means that a man could be called up for either a cycle of 30 to 90 days or 60 to 560 days, but may not do more than 90 days a year.

exclusion from the

Whites to serve for virtually rest of their lives

NR645
24/3/82

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Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — The reversal of the Government's decision to conscript white women and Indian and coloured men into the national service scheme ensures that nearly all the country's white men will be liable for military service for the rest of their lives.

Because the new dispensation does not envisage the lengthening of the initial two-year period of service, the burden of the country's defence will fall on the men in the Citizen Force and commandos.

Even men on the reserve are expected to give up 12 days a year to undergo military service until the age of 60.

25 PERCENT

At present the defence commitment lies in the hands of 25 percent of South Africa's white male population — a percentage which the Defence Force says will leave it incapable of withstanding a concerted attack by its neighbours.

This onslaught, it was predicted, would coincide with an internal struggle and could be expected within the next five years.

One of the prime reasons for extending the compulsory call-up net was because experience

had taught the SADF that the volunteers who make up the majority of the Citizen Force and commandos could not be depended on as a force.

Not only did their numbers decrease when the force needed a guaranteed source of manpower, but they were also seldom available for operational service.

The Government has justified the new dispensation by saying it would ensure sufficient manpower to maintain an efficient force level and at the same time spread the commitment over a larger area, thus relieving the burden on serving members.

The new system would also allow the training of senior leaders which would decrease the Citizen Force's reliance on senior members of the Permanent Force.

The emphasis behind the proposed scheme lies in involving the greater majority of the white male population who have not yet seen service.

To meet the demands that are expected to be made on the Defence Force, all members of the previously uncontrolled national reserve — white men between the ages 17 and 65 years — will be made to register for the new national service system.

While the initial period of two years will be retained, the period of subsequent training will be increased from eight years to 12.

This period will be divided into six equal cycles of two years each.

720 DAYS

Service will not exceed 90 days in each calendar year or 120 each cycle. This will mean a total of 720 days served after the initial period instead of 240.

After a man has completed his service in the Citizen Force, he will be transferred to the Active Citizen Force reserve, where he will serve for a minimum of five years before being allocated to a commando.

Members can remain in the Citizen Force, but will be compelled to follow the two-year cycle system.

Men who join the commandos will be liable for military service until the age of 60.

Persons who were members of the Citizen Force on January 1 1982, or are still members at present, as well as some persons who are members of the commandos on that date, or still are members, will be compelled to do the extended service in the Citizen Force with continued reserve and commando service commitments after that until the age of 60 years, said the chief of the Defence Force in Pretoria.

12 DAYS A YEAR

Men who have completed their service in the Citizen Force and the Active Citizen Force reserve will then complete service period of a maximum of 12 days a year.

Men who have not yet done military training are required to register with the Defence Force and may be allocated to a commando where they will serve 30 days in their first year and then a maximum annual 12 days.

To accommodate people whose absence from home would cause hardships, service in the commandos will be done on an area basis.

This system will also be implemented for those in the Citizen Force faced with similar circumstances.

Men who find themselves in this category will have to apply to the

sification as commandos serving on an area-bound basis.

CONDITIONS

One of the conditions of classification is that the person must complete his two years in the Citizen Force, after which he will serve in the commandos for a total of 1 000 days over 20 years.

Members of the Permanent Force, the South African Police, the Railway Police and the Prison Services will not be assigned to the reserve if they have completed 10 years' permanent service.

After the age of 60 all white men will serve on the national reserve for a further five years.

Commerce plea on new defence policy

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH Africa's business leaders last night reacted sharply to moves by the Defence Force to drastically extend military service for all white men.

They urged the Government to produce positive answers to the country's thorny political issues which form a part of the defence problem.

The proposed new call-up regulations were published in the Defence Amendment Bill which was introduced in Parliament yesterday by General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence.

The controversial legislation makes white men liable for military service up to the age of 60, extends Citizen Force service and provides for the Commando system to be reorganised.

Mr G Stuart-Reckling, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said last night that the Bill should be referred to a select committee so "problems which can be foreseen with the new system can be taken up".

"If the assessment by the Defence Force for its future manpower requirements is correct, then I believe that the proposals for meeting this commitment

are probably necessary.

"However, the effect on the private sector will be severe and Assocom would welcome referral of the Bill to a select committee.

"Many companies are certain to review their existing practices of making up pay during military service because of the greater financial commitment involved."

Mr Stuart-Reckling warned on behalf of Assocom that productivity and, therefore, inflation was likely to be affected as a result of the extended military commitment plans.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut president, Mr I J Steyn, said in a statement that SA, including the Defence Force, would experience acute manpower problems with regard to suitably qualified and trained people.

He appealed to the Government to proceed cautiously with the implementation of its new defence policy to ensure that the private sector was disrupted as little as possible.

The AHI also called for "close consultations" between the Defence Force and the private sector to ensure that the new defence policy could be implemented smoothly.

The main message from the Bill is

that the SADF suffers an acute manpower and leadership problem which it hopes to solve by reorganising the machinery of its part-time for national service Citizen Force and Commandos.

Part of the solution will be to take on an estimated 800 000-strong pool of untrained men under the age of 60 who have never done military service. The SADF wants them drafted to the Commandos, which will form the backbone of SA's defence system.

To meet the challenge of a growing internal and external security threat the SADF proposes to extend Citizen Force service from 240 days and eight years to 720 days and 12 years.

Reliance will also be placed on the training of black homeland forces to assist with the defence effort.

The Defence Force believes SA's enemies will choose a period of widespread internal unrest to launch a conventional attack from one or more of the neighbouring states.

As evidence of the growing threat to SA from her neighbouring states, defence authorities point to an "alarming" military build-up in these states.

● See Page 10

Army bill goes to Assembly

CAPG Times
24/3/82

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By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

VIRTUALLY every adult white South African male under the age of 60 will be drawn into the country's defence system — actively or passively — and those already serving will have to stay in uniform longer, in terms of a draft amendment to the Defence Act which will be tabled in the Assembly today.

Details of the bill's contents — the subject of intense speculation since a partly-inaccurate "leak" to several afternoon newspapers on Friday — were made known yesterday in a statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, supplemented by hitherto embargoed information released to reporters in Pretoria after Friday's leak.

Intended to deal with a "worst-possible" scenario for the next few years — both on the SWA/Namibian border and nearer home — the bill calls for a reorganization of the defence system, an extension of Citizen Force service to 720 days, Commando Force service to 1000 days and the involvement of an estimated 800 000 men who have had no previous military training.

It represents a long-term plan aimed at giving the SADF adequate manpower to deal with almost any conceivable threat, internal or external, but as flexibly as possible so as to ensure the minimum of disruption to normal life.

two choices — increasing the existing Citizen Force and Commando Force service to an intolerable extent or broadening the service spectrum to keep the burden within reasonable limits.

There can be no doubt that in addition to increasing the Republic's defence capability it is intended to serve notice on all comers that the government is determined to prevent internal unrest or external attack.

When needed

It is a "good news and bad news" measure. While it increases the length of part-time service, for instance, it also allows for full credit to be given for literally every hour served. The men who made the calculations claim it is a great improvement on the simpler, more rigid system now in force.

Military spokesmen have been at pains to emphasize that the amendment does not presage a massive call-up, but provides a manpower pool that can be used as and when it is needed.

In addition to a threatened escalation of inter-



General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence

P.T.O

Dependability national terrorism and
 According to military spokesmen, it will strengthen the Citizen Force alone by about 100 000 men. It is also designed to rectify what has become a serious problem — the lack of dependable volunteers in the part-time forces, particularly in the Commando Force, and the attrition of the dependable ones by outside factors.

If the bill is fully implemented, the Republic would be able to deal with threats to itself as well as maintain a strong presence in South West Africa/Namibia, but defence sources say this is not necessarily significant, since a long-term plan must consider all contingencies and can be de-escalated if circumstances allow.

Military spokesmen say it represents the best of

widespread dissatisfaction about the existing system, a heavy military build-up by neighbouring States — in some cases by a factor of almost 200 per cent — was taken into account by the committee whose investigations provided the basis of the bill. Newsmen were told on Friday "What the Russians wanted to achieve by 1999 (in Southern Africa) they now want by 1985. We can't just sit back and wait for the onslaught. We must be prepared beforehand".

In a statement released yesterday, General Magnus Malan said that so far the defence commitment had been carried by about 25 percent of the 17-60 white male age-group, and "by involving (the other 75 percent) it

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To page 2

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C.T.
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Army knows where you are

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force is faced with a huge operation to implement the new call-up. And though it will rely largely on people coming forward to register, it has records of most who are eligible.

Many of the questions which have arisen may be answered only when the Bill has been before a select committee.

The Bill, to be tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Defence today, will involve every white South African man in military service until the age of 60.

One thing is clear. Immigrants and holders of foreign passports will remain immune to the system, unless changes are made to the Defence Act itself.

A registration census will be taken of people who are eligible for the increased service and it is expected that naturalised South Africans will be included.

The scheme will come into effect at the beginning of next year and even men who served in World War 2 will have to re-train and then spend 12 days a year in uniform if the SADF deems it necessary.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said it was not certain what the duties of commando members would be, but suspected they would entail joining the area defence system, which included guarding key points.

Men, who joined the commandos, including those who have not done military service, will receive normal army salaries for all the time they spend in the Defence Force, with their employers making up the balance.

Women who in the past volunteered for military service will not be affected by the legislation.

DEBATE

The Argus' Political Staff report that the Bill is likely to be debated in Parliament — possibly tonight — before it goes to a select committee.

No confirmation could be obtained that the Bill would be referred to a select committee only after the second reading debate and not after the first reading as initially expected.

However, indications are that all parties now expect it to be sent to an all-party select committee after the second reading.

DETAILS ONLY

This means that the details and not the principles accepted by Parliament can be altered.

In other words if Parliament decides for example to retain the principle that all white men under the age of 60 will be liable for military service, the select committee will not be able to debate this issue.

It will be able to discuss only the number of days or years involved.

It is highly unlikely that any of the principles in the Bill will be altered in the second reading.

● See Page 23.

MPs exempt from draft

Political Staff

MEMBERS of Parliament — the people who will decide to sweep all white men under 60 into the defence of South Africa — are themselves exempt from any provisions of the controversial Defence Amendment Bill.

A Defence Force spokesman confirmed today that as in the past sitting Members of Parliament are not liable for military service.

A number of members have however volunteered for service in the past joining their local commando units in the main.

Other people not affected are those in the 'uniformed' services such as the police and prisons.

Provincial Reporter

PEOPLE should be compelled by law to take part in the civil defence organisation, Mr Willem Boucher, MEC in charge of education, suggested yesterday.

He was addressing the civic defence conference at Goudini Spa attended by heads of the South African Defence Force, the Association of United Municipal Executives, Cape civil defence bodies and representatives of other provinces

Mr Boucher said of the 226 municipalities and 38 divisional councils in the Cape, only 10 had achieved an A-status in civil defence. About 140 local authorities had the D-grade minimum.

This situation was 'disturbing,' Mr Boucher said. 'What is wrong?'

'The only conclusion that one comes to is a lack of interest and motivation.'

MEC hints at compulsory civil defence

Argus

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'I am convinced that civil defence is one of the most important components in our country's total strategy against attacks from without and within our borders.

'With a prepared and spirited population, our civilians can help our country combat the attacks.'

It was a tragedy that so many leading people in the Cape stood aloof from

civil defence, while others made excuses that they were not prepared to take on additional responsibilities

'Since the legislation and regulations contain no specific penalty clauses which can make civil defence compulsory, the question must be asked as to whether the time has not come that another approach should be taken,' Mr Boucher said.

Kappie leader says reports not true

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The leader of the Kappie Kommando, Mrs Marie van Zyl, said yesterday she had been misquoted in certain reports on the issue of the proposed conscription of white women into the Defence Force.

'When I said earlier that young women would be used as prostitutes in an integrated army, I emphasised that there were exceptions,' Mrs van Zyl said.

STAND BY

'I stand by my first statement that we will not allow Mr P W Botha to conscript our women into the army.

'We are concerned about what will happen to our daughters.

'Mr Botha's policy is adapt or die. The girls in the army will have to adapt and could be used for prostitution.'

'This is what concerns me'

In an interview on Monday, Mrs van Zyl said she 'stood by' what she had said the previous week. On that occasion she was reported as saying that in World War 2 women from the lower classes joined the army and were used for prostitution.

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Defence Reporter
JUST what the new dispensation might entail for white South Africans was spelled out in detail at an exhaustive press conference for military correspondents held in Pretoria on Friday.

Defence Bill: What it will entail

There will be no change in the present system of applying for study deferments, and it is felt in military circles that people who study after completing their national service will be able to put in 60 days of CF service a year during their vacations

Among those speaking at the press conference was the top manpower expert of the South African Defence Force, Brigadier C C van der Westhuizen, the Chief of Staff Personnel's Director of Manpower Planning and one of those intimately involved in the investigation that resulted in the proposed amendment

He said that in real terms the full-time forces — comprising the Permanent Force and the national servicemen — comprised only 27,4 percent of the SADF, the Citizen Force 46,4 percent and the Commando Force 26,4 percent.

The philosophy which underlay the proposed new deal, he said, "is that the Citizen Force is the SADF's only reaction force and that it will be used to supplement the full-time forces if there is a shortage"

The problem with the present system, he said, was that

● It lacked enough manpower for the proposed area-defence strategy

● The total defence burden was not equitably spread among the various elements of the SADF, "and therefore there is general discontent"

● The burden of actual operational duties is not equitably spread

● There were large-scale manpower losses for legitimate reasons when the part-time forces were called up

● Many volunteers, particularly in the commandos, could not be relied upon, while many others were forced to resign for a variety of reasons

Resistance

● There was continued resistance from some employers, particularly affiliates of overseas companies, which resulted in the loss of volunteers.

● Credit for operational service could not be

granted on a day-for-day basis under the present system because it would drain the trained manpower pool too quickly for new intakes to keep it up to the necessary levels

● Too often part-time officers and non-commissioned officers reached the end of their compulsory part-time service before they could be trained up to middle and senior management levels

The proposed new system, he said, was aimed at creating a situation whereby the Commando Force would take over much of the burden of area defence from the full-time forces, leaving the latter free to fight the "running battle", while the Citizen Force would constitute the SADF's reaction force

The idea was to build flexibility into the system so that manpower requirements could be escalated or de-escalated according to the situation

Five years

The committee which probed manpower requirements had found there was no satisfactory or acceptable way to expand the projected possible obligations of the full-time and part-time forces in terms of the existing system

National service would have had to be increased from two to five years, and part-time CF and Commando service to six months a year for 17 years

Since this was obviously unacceptable, a policy of broadening the spectrum of eligibility had been decided on so as not to place an intolerable burden on any segment of the defensible population

If the bill is enacted into law in its present form, the Army would be constituted as follows

The full-time force, consisting of career soldiers

and national servicemen carrying out two years of service, which can be used at a moment's notice in either a conventional or semi-conventional role

The Citizen Force, consisting of ex-national servicemen and volunteers, carrying out 720 days' part-time service spread over 12 years, in a "go-anywhere" conventional or semi-conventional role, and mobilized as required

The Commando Force, consisting of men between 18 and 60, serving various terms of duty in several categories, who would concentrate on maintaining security in their home areas

The terms of service will be as follows

The Citizen Force:
● After national service a man will be posted to the Citizen Force for 12 years, during which time he will be liable for a maximum of 720 days' service (at present CF service consists of 240 days spread over eight years).

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen averred that the new dispensation, while representing a massive increase at first glance, could not be directly compared to the old system

Credit

The old usage of giving full credit for training time but only one-third credit for operational time will fall away. Full credit will be given for all time served — whether training or operational, continuous or non-continuous — "right down to a minimum period of one hour"

In addition, all serving members of the CF and commandos will be given full retroactive credit for time served in the past. For example, a serving part-time soldier who has already completed 180 days' border service, for which he has been credited with 60 days, will now receive the outstanding

120 days' credit as well

The new system would give the CF the use of another 100 000 men, he said

● Service will be carried out in two-year cycles in which a maximum of 120 days will be served, with the proviso that a soldier will not be called on to serve more than 90 days in any given year

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said that while this appeared onerous, he wished to point out that a man would not necessarily serve 90 days one year and 30 days the next

There were "various combinations which would be applied, depending on what was cost-effective" If a man was not needed, he would not be called up at all, but would still receive full credit — "for instance, if he is not called up during a two-year cycle he will still receive a 120-day credit. We provide for the maximum period, but this won't be applied if we don't need it"

● Having completed 720 days over 12 years, the member will then be posted to an inactive manpower pool to be called the "Active Citizen Force Reserve" for five years

During this time the man will have no formal obligation unless the minister decides otherwise, "and this will only happen if things escalate so much that the active Defence Force can't handle the situation any more"

Obligation

A CF member who wished to continue serving with his regiment at the expiration of his 12 years would not be posted to the ACFR if he wished to continue serving actively with his unit, "but his obligation will be the same as that applying to men doing compulsory CF service"

To get the ACFR started, it will have drafted to

it all members of the present Citizen Force and Commando Force reserves who have been on those reserves for less than five years. The five-year ACFR period will be calculated from the time they first went on reserve

● After five years on the ACFR, the man — now aged about 37 — will be posted to the Commando Force, where he will serve 12 days a year till 60.

Asked if five years' inactivity would not leave a man's military skills rusty to the point of uselessness, Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said the army had calculated that such a man could be "polished up to acceptable standards" within a fortnight

The Commando Force would consist of

● Men who having completed their two years of national service, have been granted "area-bound" (home-service) status because of business, compassionate or other recognized reasons. Farmers will also be able to apply to be "season-bound" because of the seasonal nature of their occupation.

They will serve a maximum of 50 days a year till they have completed a maximum of 1 000 days during the next 20 years, after which they will be liable for 12 days a year

● Men who have completed their Citizen Force service and spent five years on the Active Citizen Force Reserve, or the equivalent.

They will serve 12 days a year

● Men from the present "National Reserve" who have never done any military training for one reason or another, apart from medical reasons.

They will be called up for 30 days' training in the first year, and thereafter will serve for 12 days a year till the age of 60

The Army believes there are about 800 000 eligible men in this category

Brigadier Van der Westhuizen said he would like to emphasize that men of the National Reserve would not be called up wholesale "overnight", but would be used as the circumstances required

A military source said later that the National Reserve requirement would probably not exceed 20 000 or so a year in the near future

● Members of the present Permanent Force Reserve, Citizen Force Reserve, Commando Reserve and Reserve of Officers, all of which will be abolished.

Special provision

Special provision has also been made for former full-time members of the SADF (Permanent Force), the South African Police, the South African Railways Police and the South African Prisons Service

Men in this category who have less than four years' full-time service will have to do their two years of national service and the normal amount of part-time service. Those with less than 10 years' service will be liable for part-time service in the Citizen or Commando Force till 60, while those with more than 10 years will be placed on the appropriate reserve

Men serving part-time in the SAP Reserve and the SARP Reserve will be exempt from commando service for as long as they are actively serving in these reserves. From now on the service commitments in these reserves will be the same as for the commandos

Certain persons can be excused part-time military service if they are considered necessary to the civil defence machinery

Military spokesmen are cagey about the estimated cost of implementing the new system, but one said last week "It will cost a considerable amount at first — for instance, there will probably have to be a census type of operation on the National Reserve, about which we have no information at all"

The military is resigned to the fact that training, administrative and supply costs would increase under the new dispensation

The proposed service scheme applies only to South African citizens, but according to a reliable source, the Defence and Interior authorities will co-operate closely in future to ensure that no local residents dodge the draft

The source said that up to now little had been done to enforce the 1978 ruling in terms of which resident aliens of a certain age were given the option after two years to take South African nationality or face the possibility of having their residence permits revoked

In future, I was told, this provision would become a real rather than an implied measure

New ceiling

The present registration ceiling will be abolished. At present a man does not have to register for service if he is over 25. This means that if he stays overseas till he is 25 he can then return without fear of conscription

If the bill becomes law, this will fall away, since every white man aged under 60 will be drawn into the system

At this stage there is no question of conscription for coloured, Asian or black men or women. As is now the case, however, men of other races will be welcome to serve on a voluntary basis, either as members of the Permanent Force or as national servicemen and Citizen Force and Commando Force members

World War 2 veterans will undergo retraining

254

24/3/82 Stan

By James Freeman,
Pretoria Bureau and
Own Correspondents
South Africans who served in World War 2 will have to undergo military retraining and will not be immune from the provisions of the new Bill extending military service
The Bill, tabled in Parliament today by the Minister of Defence, General Malan, will involve every South African male in milita-

ry service until the age of 60
A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria it was not yet certain what the duties of commando members would be
He said commando members might have to join the area defence system, which included guarding national key points
Men who joined the commandos, including those who had done no

military service in the past, would learn drill and how to operate an R1 rifle
Immigrants and foreign passport holders will be exempted unless changes are made to the Defence Act
The SA Defence Force is faced with a massive operation to implement the new system
It will rely largely

on people to come forward to register, although it possesses records of the majority of those eligible for service
They will receive normal army pay for the time they spend in the Defence Force
The controversial Bill is likely to be debated in Parliament — possibly tonight — before it goes to a select committee
No confirmation

could be obtained today that the Bill would only be referred to a select committee after the second reading debate and not after the first reading as initially expected
Indications are that all parties now expect the Bill to be sent to an all-party select committee after the second reading
This means that, all detail and not the prin-
To Page 3, Col 4

White men will face life-long call-ups

Sweeping changes to South Africa's military call-up system, affecting all white men under the age of 60, are among the provisions of the Defence Act Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday

The changes are intended to combat growing insurgency and alleviate uneven distribution of manpower in the country's armed forces

The Government's decision not to conscript white women and Indian and coloured men ensures that nearly all the country's white men will be liable for military service for the rest of their lives.

BURDEN

Because the initial two-year period of service will not be extended, the burden of the country's defence will fall to a greater extent on men in the Citizen Force and commandos

Even men on the Reserve are expected to give up 12 days a year to undergo military service until the age of 60

At present the defence commitment lies in the hands of 25 percent of South Africa's white men. A percentage which the Defence Force says will leave it incapable of withstanding a concerted attack by its neighbours

"ONSLAUGHT"

This onslaught, they predicted in Pretoria recently, would coincide with an internal struggle and could be expected within the next five years.

The proposed revision will ultimately increase South Africa's fighting strength to an estimated 250 000 men

Military commitments will now involve an estimated 800 000 men hitherto uninvolved, or men who under the present system had completed their military training requirements

The Amendment Bill makes provision for

● Military invol-

men between the ages of 17 and 60.

● Citizen Force training after the initial two-year national service period to be increased from eight to 12 years (from 240 days in total to 720 days).

● Citizen Force members, on completion of this, to be transferred to an active Citizen Force reserve for at least five years, after which they serve in commando units until the age of 60.

● All white men over the age of 60 to serve on a controlled national reserve up to the age of 65.

● Introduction of a service credit system on a day-for-day basis for service already completed.

A Defence Force spokesman said the major reasons for the shake-up were increasing terrorist activity in Namibia and South Africa and the shortage and uneven distribution of manpower in the armed forces.

BUILD-UP

There had in some cases been an almost 200 percent military build-up in the country's neighbouring states he said

"What the Russians wanted to achieve by 1990 in southern Africa, they now want by 1985," the spokesman said. "We cannot just sit back and wait for the onslaught. We must be prepared."

In addition, the SADF often had to assist the police in the execution of their duties

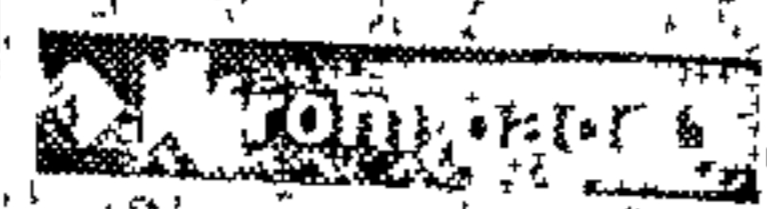
Brigadier H Roux, senior officer on the staff of the SADF, says it is foreseen that an attempt at a final kill will be made through a conventional attack against South Africa by one or more of its neighbours

Since 1977 there was an increase of more than 300 percent in the joint build up of forces in neighbouring countries, he added.

— Own Correspondent
Sana

War veterans (254)

to be called up ^{Stan} _{24/3/8}



principles accepted by Parliament can be altered. Members of Parliament are themselves exempt from any provisions of the Bill.

The new system has been accepted by organised commerce and industry amid warnings that it will have a negative effect on private industry.

However, all spokesmen agreed the defence of the country was top priority.

Dr. J. Visser, director of the National Productivity Institute, said he

hoped the Defence Force would bear in mind the shortage of skilled manpower and hoped company directors would not have to do guard duty.

A spokesman for Assocom said the effect of the extended call-up on the economy could be severe.

Assocom would refer the matter to a committee for investigation.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, Mr. Boet Steyn, appealed to the authorities to approach the new system with great care so as not to disrupt the economy.

Dissenters say call-up should net foreigners

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE latest call-up moves have sparked demands from members of the public for foreigners with permanent residence in South Africa to be made liable for military service

And the proposed defence commitment for South African men up to the age of 60 has been greeted with wide dissatisfaction, particularly the move to extend Citizen Force service from 240 days over eight years to 720 days over 12 years

Defence Force officials countered yesterday that the new measures made provision for a man to receive full credit if not called up when he was not needed

But dissenters said the SADF should spread the net more widely to cover the thousands of foreigners who have settled here but did not intend taking out citizenship

"They should be given the option of serving, or getting out," said a Johannesburg chartered accountant

Mr Peter Jacobs, 53, caretaker at a Johannesburg school, said "By not serving

in the army, the foreigner has a two-year advantage over his South African counterpart in sport, education and business"

Several professional men approached for their views on the new call-up system said yesterday they would rather emigrate than live in South Africa with the new military service conditions

A snap survey in Durban found older men who had done no military training felt the measure was uncalled for and would disrupt their lives, a Mail Correspondent reports

Mr Snowy Suter, former Springbok rugby player, said it was not his fault he was not called up during his late teens, when the ballot system was in operation

He was now 42, had settled into an executive career and was married with three children. He would be "crippled" by continual call-ups, he said

● University of Cape Town students yesterday voted to reject the proposed extension of military service and to press for "alternative forms of non-military national service"

Heumen was fined R1 600.

Conclusion that price control as a measure to control inflation is a measure to control inflation, he said Sapa

Call-up plan a threat to the continent

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, Pravda today attacked South Africa's proposed new military call-up plan saying it represented a threat to the whole of the continent

"The military preparations of the racists are a direct threat to the African peoples and peace throughout the world," Pravda said

A draft Bill put forward in the South African Parliament provides for military training for all white men aged between 17 and 60 years and reserve service for men between 60 and 65

Pretoria says the Soviet Union has plans for a

Communist takeover in Southern Africa this decade and says its new call-up system is to meet the possibility of a military challenge from any of its black-ruled neighbours

Pravda said the South African military machine was being used as a means of pressure and blackmail

It charged that South African armed interference in the affairs of other African countries was assuming greater proportions by the day

Pravda said South Africa's "intensive military build-up" reflected pretensions to being a regional gendarme, a role which it said Pretoria had been allotted by Washington — Sapa-Reuter

Stolen car soon found

Crime Reporter

A CAR which was stolen yesterday from outside Port Elizabeth's main railway station was recovered by police in the townships early today

Three members of the flying squad Captain F van Vuuren Sergeant L Delpont and Sergeant J van Zyl, were patrolling a gravel road next to Soweto, Port Elizabeth when they spotted a stationary car

Inside were five men who jumped out of the car and fled when the police vehicle approached The policemen gave chase and shouted to the men to stop

When they failed to do so Sgt Van Zyl fired two shots A man was wounded in the hand and arrested A second man was also arrested, but the others got away

Prices at TV shop: three accused

Post Reporter

A DIRECTOR of a Port Elizabeth business, TV Corner in Albany Road, and two manageresses who ran the shop, are to appear in court on 478 charges of overpricing goods

The case was postponed yesterday till May 6 The three accused were not present

A profit margin of 50% is allowed by law, and Varms (Pty) Ltd, trading as TV Corner, Mr Rodney Plett director of the company, and two past manageresses are accused of exceeding this margin

In some instances it is alleged that the business overpriced their goods by a 129,5% profit margin

The alleged overcharging dates from February 4, 1978 to July 9 1980, and includes the overpricing of television receivers and aerials, failing to issue correct invoices and unlawfully including the cost of installation of aerials into the maximum price fixed

Botanist injured in fall

CAPE TOWN — The curator of the Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens in Cape Town, Mr John Winter, has been admitted to hospital after being seriously injured in a fall in the Langeberg Mountains

A botanist from Kirstenbosch who was with him Mr Deon Kotze, said they were collecting plants on a clifftop when Mr Winter fell eight metres and injured his back

A helicopter airlifted him to hospital

Another member of the company who set off for help also fell, and was attacked by a swarm of bees She has recovered — Sapa

Stab case: arrest made

Crime Reporter

POLICE have arrested a man in connection with the death of a police reservist, Constable George Jafta 24, who was fatally stabbed outside a Salsonville, Port Elizabeth restaurant two weeks ago

Mr Jafta was assaulted by four men armed with knives who stabbed him to death outside the Golden Fountain Restaurant on March 12

Weather

FORECAST for the coastal belt from Port Elizabeth to Port Alfred for the period ending 6pm tomorrow

CONDITIONS Fine to partly cloudy and warm becoming cooler later Possible fog patches overnight

WIND Light variable becoming easterly to north easterly North westerly tomorrow becoming fresh south westerly later

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES
Maximum 27C
Minimum 16C

TODAY'S CONDITIONS (1pm)
Sea Temperature 19C
Temperature 24.7C
Pressure 1010.6mbar
Humidity 69%
Wind 32km/h E

THE MOON
New Moon March 25
First Quarter April 1
Full Moon April 8
Last Quarter April 16

THE SUN
Sets today 6.23pm
Rise tomorrow 6.24am
Daylight yesterday 12h 1min

THE TIDES
High Water
Today 3.54am 4.06pm
Tomorrow 4.24am 4.36pm
Low Water
Today 9.57am 10.08pm
Tomorrow 10.28am 10.37pm

THE WORLD

	Min	Max	Weather
	C	C	

Amsterdam	5	7	fog
Athens	5	9	cloudy
Berlin	2	12	sunny
Brussels	4	13	cloudy
Buenos Aires	20	31	sunny
Chicago	-2	13	snow
Copenhagen	1	7	clear
Dublin	6	12	clear
Frankfurt	2	9	cloudy
Geneva	4	8	clear
Helsinki	0	4	cloudy
Hong Kong	22	26	clear
Jerusalem			n/a
Lisbon	12	24	clear
London	3	14	clear
Los Angeles	9	24	cloudy
Madrid	5	19	clear
Miami	24	28	cloudy
Montreal	-4	1	cloudy
Moscow	8	1	clear
New Delhi	19	27	cloudy
New York	3	13	rain
Paris	3	11	sunny
Rio de Janeiro	19	30	cloudy
Rome	4	14	clear
San Francisco	9	19	cloudy
Stockholm	-1	5	cloudy
Sydney	21	26	cloudy
Tel Aviv			n/a
Tokyo			n/a
Toronto	2	6	clear



Jackpot no

Evening Post Checkers

Evening Post



Jack

(Fairview 27)

- Race 3
- Race 4
- Race 5
- Race 6
- Race 7
- Race 8
- Name
- Address
-

Entries on a card or the back be posted to the Evening Post Port Elizabeth 6000 or at the Checkers store or at the Ch Greenacres before 11am on Friday and East London office in Terminus Street Grahamstown entries can be in High Street up to 1pm. Entry forms carrying the current and entries must carry the not the numbers. The decision and bind

(CLOSING DATE FOR SATURDAY, MARCH)

Evening Post Checkers



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FREE DELIVERIES

Prices exclude GST

Newton Park,

AKGWS 25/3/82

Students oppose new defence Bill (254)

Education Reporter
ABOUT 600 University of Cape Town students met yesterday to oppose increased militarisation in South Africa and to discuss their stand on conscientious objection.

The meeting was called in response to new defence legislation which will involve every South African man in military service up to the age of 60.

The meeting believed that the real situation in South Africa is largely one of low-level civil war

and not defence against a foreign aggressor and that the performance of non-combatant service is as central to the war effort as is direct combat.

It resolved to confirm student opposition to the proposed Bill and to reject its contents in their entirety. Students would agitate for alternative forms of non-military national service.

It also resolved to ask the UCT council that all concessions granted to students and staff be-

cause of military conscription be equally granted to those imprisoned because of conscientious objection. The Progressive Federal Party was to be told of the students' feelings.

The motion was passed with nine abstentions.

The vice-president of the University of Durban-Westville SBC, Mr Zuneid Husain, said the Government had had to resort to increased militarisation because all other avenues for maintaining power had failed.

This included economic reform with its promise of co-opting the black middle class.

The Rev Douglas Bax of the Rondebosch Congregational Church said everyone should ask the question whether the threat to South Africa was from Russia or apartheid; whether all solutions other than war had been fully explored, and whether the effect of increased militarisation would not drive those on the left into a more committed Marxist stance.

59%

60%



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

Internal	External
	(3)
	+ 1/2
	+ 1/2
	60

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, March 25, 1982

254

SADF says it plays fair with sportsmen

By JOUBERT MALHERBE

THE South African Defence Force will do everything possible - "up to a point" - to enable top sportsmen to continue their careers while doing military service according to a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria

But he said sportsmen could not expect preferential treatment

He was commenting on the refusal of tennis ace Bernie Mitton to return for military service because he feels a two-year break will jeopardise his career

Mitton was one of several sportsmen interviewed by the Rand Daily Mail this week to find out how their sporting careers were affected by military service - particularly in the light of the proposed extended call-up

Speaking from Milan, Mitton said the Defence Force had rejected his suggestion that he does his military service piecemeal

The rejection of his latest application for deferment meant he would not return for next week's closed national championship

Mitton has a two-year wait before he may take out United States citizenship. He is married to an American

Kevin de Klerk Springbok rugby lock forward, who had to do a border camp in 1976 just before the All-Blacks tour said the SADF should view the sportsmen's cases sympathetically

"They act as ambassadors for South Africa and that is one window we have on the world which we must not close"

Former Springbok captain Morné du Plessis, who served in the navy, said national service would not jeopardise rugby careers because "sports facilities in the Defence Force are tremendous"

However, he could understand how the careers of tennis and golf players could be affected by a two-year stint

Wynand Claassen, current Springbok rugby captain, said a call-up in the mid-

dle of a rugby season could affect a player's game. As far as he knew, the SADF called up rugby players in the off-season where practicable

Dr Dave Craven declined comment until the new plans were finalised

The Defence Force has two categories: those who play for recreation and those who were recognised as top sportsmen

Deferments to sportsmen and others could be granted "up to a point" but ultimately they had to do military service

He pointed to tennis player Schalk van der Merwe, given time off army duties to play at Wimbledon last year

"It is to the Defence Force's benefit if its members excel in tournaments"

But in some cases, sportsmen were compelled to serve the days they took off for sport at the end of their training

● See Page 15

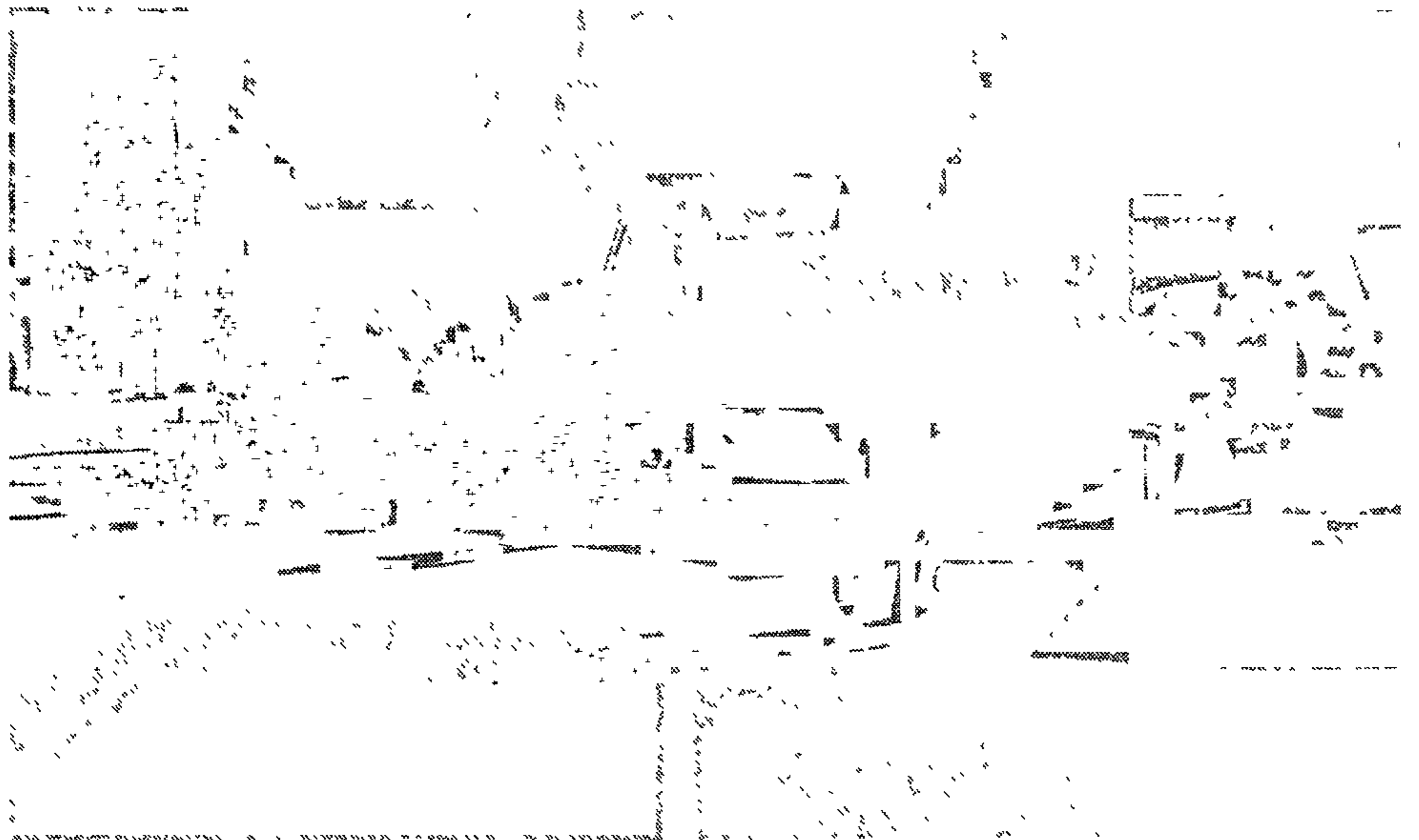
NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

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

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



Firemen begin to remove the lorry to allow access to the two men trapped in the car. They were extricated with the use of the jaws of life but both were dead on arrival at the nearby Johannesburg Hospital.

By Trevor Jones
and Bob Davis

Two Permanent Force soldiers died in a horror smash on Houghton Drive in Johannesburg today when their car collided with a truck and burst into flames.

The accident happened at 8.45 am at the intersection of Houghton Drive and Tenth Street.

The 10-ton truck hit the front of the car, trapping the two soldiers in the front seats.

2 soldiers perish in fiery Houghton smash

254 Stan
25/3/82

Two soldiers who were sitting in the back scrambled to safety just before the car caught fire. They were taken to the Johannesburg Hospital while firemen towed the truck away to give

them access to the front of the car.

The jaws of life were used to free the two trapped soldiers, who were certified dead on arrival at the Johannesburg Hospital.

The men were all stationed at the Drill Hall in Twist Street

Johannesburg. The names of the dead men will be released when their next of kin have been informed.

The injured men are Mr G Smit of Vanderbijlpark, and Mr H Coetzee, whose address is not known.

A hospital spokesman said Mr Smit's condition was satisfactory. He will be transferred to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte today.

The spokesman said Mr Coetzee is in a serious condition and will be transferred to Voortrekkerhoogte later.

The driver of the lorry was not injured.

The military police are investigating the accident.

2561
~~2561~~

Manpower shortage is problem for Commando commanders

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The image of the proud South African can clutching his gun in the defence of his country — *die Boer en sy roer* — has been shattered by statistics released by the South African Defence Force

They show that South Africa's Commando system — which the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, regards as the backbone of South Africa's defence capability — is critically undermanned in most parts of the country

The problem is that white men are no longer prepared to volunteer for

service in the Commandos and the Defence Force has had to draft national servicemen to prevent a collapse of the system

Most Commando units are 37 percent undermanned, on average, and available manpower has been stretched to breaking point to try to cope with the situation

Commanders are not satisfied with the volunteer system, saying that it is an unreliable source of manpower

A volunteer can resign at any stage he chooses, normally when the army calls on him in an emergency

"Volunteers report for duty when it suits them. They are enthusiastic enough when they join, but many of them soon lose interest and there is nothing we can do", one commander lamented

In one instance near Pretoria last year, there was such a poor turn-out when a Commando force was called up for a particular operation that national servicemen who had just returned from an 84-day stint in the operational area had to be recalled to do the job

Army commanders complain that the average South African male prefers his social life, sport

and work above defending his country. In many instances employers discourage their employees from volunteering because of the periods they will be away from their jobs

"The attitude of the man-in-the-street is that Defence Force and the police are responsible for the defence of the country, for which they have to pay taxes. So why should they serve in the army?", a Commando commander said

Another complained: "Because white collar workers lead sedentary lives they are unwilling to submit themselves to the rigours of military life

and in many instances wives stop their husbands from volunteering for their own selfish reasons"

The volunteer has become an uncertain factor when it comes to operational duties and some commanders are now saying they would rather have no force than a large pool of unreliable men

The new Defence bill is aimed at eliminating the Commando shortages by making every white male between the ages of 17 and 60 register for military service, which means that men could be drafted at any times to eliminate manpower shortages in the commandos

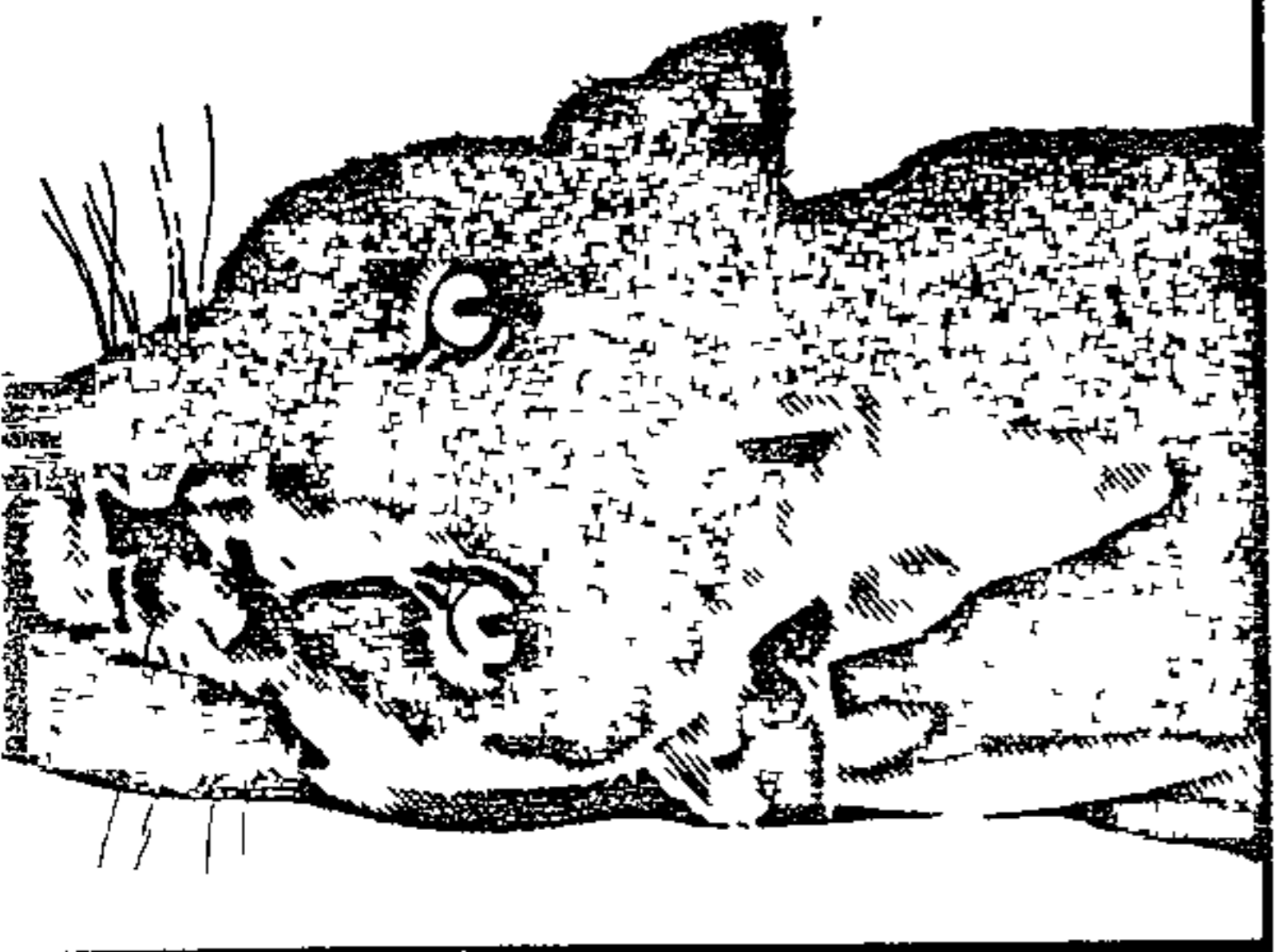


Julie, the young Budapest Mihaly Ser

70% PAID QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE

PARTICIPATION MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

- Excellent security and a high yield
- Effective rate in excess of 18%
- Investment of R1 000 or more

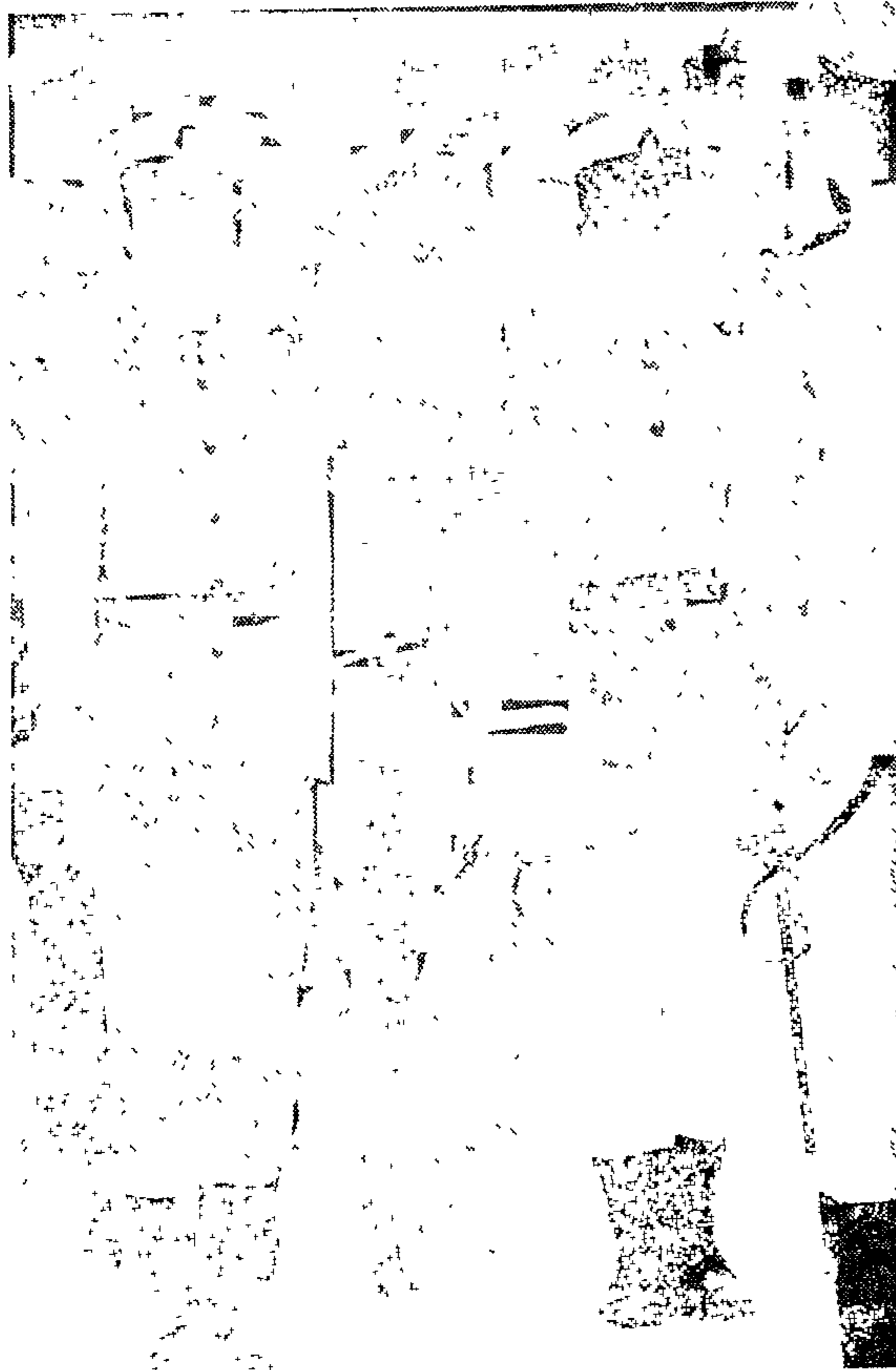


A St the

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Two Johannesburg
buildings will fall like
a pack of cards on Sunday morning when they are scientifically blasted in the first

From May 1st 1982 on new investments

ALL SHIPSHAPE and SAS Saldanha fashion



SAS Saldanha's mascot, De Jonge Thomas, during a *passive* moment. His belligerent mood eventually led to his dismissal from the parade ground

Defence Reporter

THE South African Navy's basic training establishment SAS Saldanha, said goodbye to the largest intake of national servicemen and Permanent Force members in its history in spectacular fashion yesterday

In a two-hour ceremony the 'graduating' seamen were presented with trophies while their parents and relatives were given a comprehensive display of seamanship, field-gun drill and anti-riot tactics

After the initial parade and display members of the unit performed a Retreat ceremony

Friends and parents travelled from as far as the Transvaal to see their sons complete the initial stages of their naval service before being transferred to specific disciplines within the SAN

INSPECTION

The parade began with an inspection by the Commanding Officer (Naval Training Command), Commodore Greyling van der Merwe

Two young PF members were presented with their commissions after Commodore van der Merwe had inspected the parade.

After his address the parade marched past.

ARGUS 25/3/82 (254)
In his address, Commodore van der Merwe said the reason for the record intake was that the Navy was expanding because of the greater responsibility it had to bear in the defence of South Africa.

The subsequent field gun display in which 18-member teams dismantled, reassembled and then fired one-and-a-half-ton field guns captured the audiences' imagination

LIGHT RELIEF

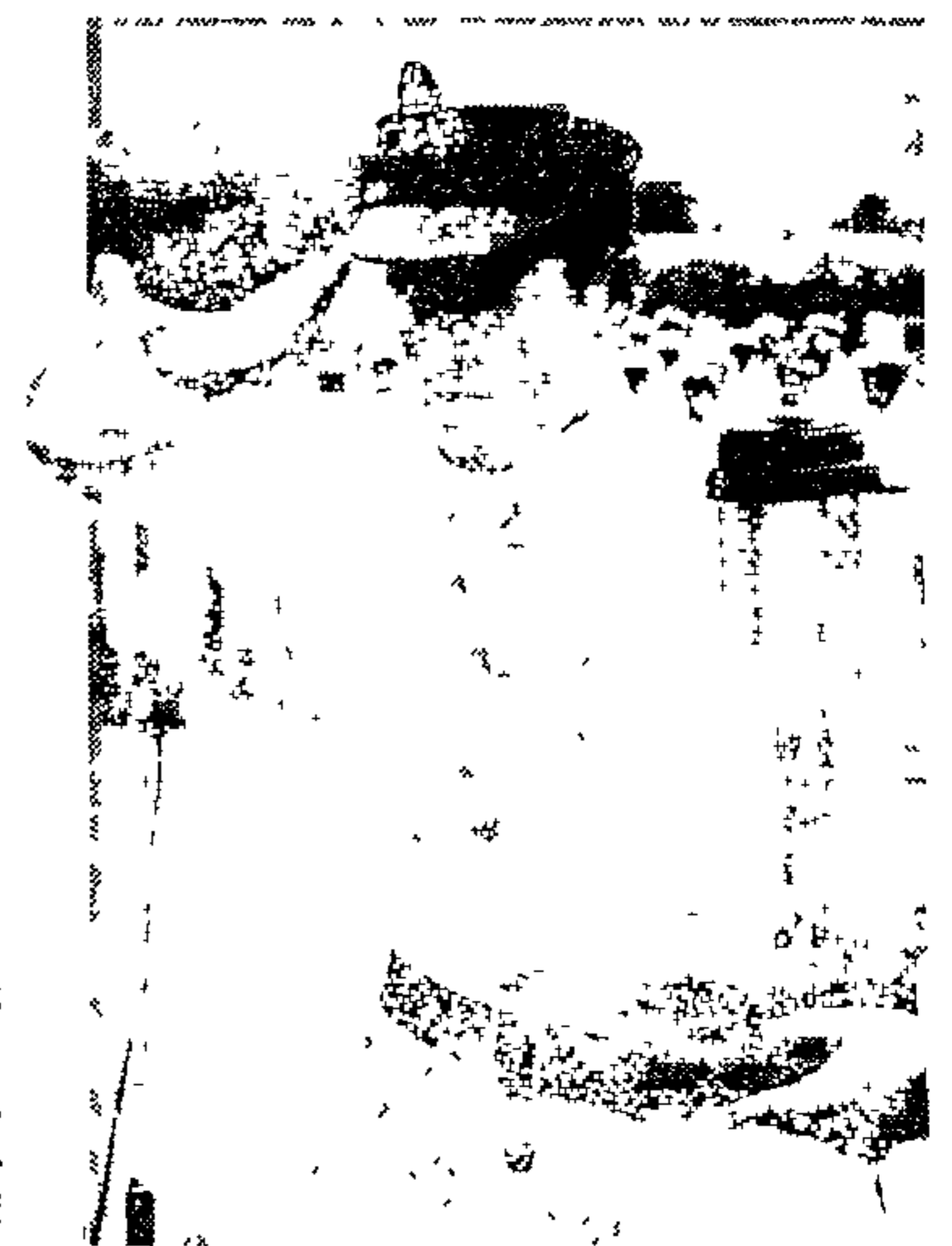
But the biggest applause was reserved for the 'demonstrators' who took part in the anti-riot exercise.

Their nonchalant waving during the march-past brought a touch of light relief to the day's military proceedings.

The prizewinners were: Gymnasium Trophy for the most outstanding trainee Seaman J Loubser, the Silverman Family Cup for the second most outstanding trainee Seaman R D Moolman

The Admiral de Ruyter Trophy for the trainee who achieved the most points on course, Seaman A J Cameron; the Bartholomeus Dias Shield for the most outstanding division went to Dalgleish Division.

The Mariner's Cup for the smartest seaman Seaman J C van der Walt.



THE most dedicated, outstanding and motivated junior instructor, Leading Seaman A W Ellis-Cole.

The Captain's Cup for the best sportsman, Seaman A M Moreland; the Drommedaris Trophy for the neatest dormitory, Tent 6.

The Mariner's Trophy for the best class on parade, Biermann 3 and 4; the John Baard Cup for the best practical seaman, Seaman R B Clarke.

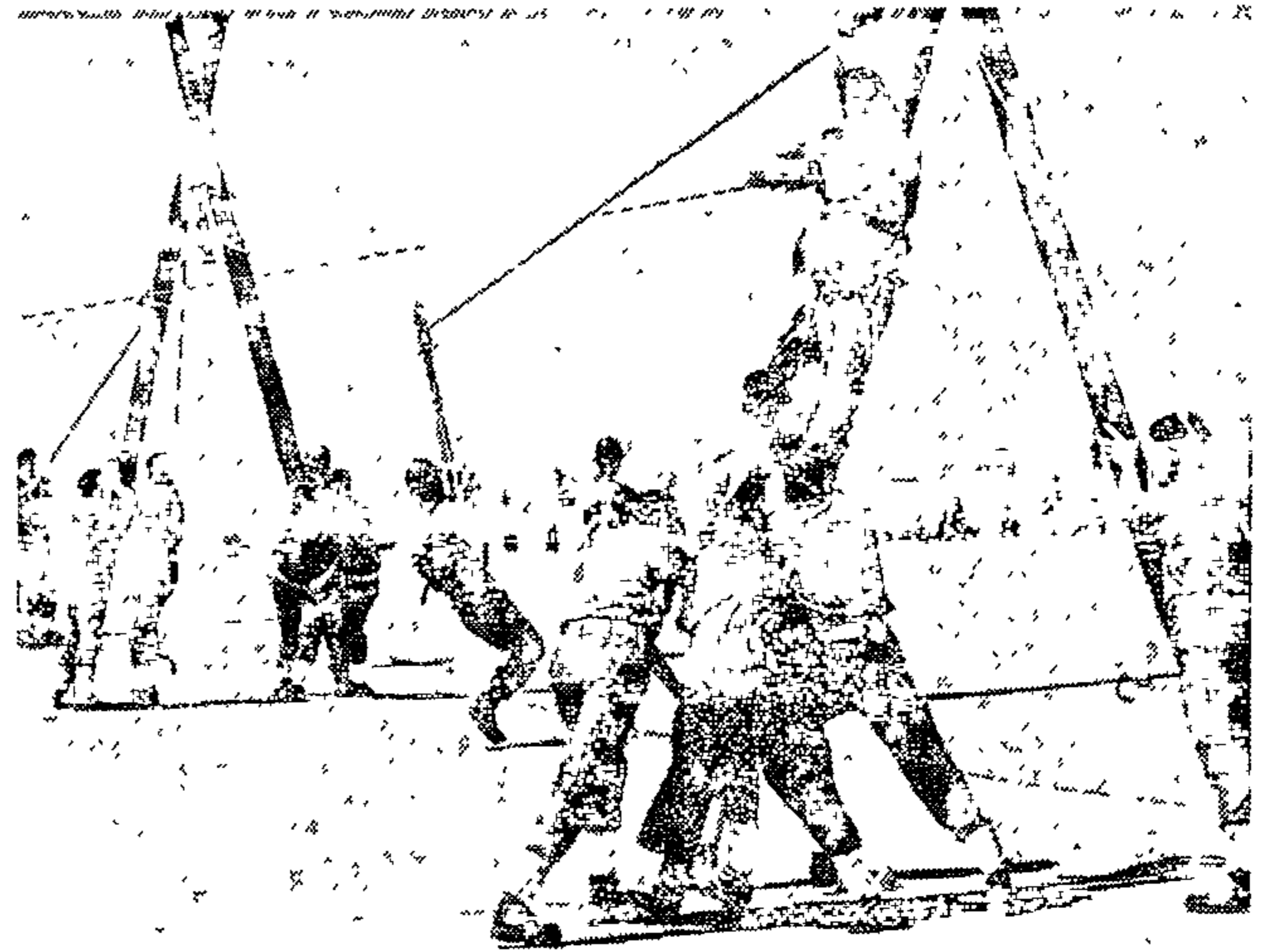
The Antonio de Saldanha Trophy for the best division in sport, Dalgleish

The Watkins Trophy for the best division in pulling boat regatta, Dalgleish Division.

The prize for the most outstanding, dedicated and motivated junior leader, Leading Seaman A W Ellis-Cole



THE blood, sweat and tears of a field gun display.



A SHIP-TO-SHIP transfer . . . on dry land.

(254) ROOM 25/3/82

How the SADF will staff commandos

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

THE Defence Force is taking steps to call up every able-bodied white man up to the age of 60 — but whether an individual ever wears a uniform will depend largely on where he lives

A man who lives near any of South Africa's sensitive border areas will almost certainly find himself in uniform before he celebrates his 60th birthday.

The same could apply to a farmer or co-operative worker in the Ellisras district, which has one of the poorest volunteer records for the commandos

But the chances are remote that a businessman already over the age of 50, and who lives in one of Johannesburg's northern suburbs, will be called up during the remainder of his working life

Although SADF planners have still to create the machinery for deciding who will serve in the commandos, the system will probably work like this

● South Africa's commando force is 37% undermanned on average, and the SADF's first task will be to bring this to strength. The shortage is more acute in some areas, so obviously more men would have to be called up in these areas.

● Then the SADF plans to expand the commando system so it can cope with any security situation until specialist units can be deployed to take over. This will require a further several hundred thousand men, but again this requirement will vary from

region to region

● In order to establish the extent of the manpower pool from which it will be able to draw the men needed for the commandos, the SADF will conduct a census before the end of this year in which every white male over the age of 17 will have to complete a questionnaire

The SADF believes there are 800 000 men in South Africa under the age of 60 who have never undergone military training

It would be impossible to train them all at the same time. So the men will be called up on an age basis

For example, the initial call-up could affect men under the age of 30. There might not be enough men in this category in some areas to meet defence demands, so the cut-off age in these areas could be raised to 35, then 40, and so on until the country's commando forces were brought to strength

What about training?

All men required for commando duties who have never undergone military training will have to attend a 30-day training camp in their first year of service. After this they will serve a maximum of 12 days a year

Defence authorities say training will be carried out on a regional basis to suit the facilities which are available

What about service conditions?

Once again, SADF officials claim the new system will not disrupt the economy.

"A person who is called up will not be taken out of his area and he will not be taken away from his work or home

while he is serving," an SADF spokesman said

"We will not be taking 800 000 men out of the economy. What we are trying to do is keep the men involved in the economy while they do military service

"A farmer, for example, could go home after doing eight hours of duty. A businessman will report for duty at times which will enable him to continue his business activities"

The off-duty men would be allowed to return to their homes

What about the 720 days that Citizen Force members will have to serve?

Again, Defence Force officials said it looked worse than it really was

As with the commandos, men will be called up as the security situation dictates. Under the new system, members of the Citizen Force will have to serve 720 days over 12 years after completing their basic two-year training

Service will be divided into six two-year cycles of 120 days each. Each cycle will consist of one 30-day camp and one 90-day camp, the latter probably for duty in the Operational Area

"Should we not require a member of the Citizen Force in any year, he will receive the full credit for that year without having to report — whether it is 30 days or 90 days.

"Men who have successfully applied for a deferment that year will not, however, qualify for the automatic service "credit," the SADF spokesman said

BUDGET '82

Rise in defence spending is relatively modest

Cape Times 25/3/82

Defence Reporter

THE war business might be booming in Southern Africa, but the estimated defence expenditure for 1982/3 is up by a relatively modest R203 million, a rise of about eight percent on last year.

In real terms, in fact, defence spending is down when the eight percent rise in spending is compared with the 13,8 percent rate of inflation.

R2 668m, the sum the SADF estimates it will need to carry it through to 1983, yesterday generated no shocks — unlike the 1981/2 estimates, which were up by a hefty R847m to R2 465m. As was the case last year,

R100m which had not been spent was carried over.

The relatively low profile defence spending occupies in this year's Budget is reflected in Mr Owen Horwood's speech, which dismissed the whole topic in three paragraphs.

"As in the past, defence and security must remain one of our highest priorities. In a military context it has been the government's aim, within the limits of the resources at its disposal, to place the Republic in as strong and secure a position as possible.

"It has done this not only by developing a well-trained and hard-hitting defence force, but

also by building up a highly effective armaments industry.

"The facts speak for themselves. At the beginning of the Seventies, in 1970-71, total expenditure on defence amounted to less than R260m. Today the figure is fast approaching R3 000m."

Of the eight main divisions of defence spending, only three show significant increases — personnel support, command and control and logistic support, which includes the manufacture and procurement of arms and associated research and development.

Logistic support shows one of the largest jumps, with R90m

more than last year, but border war or no border war, landward defence ("the defence of land and air forces") has actually decreased by a significant sum.

Spending in this year's estimates are as follows: Command and control ("to provide and maintain a coordinated command and control structure") is up by R34,5m to R282m.

The largest rises in this category are for personnel expenditure, up by R34,4m to R153,3m, administrative expenditure, up by R5,6m to R34m, and professional and special services, up by R4,4m to R44 854 100. Under "miscellaneous expen-

diture", unspecified *ex gratia* payments are up by R15 000 to R60 000.

Landward defence has decreased by R19m to R1 508m, although several items within this category have risen. Personnel expenditure is up by R40,3m to R234 226 600, while professional and special services are up by R9,3m.

Air defence ("to secure the RSA's strategic air space for the protection of vulnerable targets in the heartland") is up by R3,4m to R73 833 000. The figures for administrative expenditure and stores and livestock are down, while personnel expenditure is up by R2,8m to R11,9m, and profes-

sional and special services by R2,4m to R9,7m.

Maritime defence ("to conduct the defence of the RSA's coastal and ocean areas by combined sea and air forces") has risen by R3m, with small increases in personnel and administrative expenditure and the cost of stores and livestock.

General training ("to train personnel in broader fields not specifically related to other programmes") is up by just over R2m to R102m. Money for unspecified "foreign courses" has dropped dramatically from R719 000 in 1981/2 to R7 800. Logistic support ("to supply logistic support including overhead costs of procurement,

storage, supply, maintenance and transport") is up by R91,2m to R802m. The largest rise is in Armaments Corporation spending under the heading of "Acquisition", which is up by R36,5m to R168m.

Various items show a decrease, but unspecified foreign courses are up by R703 200 to R1,4m, while "operational reserves" are up by R25,4m. Repairs and maintenance are up by R13m to R106,5.

Personnel support ("to provide operational services which are also available to Defence Force personnel and their dependents in time of peace") is up by R21m to R74m. Depart-

mental medical services' costs have risen by just over R20m, while personnel expenditure is up by R11m.

General support ("to render supporting services and services associated with the department"), which covers everything from administering the SADF Journal Paratus to making grants-in-aid to the Red Cross, is markedly down, by almost R2m. Among other things estimated expenditure on "ceremonial activities in support of military morale and discipline" is down by R1,9m to R874 400, but nature conservation — on which nothing seems to have been spent last year — has been allocated R29 300.

(337) (294)
CIA man
Stou 25/3/82
ran arms
for SADF

WASHINGTON — Congressional investigators say bungling by the government and the efforts of a Central Intelligence Agency agent helped a United States firm violate an arms embargo against South Africa.

The report by investigators for the House of Representatives Africa sub-committee sharply criticised the departments of State and Defence and the CIA for failing to enforce the embargo.

It said the now defunct Space Research Corporation of Vermont was able to send 32 000 155 mm artillery shells to South Africa for the Angola war under a \$19 million deal in 1976, 1977 and 1978.

The company was later convicted by a federal court and two of its officers served prison terms.

The report particularly accused the State Department's Office of Munitions Control of

misapplying its own regulations in a series of actions that let the deal go through.

"A probable CIA agent worked directly with South African arms officials to bypass the US embargo," the report said.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Congressman Howard Wolpe, told Reuters there was no proof that the CIA was involved in the deal, but evidence that a CIA agent, possibly working on his own, helped in it.

The State Bureau says a protest is mounting in Congress over the Reagan Administration's move to relax export controls on goods destined for the South African military and police.

Senator Paul Tsongas plans to introduce legislation to restore tight controls on US exports to South Africa.

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Weeping man gets 10 years for rape

Staff Reporter

A 20-year-old Worcester diesel machinist wept in the Supreme Court yesterday after being sentenced to 10 years for raping a woman who accepted a lift from him.

Heinrich Kotze was also sentenced to six months for assault. He had earlier been found guilty of rape and assault, but not guilty of theft. He had pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The court found that Kotze offered to take the woman to a nearby school in Worcester on March 1. Instead, he drove her to a deserted common where he raped her at knife-point. When she approached him later to ask for her handbag, he assaulted her by kicking, punching and tramping on her.

Mr Justice Friedman said rape was a very serious crime. He said in Kotze's case there were certain extenuating factors. These were that she had not been seriously injured and had suffered no permanent psychological damage. On the other hand, however, she had suffered a great deal.

Not serious

He said Kotze had not seriously injured the woman, but the way he treated her made this a serious offence.

It was clear that Kotze felt no remorse for his actions and the court could do nothing else but give him a substantial sentence, he said.

Passing judgment, Mr Justice Friedman said Kotze did not make a good impression on the court. He had lied and his description of events was "highly unlikely".

The woman, on the other hand, had made a good impression on the

court. Her version of events was corroborated by other evidence, and there was no other conclusion the court could have come to, he said.

Giving evidence in mitigation, Kotze told the court he grew up without a father, who died 19 years ago. His mother was an alcoholic who could not give him enough care.

Married

He had been married for three months to an 18-year-old woman and she and his mother were shocked over the rape charge, he said.

Addressing the court in mitigation, Mr P Roux, for Kotze, said a great deal of criticism had been levelled at the court by academics and the press, to the effect that blacks who used force against whites were given higher sentences than whites committing similar crimes.

He said that, in his opinion, this was ungrounded. But he asked the court not to take this criticism into account when passing sentence on Kotze.

Mr Justice Friedman sat with two assessors, Mr A J van Niekerk and Mr G B Shapiro. Mr P J A van der Merwe appeared for the State and Mr P Roux appeared pro Deo for Kotze.

Court told of smash, whisky

A TAMBOERS KLOOF woman told a Cape Town magistrate yesterday that she drank a small bottle of whisky after she had driven into the back of another car at a traffic light in Wale Street.

Ester Petronella van der Schyf, 48, of Hillside Road, pleaded not guilty to a charge of driving under the influence of alcohol on March 23.

She told the court that she woke very early that morning to go to work. "That afternoon I drove to Ceres and Wolseley because I wanted to buy a farm. It was very hot and I

Ikeys reject longer call-up

UCT Correspondent

STUDENTS of the University of Cape Town yesterday voted to reject the proposed extension of military service and to "agitate for alternative forms of non-military national service".

At a lunch-time meeting attended by about 700 people, they also gave the Student Representative Council a mandate to ask the council of the university to grant the same concessions to conscientious objectors as it grants to students and staff because of military conscription.

The Rev Douglas Bax of Rondebosch Congregational Church asked whether the Defence Amendment Bill before Parliament could be consistently opposed without opposing the "whole system of military service in South Africa".

To loud applause, he said "We should either support the bill or call on all students and universities to take a line of resistance against military service".

'Unjust war'

Mr Bax quoted a Presbyterian Church statement of last year saying "If you believe it is an unjust war, it is not only your right but also your duty to refuse to fight".

Another speaker at the meeting, Mr Adl Pater-son, a science PhD student at UCT, paid tribute to conscientious objectors Peter Moll and Charles Yeats for standing up and demanding a non-military form of service, so that people "don't have to commit moral suicide" by entering the military.

"We as South Africans have to consider these alternatives," he said.

Another speaker, University of Durban-West-ville SRC vice-president Mr Juneid Hassan, suggested that the increase in militarization was due to the failure of the government's policy of total strategy.

R¹/₂m hall a 'milestone'

the charges and said they saw the woman for the first time at the trial.

The woman told the court she was walking in Highlands Road with two friends when Mr Swarts and the two youths approached them from behind.

They assaulted one of her male companions with a baton and tied his hands with shoelaces. They dragged her into some bushes and held a knife to her throat. Swarts and one of the youths took turns to rape her, she said.

Cold

The second youth ran away, she said. She said after the other youth had had intercourse with her, he told her "You're still cold".

The male companion, testified that he was with her that day. He said his friend accompanied them to a park where they drank brandy and vodka. The woman did not drink, he said.

He had taken the woman aside to talk about something when the friend shouted that there were "people there". He saw three men but could not say that the three accused were the men he saw that day. He was assaulted and was dizzy for some time. The men tied him to a tree, he said.

Constable Errol James Falken testified that the woman was in a state of shock when she made a report at Mitchells Plain police station. "She was hysterical and spoke incoherently," he said.

The hearing was adjourned to April 27.

Mr J S C van Graan was the magistrate. Mr F Swanepoel appeared for the State. Mr Swarts and the two youths were not represented.

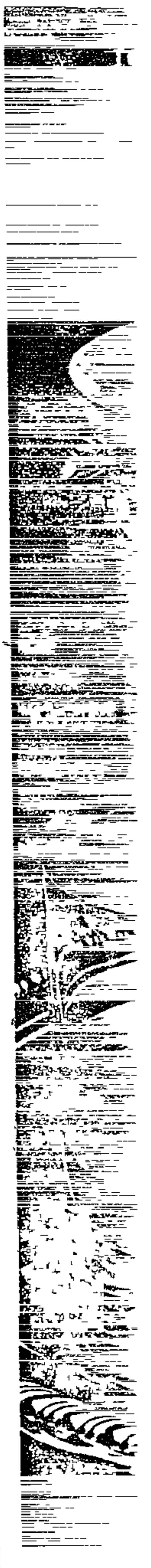
the facts

To correct material errors of fact write to the Editor, Cape Times, PO Box 11, Cape Town, or dictate the complaint briefly to the Editor's office, telephone 41 3361, Ext 220, between 9 15am and 5 00pm.

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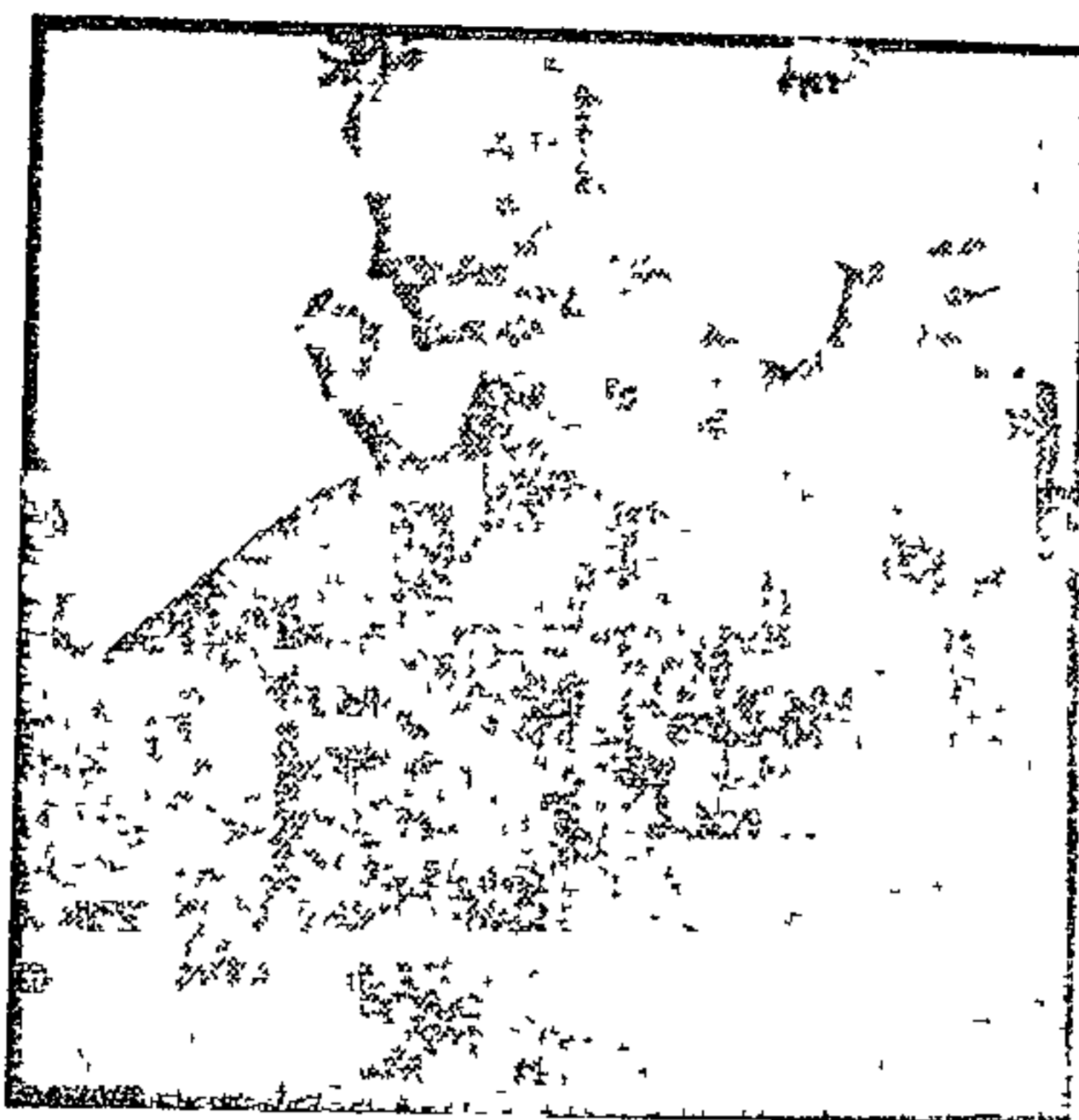
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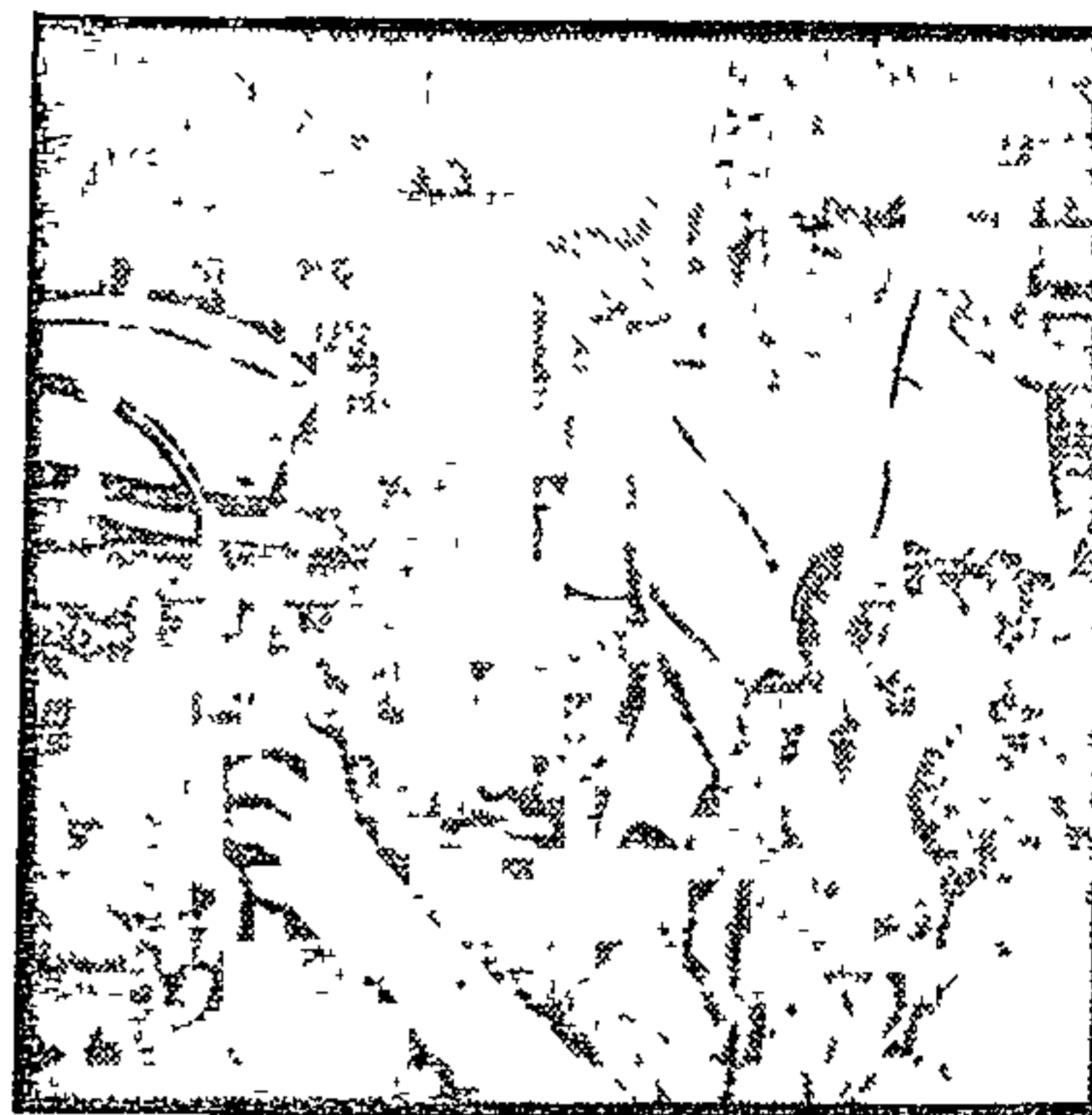




THE USE OF WEAPONS — what they will ever be used in combat.



TESTING, TESTING — going through radio communication routine



TELECOMMUNICATIONS — signalwomen operating tactical radio equipment.

Women — in defence

254 Star 25/2/82

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The South African Defence Force this week scotched speculation that white women might be conscripted. But the issue has turned the spotlight on the role of the female volunteer in the Permanent Force. ZENAIDE VENDEIRO reports.

both
ad-
the

United States where women were taking over many military

tasks that were once a male monopoly
Almost all the

3 000 women in the Permanent Force are used in administrative and clerical capacities in corps such as the Personnel Service Corps, the Ordnance Service Corps which is responsible for supplies and Finance Corps. They serve as nurses and

medical personnel in the Medical Corps and chefs and caterers in the South African Catering Corps.

Women are also breaking into fields like intelligence, radio and telex operation, cartography, engineering, military police and intelligence

Women received exactly the same benefits as men and promotional opportunities were deter-

mined by merit and not sex.

The SADF discriminated against women only in not allowing them to be used in combat roles. "One has to face the physical realities," said Commandant Beyers "It would be difficult for a woman to be on an equal footing with her male colleague in a fighting situation."

from our London Bureau

al Jean Blackwood has just military history by becoming the first woman to win a command — reflecting the role being played by women in the British

are still used only in support roles and are never purposely used in aggressive situations

was only two years ago that women of the army and air force received formal training in arms. The women are to do this

they are kept in cotton wool. Far too many women died while serving in the armed forces during World War 2. And now women of the armed forces now serve in the front line — the closest thing the women have to active service

Supportive role in UK army

There is even an instance on record of one girl, patrolling Irish streets. Her courage in that gun-happy country was admirable — she was in uniform but unarmed.

The work of women in the military is clerical, medical and service-orientated

There are women mechanics repairing bombers, army signallers, navy weapons analysts and many female drivers in all the three arms of the defence force

But British women in uniform are a 20th-century phenomenon. For a nation that

boasts of Boadicea's exploits against the invading Ninth Legion of Imperial Rome, the British still see something a little odd about a woman who is interested and efficient in war strategy and tactics

The British are way behind the French, Americans and Israelis in using women in combat situations

Even the weapons-training women receive in Britain is intended as a supportive move. Official reasons for the move include the fact that women able to defend themselves will not need men to guard them.

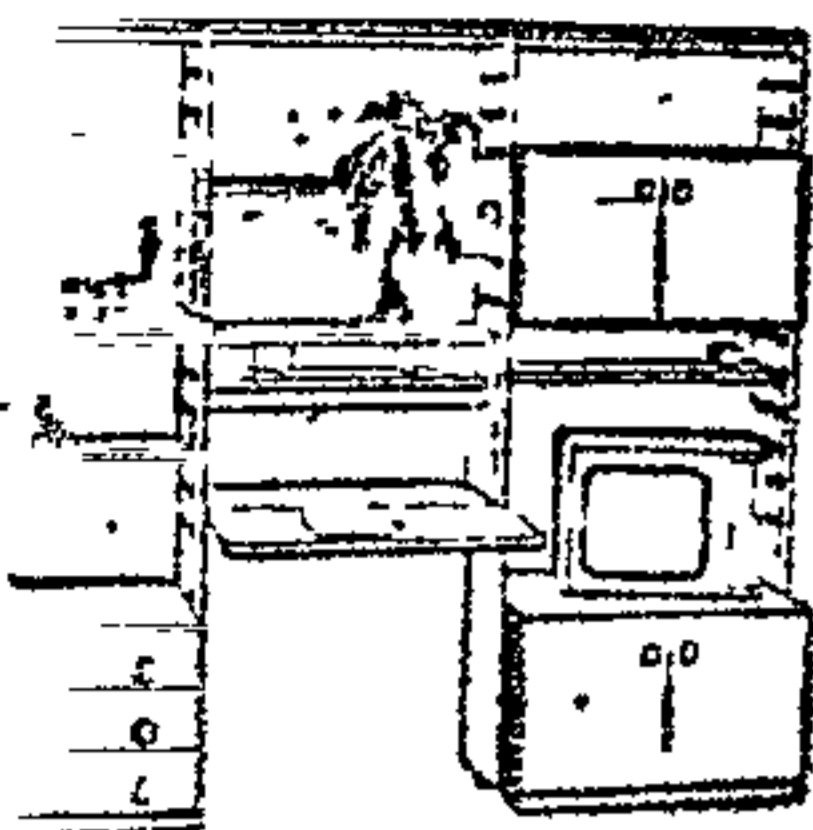
The women in the forces themselves, however, accurately recognise their important supportive role. Their general view of the arms training was give a girl a gun and she immediately becomes a legitimate target for terrorists

"To me, an award-winning"





Acacia

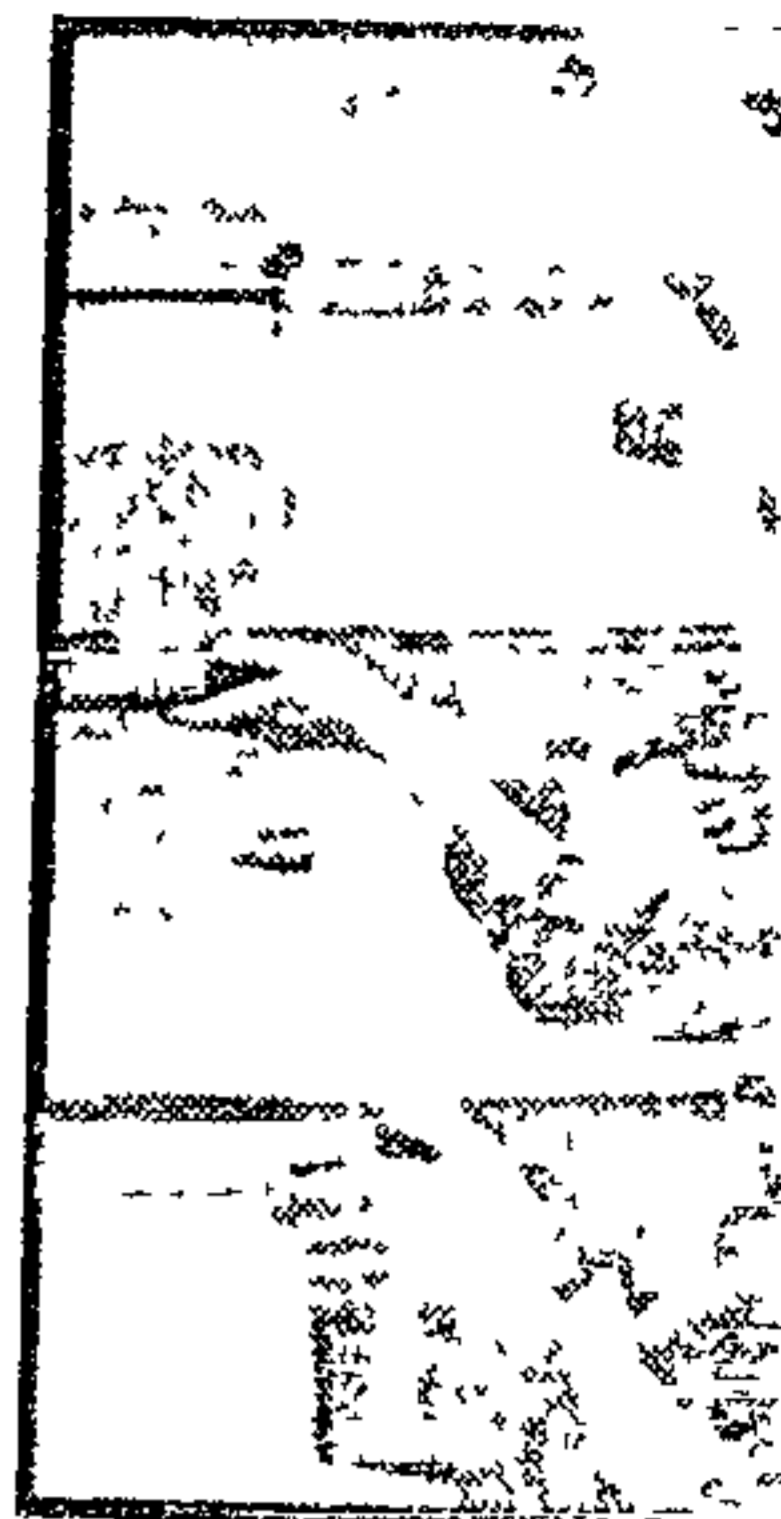


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A MOCK BOMB ATTACK — the victim is rushed to the medical evacuation ambulance.



TRAINED IN THE US but unlikely that they come

"Under normal circumstances South African women will never face the enemy," said the public relations officer of the South African Defence Force, Commandant Jo-

han Beyers.

He said women volunteers were joining the Permanent Force in increasing numbers but were used only in support roles. "Every woman who serves as a pay clerk or an instructor frees a

SA women

male colleague for combat"

Commandant Beyers said the South African situation could not be

compared to that of Israel where women soldiers were given extensive training in the use of conventional weapons. "Our needs are different," he said "Israel is facing a real bad threat"

He felt South Africa had not advanced as far as the

From our Bureau

Lieutenant-Colonel Jean made British Military history as the first woman to win a combat award, the growing role being played by women in the armed forces in Britain

But women are still playing a limited role in active military roles and are not placed in armed aggression

In fact, it was only in 1980 that the first woman members of the British Royal Navy were given any formal combat roles. The navy still refuses to do this

Not that they are kept out of it. Many women die in combat during the Falklands war. In Northern Ireland — the British army has to act

OK CROPS

at Beat Prices!

BOEREWORS

R2,38

per kg

STEWING

BEEF Prime B

R2,38

per kg



Army to gain, the firm too, but now you?

254
ROM
26/3/82

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

A NEW charity promotion, designed to raise money for the army, stands to make large sums of money for the company behind it and could have an inflationary effect on consumers.

The promotion centres on "Action Brand" products, and an oil of this name is already in supermarkets.

The next product will be a dry dog food made by Premier Group, who also make Epol.

Manufacturers producing these products each donate 1% of their turnover — or 1c a kilogram or a litre on Action Brand product sales — to the Army Foundation — and a private company called Action Products (Pty) takes a cut of 10% for their promotion.

The money will be used by the Army Foundation to build Rest, Recreation and Recuperation (RRR) centres to help soldiers of all races.

Consumers and some major retailers have reservations about the scheme for the following reasons:

- They may be called "unpatriotic" if the product is not stocked or bought,
- It could be inflationary.
- It is unfair to manufacturers unable to use the name, who stand to have their product knocked off the shelves,
- Action Products are supposed to use some of their 10% cut to advertise the product in newspapers, on radio and TV;

But an Advertising Standards Authority rule on advertisements, claiming to support charities may stop Action Brand being advertised



THE DOG FOOD
'To curb inflation'

Retailers are all agreed that the Army Foundation should get money, but prefer to donate

Manufacturers would not lose as part of the scheme may be tax deductible as a marketing expense.

The idea is the brainchild of Mr Dennis van Genderingen and Mr Ig Ferraira, formerly of Pick 'n Pay, who proposed it to the Army Foundation believing they should do something for their country

The Army Foundation asked them to set up a small company called "Action Products (Pty) Ltd", which would run the marketing, advertising and liaison in return for 10% of the proceeds.

Mr Van Genderingen and Mr Lureman disagreed vehemently with the suggestion that "emotional blackmail" would be used or that the concept could be inflationary

They claimed they had the support of the supermarkets and the Housewives League,

who had earlier told Consumer Mail that they supported the idea in principle only, but had grave reservations about its practical applications.

When asked what he would gain from the venture, Mr Van Genderingen said he did not know but believed it was necessary to do something for his country in thanks for what the boys on the border were doing

Mr Van Genderingen said he owned the company which produces the oil on sale as "Action Brand Oil" and said it had been a huge success — a fact which one supermarket disputes.

He would not say what cut Action Products (Pty) was getting but an Army Foundation spokesman said it was 10%

Mr Norman Fowler, head of the Epol section of Premier, said their product would be 8% cheaper than Epol and nearer the top end of the market

He was relying on the army to do the advertising, although they would do "point of sales" advertising.

"It is an emotional issue and touches all of us. Let's face it — we've all got somebody in the army," Mr Fowler said

No other dry dog food may be marketed under the "Action Brand" name.

Nobody was prepared to say what they believed the Army Foundation would make

The dog food is advertised as designed to curb inflation by stopping dependence on table scraps, increase profits by improving the life of young men in uniform and convert the 40%-plus non-purchasers as they will be improving the life of the men in uniform.

One Dad's Army candidate with an eye to the future

254

26/3/82

By IAN REID

IT'S a sign of the times, isn't it?

There was this grey-bearded recorder of the trivial the other night calling a Lance-Corporal "Sir".

Well, I don't know where they will be posting this "under-60 South African male", do I?

I might just end up as a troopie in the 7th Infantry Division HQ in Kensington, where I was at sundown on Wednesday.

At a Press "do" journalists were able to meet some of the 18 soldiers from Youngsfield Military Base in the Cape who will leave Standerton on Monday to "attempt the impossible".

In two rubber boats they will travel 3 200km down the Vaal and Orange rivers, ending at Alexander Bay, Oranjemund

They will have to travel at 32km/h, 10 hours a day to set a record of 10 days for the trip.

Many "experts" say that no-ways can anyone travel down the Orange River in inflatables with outboard engines.

But Commandant Andries Jacobs (and I was almost on my knees when I was talking to HIM), said he was "supremely confident".

Commandant Jacobs' team of Permanent Force and National Servicemen will be leaving Cape Town tomorrow for the starting point at Protest, about 80km upstream from Standerton.

Now how does it go again... you step off with your right foot, don't you?

Anyway I am sure that some soft-speaking sergeant-major will explain it all to me again.

foundation logo on their products, they are expected to donate a cent for each litre, kilo or R1-value of their merchandise.

But sponsoring company Action Products SA, which hopes to end up with 1% of the takings, could find it a hard sell. Most major companies approached by the FM are worried that the plan could backfire in the growing black market.

AP hopes to raise R10m over the next five years, to help finance rest and recreation camps for all race groups in the Defence Force. None will go towards armaments.

A Unilever spokesman explains "The company fully subscribes to efforts to ensure the security of all population groups. However, we question the apparent commerciality of the scheme and believe it to be inflationary.

"Also, there could be negative connotations among some consumers as well as in export markets."

Langeberg Cooperative has also declined the offer because it did not consider it a marketing proposition.

Grocery Manufacturers Association's (GMA) Jeremy Hele says, "It is not good marketing to appeal to one market at the expense of another — especially if the sector which you alienate is a large and fast growing one.

"There are also negative implications for multinationals operating in international markets."

FCI vice-president Rod Ironside says that while the intent of the campaign is worthy there are potential points of difficulty for multinationals with international associations.

He also believes that the additional costs are tacked on to the product and therefore inflationary.

But Premier Group has joined the

scheme and launched an Action dog food. "If there is a consumer demand we will fill it," asserts chairman Tony Bloom.

Most retailers echo manufacturers' reservations. Checkers' Rex Cranville says it is contrary to sound commercial practice. "The scheme brings in a middle man which suggests it is likely to be inflationary.

"Besides there are numerous ways in which you can raise money for good causes. Why confuse donations with marketing strategies?" he asks?

Pick n Pay's Raymond Ackerman says his stores stock the products but adds, "While we consider it meritorious to aid soldiers, we also see it as potentially dangerous."

OK Bazaars stocks two action products but a spokesman says, "Our shelves are not made of elastic and we have to look at all additions to our range on merit."

Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) opposes the scheme. "Manufacturers should not be involved in what does not concern them," says president Vela Kraai.

Action Products' Dennis Van Gendingen claims that the scheme has 100 products and almost 30 participating companies. "I have been working on the idea for the last five years and launched — Action Oil — as a pilot product. I was happy with the response and expect other participants to do as well."

MARKETING FM 26/3/82

Action packed?

SA manufacturers are being invited in the name of patriotism to give a leg up to the Army Foundation. In exchange for being allowed to use the word "Action" and the

71

254 FM 26/3/82

White men's burden

There is no mistaking the grave concern felt by organised commerce and industry over plans for radically extended military call-ups in SA

In terms of the Defence Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament this week, national servicemen who have completed their two years' military service will have to serve an extra 720 days over 12 years. At present they serve 240 days over eight years.

In addition all able-bodied white men will be liable for a form of military service up to the age of 60. The Defence Force plans to overcome its manpower shortage by drawing on about 800 000 men who have never done military service.

The consequences that these plans have for commerce and industry — especially self-employed people and small businesses — are obviously serious. "If the assessment by Defence for its future manpower requirements is correct, then I believe that the proposals for meeting this commitment are probably necessary," says Assocom president, Gordon Stuart-Reckling.

He believes, however, that because the effects on the private sector will be severe, the Bill should be referred to a select committee where problems can be discussed. Stuart-Reckling warns that many companies are likely to review their policy of paying the difference between what an employee normally earns, and what the Defence Force pays him, during spells of military duty.

The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has called on government to ensure that the private sector is disrupted as little as possible. It has appealed for close consultation between the Defence Force and the private sector, and for blacks to be involved in defence as soon as possible.

Thorny issue

This latter issue is a thorny one. There are indications that government had hoped to extend compulsory military service to coloureds and Asians. It apparently dropped plans for this after strong opposition from the Progressive Federal Party with which it has tried hard to achieve consensus over the Bill.

Senior Defence Force men appear to be aware of the problems that many people will face because of the new call-up system. They point out that there will be efforts to meet the needs of men who would suffer hardship if they had to do military service away from home.

Their view is that the extension of call-ups is vital to ensure SA's future safety at a time when there are indications of growing insurgency inspired by the African

National Congress (ANC). Military planners also have to prepare for a possible increase in SA's military presence in SWA/Namibia over the next three years. The commando system, which relies on volunteers, is critically undermanned in many parts of the country.

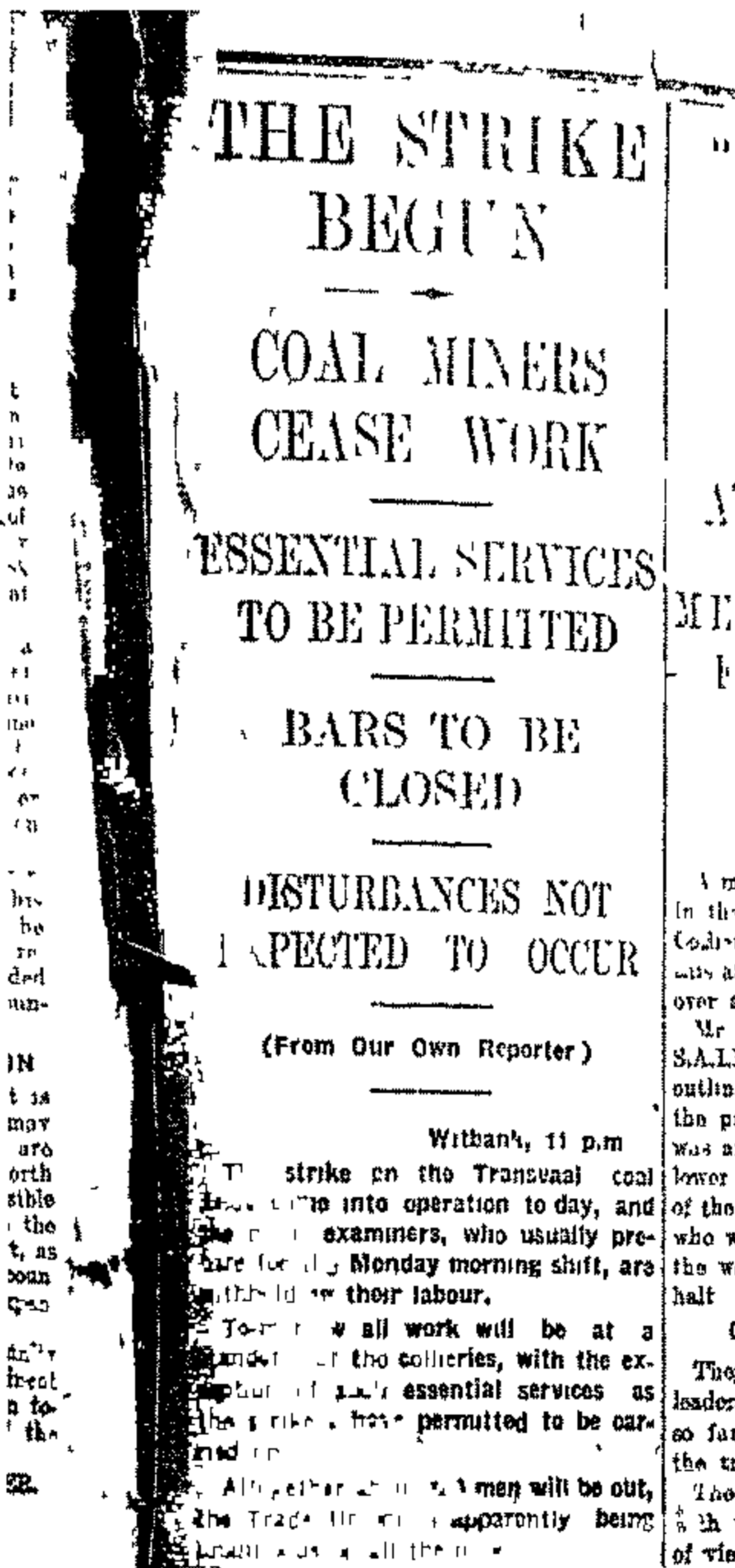
It is, however, not only employers who are concerned about the Bill. Senior military men are, for example, aware of fears held by some employees that they will be replaced by immigrants who do not have to do military service because they work in SA on short-term contracts.

Some trade unionists are also worried. Dr Anna Scheepers, president of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa), is concerned that some employers might employ blacks, coloureds or Asians instead of whites, who

from World War 1, they found that their jobs had been taken by blacks, she says.

Bearing in mind the severe skills shortage in SA, it is obviously simplistic to make close comparisons between the situation in 1922 and what is happening in SA now.

However, there is no denying that before the new call-up system is introduced, careful thought will have to be given to overcoming at least some of the problems which it will raise.



Strike news, 1922 . . . emotions could run high again

have military service commitments which would keep them away from their jobs for lengthy periods. She points out that this can develop into an emotional issue — one of the causes of the 1922 strike by white miners was that when some white men returned

Clear signal that apartheid has failed

The planned Malan Army in which all South African white men up to the age of 65 can be called to serve is the National Party's most emphatic admission yet, a tacit but unavoidable one, that apartheid is a disaster.

It is unprecedented in our history (if we exclude Shaka's army) Until national service was introduced, South Africa's home-grown forces were always volunteers — in the South African War, both world wars and even the Korean War. And so effective was this system that in World War 2 this country's volunteer army was proportionately greater than that of any other among the Allies which did not use conscription.

Now our military-minded government intends to expand national service far beyond even wartime bounds of conscription so that no healthy male can be sure of exemption from duty of some kind until he is 65, five years past the accepted norm for retirement.

Probably most South African white males will be intrigued by the prospect, especially in view of the very real military dangers facing us and the impact of the "total onslaught, total strategy" philosophy which the Government has been propagandising so strongly of late.

But South Africans should pause and take a look at why the Government finds this drastic step necessary, a look closer than the stated reasons of looming conventional attack from without and internal unrest within the country.

The first thing that becomes obvious is that apartheid has failed totally in its much-vaunted objective of building a bigger, better, stronger South Africa for all its peoples.

The most signal admission of its failure is that this call-up is confined to whites. Initial

plans to conscript coloured and Asian people have been hastily dropped and blacks have not been even considered, except as volunteers.

The Government ruling all the people now finds that it can depend on only the white segment, a minority, to defend its policies. It is astonishing that the Government was so naive as to consider coloured and Asian people when, as the Opposition pointed out, they do not have the vote.

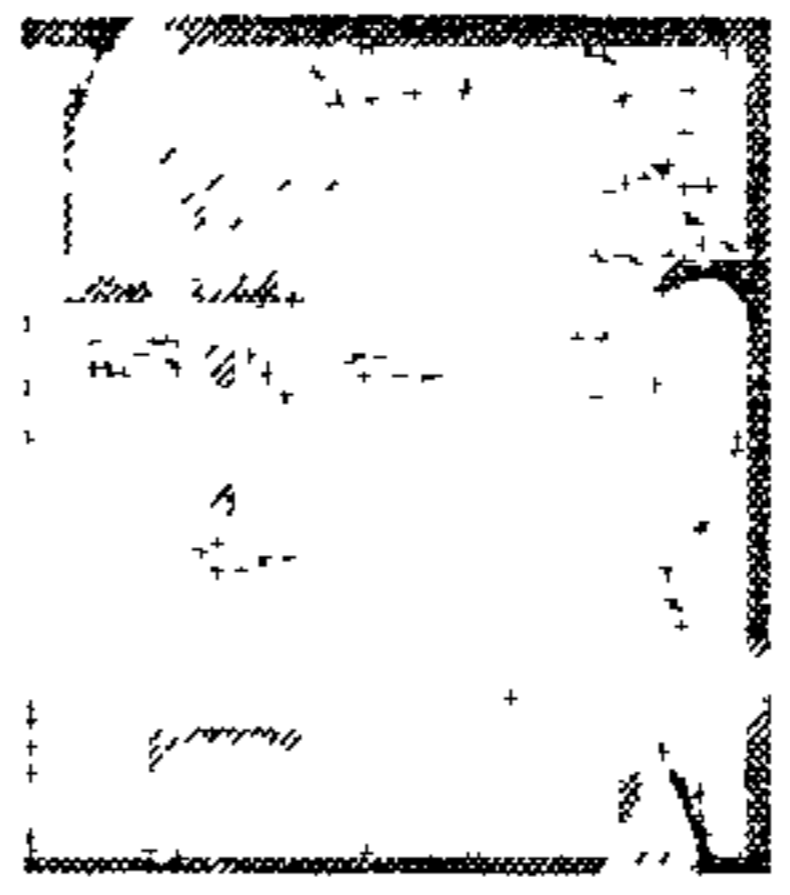
Being wise in retrospect is sneered at, but in this case it is valid. The other reason for the moral setback the government has taken with this step is that the National Party has deliberately and systematically destroyed every prospect of creating a South Africa which all South Africans would be willing to defend.

It embarked on this course from the day that other Malan, Daniel Francois, was unexpectedly brought to power in 1948 ironically, largely by disenchanted ex-servicemen who had previously backed Jannie Smuts to a man in his fight against fascism.

Nationalist policies since then have not

failed

should look beyond the stated extension of military service, says Senior Assistant Editor of The Star.



Nussey... "NP policies have not been for the good of South Africa."

been for the good of South Africa. Power is everything and the hell with the cost.

Their arrogant rejection of opportunities in the last 34 years has been instrumental in creating a situation which now necessitates the sweeping call-up system. General Malan wants, a kind of national mobilisation.

Time and again the Nationalist Government has had the chance to listen to the complaints and aspirations of the other races expressed by leaders who were patient, moderate and peaceful, and to negotiate with them, to seek an accommodation. Time and again they have thrown it away.

And as they have dismissed, banned or imprisoned one such leader after another, a

new and less moderate one has risen in his place. Instead of dealing with a Luthuli or a Buthelezi, in the not so distant future they might have to deal with a Tambo or Mandela or worse.

Oh, South Africa can hold out for a long time against the external and internal forces of such people, for decades perhaps, but not forever without eliminating their reason for existence. Mr P W Botha is showing signs of accepting this reality but it could be too late already.

And if, as the Americans seem to be warning, those nationalist forces are likely to be backed by the personal intervention of such allies as Russia and its surrogates, then those decades shrink considerably.

The economic choke of the existing national service is already obvious in the shortage of manpower. How much worse will that get when men have to work for another 720 days instead of 240 for the army after their initial two years' duty, and when many older men in more experienced and senior positions are drawn from commerce and industry to do their stints?

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Salary worries for civil servants

Staff Reporter
THE Public Servants' League of South Africa, the trade union for 20 000 coloured civil servants, has found little in this week's parliamentary budget speech to dispel the uncertainty surrounding its members' future salary situation.
The union's problem is compounded by the fact that it is not yet officially recognized by the central government's Commission for Administration, according to a spokesman for the league.
This meant that official information from the commission was not circulated to the union, and that decisions on pay increases reached the union only as accomplished facts.

'Weren't told'

The league spokesman said "Even when it became known earlier this year there would be a 15 percent increase for civil servants in April, we only became aware of this through newspaper reports."

At the time, the spokesman said, it was predicted that a collapse in some State services was probable because of the shortage of staff resulting from an unacceptable salary deal (the 15 percent increase) put together for the country's 600 000 civil servants.

"We don't even know whether we (the coloured State employees) are included in the 600 000," the spokesman said. (White civil servants belong to the Public Servants' Association of South Africa.)
In Wednesday's budget speech the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said "A package of improvements in conditions of service costing a record R800-million has been approved for 1982-83."

"Because an early decision was reached on the remuneration package, the greater part of the provision could be allocated to the various votes, leaving a balance of R200 million to be included in Vote 25. Improvement of Conditions of Service
"The major improvements contemplated are a substantial general salary adjustment, the implementation of a further phase of the programme to narrow the wage gap among the different population groups, and an extension of the practice of salary differentiation among selected professional categories," Mr Horwood said.

SA to spend more on education than SADF

CAR Times 26/3/82

Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— For the second successive year, South Africa is to spend more on education for all races than it is spending on defence

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said in his Budget speech this week that the total amount to be spent on education for 1982-83 was R3 160 million

The Budget estimates show the amount planned for defence spending this

year as R2 668m — nearly R500m less than Mr Horwood's total for education

A senior official in the Department of Finance said yesterday that total education spending overtook total defence spending for the first time in the 1981-82 financial year

The estimates then were R2 880m for education and R2 465m for defence

While the defence estimate is provided as a total in the defence de-

partment's budget, total-ling education spending is a complicated task involving figures from at least five departments

Education itself is divided into four racial compartments falling under three ministries. These are the Department of National Education (white education), the Department of Education and Training (black education) and the Department of Internal Affairs (coloured and Indian education)

Other departments

Mr Horwood's calculation includes in addition money spent on schools and other educational institutions by the public works section of the Department of Community Development and the budgetary aid paid to various homelands by the Department of Co-operation and Development which is used for educational purposes

This year's estimates show, however, that the government is still spending more on white education than for any other race group

The Department of National Education Budget is R631,5m compared to R475,8m for education and training of black people, R391m for coloured education and R197,1m for Indian education

Cape Times 26/3/82

Defence bill for select committee

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Defence Amendment Bill which provides for military service for all white men between the ages of 17 and 60, will be referred to a select committee after its second reading in Parliament.

Security budget rockets

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — pending by the Prime Minister's department on security planning will rise by nearly 300 percent during the current financial year.

Security planning will cost R1 718 600 during 1982-'83. The previous year's total was R416 300.

In the programme description of security planning, the functions of the section are described as "administrative support to the State Security Council".

Other spending by the government on security is difficult to establish.

The police services budget is to increase by R95 million to R297 364 500.

This item includes prevention and investigation of crime as well as "the control of riots and riotous assemblies" and "combating urban terrorism and other activities that threaten the security of the state and the individual" and "policing of national borders".

The counter-insurgency budget under the police vote increased to R1 165 500 from R683 800.

This was announced by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, when he moved the second reading yesterday.

General Malan denied that the bill was originally intended to include a ballot system for coloured and Indian men and white women.

The Defence Force had requested that such a system not be introduced yet as it did not have the manpower to deal with it.

The need for the measures in the bill was identified in an information evaluation and operational projection for the next five years, the minister said.

"It is probably everyone's prayer that the situation will then be such that the national service burden can be lightened rather than worsened," he said.

General Malan said that the increased number of days servicemen would have to serve in terms of the bill would not be en-

structure and operational service. Full credit for every day served would be given.

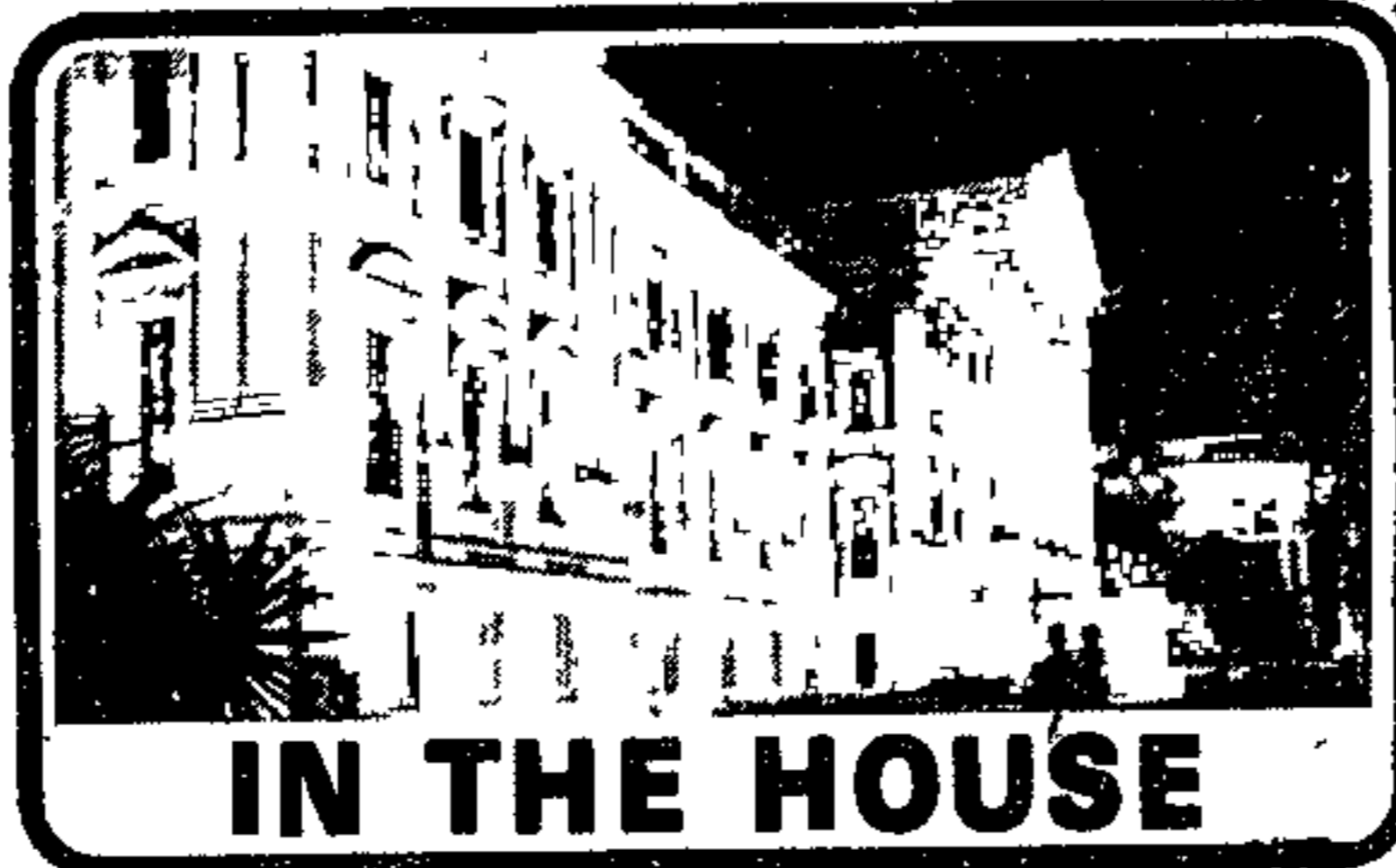
Credit for operational or border duty would be granted retrospectively as well.

After Citizen Force terms were completed servicemen would in future be transferred to a new Active Citizen Force Reserve (ACFR) to serve for at least five years. After that they would be allocated to the Commando service where they could be compelled to serve up to the age of 60.

The bill made provision for four categories of service in the Commandos.

In the first those who had served their term in the ACFR would be required to serve 12 days annually with a provision to calculate such days on an hourly basis.

The second category would be members of the National Reserve who had never undergone military service and who



forced if the operational situation did not warrant it.

"If it should become unnecessary to use a serviceman's duty every year, his service commitment for that year will lapse. He will nevertheless get full credit for the lapsed service," he said.

Should a tour of duty be postponed at the request of the serviceman however, his term of service would be extended until such time as he completed his entire service commitment.

General Malan said the objectives of the bill were to provide the SADF with the manpower needed in the next five years, spreading the service load more evenly and creating an effective system of area defence with the accent on rural areas.

Without extending the initial two year service period, the bill provides for the lengthening of the

would now be directed to furnish their particulars for inclusion in the Commandos and for an initial training period of 30 days followed by 12 days a year.

The third category would be members of the presently controlled Permanent Force, Citizen Force and Commando Reserves who would also have to do 12 days a year in the commandos.

The fourth category applied to those who would suffer hardship by doing service in the Citizen Force and after the initial two years applied to an exemption board for allocation to the area bound commandos.

These servicemen would then be required to serve 1 000 days over a period of 20 years, as quid-pro-quo for the service they would have had to render in the Citizen Force. Service in any one year would not exceed 50

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service period from eight to 12 years and to a maximum of 720 days.

These days would, in practice, be divided into six two-year cycles of 120 days with a maximum of 90 days in any one year.

"The number of days to be done will be dictated by the security situation and the operational needs of the Defence Force," General Malan said.

The nature of service would be refresher training, servicing the infra-

days of which 30 days might be devoted to training and 20 days to operational service, should circumstances demand.

The commitment to serve in the part-time forces was being extended by the bill to include members of the Permanent Force, the Police, the Railway Police, and Prisons Service who served in these forces for less than 10 years, provided that they were under the age of 60.

The minister said the proposals had resulted in a completely new composition of the reserves. The Reserve of Officers and the Commando Reserve had become redundant because their numbers would be allotted to the Commandos. They would not however be required immediately and would be fed to the Commandos gradually.

All white men older than 60 would serve in the National Reserve until the age of 65, General Malan said. — Sapa

Extraditions

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— South Africa had been asked to extradite two people to face trial in Italy on charges of terrorism and murder, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said this week in reply to a question by Mr Roger Hulley (PFPP Constantia). Twelve requests for extradition had been received since the beginning of last year. — Sapa

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No cut-and-dried plan for extended call-up

Defence Reporter

YOU'RE in the army now well, maybe. That is more or less the feeling at Defence Headquarters as portly potential recruits for Dads' Army start making their "min dae" sums just like Junior.

The news that South Africa's legions of older men — trained or untrained — will be liable for service in the Commandos if the Defence Amendment Bill is passed has set off a torrent of speculation for which there are

The fact is that at this stage Dads' Army doesn't even exist on paper, simply because the defence planners do not have the foggiest notion of how many of the "old and bold" they will need.

They do not even know yet how many men belong on the so-called "National Reserve", although they estimate the figure at 800 000. If the proposed measure becomes law, a type of census will have to be taken first.

Assuming the bill becomes law in approximately its present

shape, the part-time forces will undergo a drastic restructuring.

The Commando Force will consist largely of recent ex-national servicemen who are "area-bound" for one reason or another: former Citizen Force reservists doing 12 days a year; and if necessary untrained older men who will do 30 days' training in their first year and thereafter 12 days a year.

Exactly how many of each will be serving at any one time cannot be determined till the exact results of the new dispensation

are worked out. However, it stands to reason that as many of the first two categories — the trained men — will be used and as few of the untrained men as possible.

Defence Force spokesmen are quick to point out that the envisaged amendment is a piece of enabling legislation rather than a cut-and-dried plan.

Manpower planning has to be done on a basis of several years' projection, and this being so the planners have to carry it out on the basis of a "worst-possible" scenario.

This provides them with the powers to mobilize large sections of the population if a really serious crisis occurs. In the meantime they can commandeer only what they need and leave the rest for greater emergencies.

It is like a man who draws enough money for his needs from his bank account, leaving a healthy cash reserve in case he needs it in the future.

Unlike the Citizen Force, which has a "go-anywhere" role and trains and fights in remote places like Ovamboland and the

Army Battle School, a commando unit is designed to maintain internal security in its local area.

This means the Commando Force is the best system for in-spanning untrained, somewhat rusty or "area-bound" men who do find themselves being called up.

It is not cost-effective to call up a Citizen Force soldier for less than 30 days to Oshivelo or the Battle School — but because a commando member serves in his home area he can be mobilized for a few hours, a day, a

week or any other permissible period without undue trouble or waste of time.

In addition, the commando system has long been geared to carry out training on a periodical rather than a continuous basis.

Because he is close to everything, a commando member has a much-improved opportunity to arrange his periodical service so that it will not result in undue disruption. This is why people who find it difficult to go away, such as the owners of genuine one-man businesses, people with

urgent compassionate reasons or executives who cannot be replaced, can apply to be "area-bound".

It also makes it easier for a commando member to be slotted into a task in which he can use any special skills or talents he may have.

● A number of Cape Times readers who are on various reserves have called to ask if they will retain the rank with which they ended their service. No answer could be obtained at this stage, but this appears to be likely.

PRP has misgivings over call-up

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Mr. Harry Schwarz

Political Staff
THE Progressive Federal Party today expressed misgivings about the Defence Amendment Bill and will move that it be sent to an all-party select committee before the second reading.

In a statement, Mr. Harry Schwarz, PRP Defence spokesman, said: "The PRP caucus has decided that it will move that the Defence Amendment Bill be referred to a select committee before its second reading, as we are not agreeable to the Bill being read a second

time without prior reference to such a select committee. "While the party is committed to the concept of a strong Defence Force, which is an essential ingredient of its commitment to peaceful change and is conscious of the manpower needs of the Defence Force, it believes that due regard must also be had to the needs of the economy and to the personal lives of the individual, both in his work and in his family life.

"The party believes, as it has consistently stated, that we need a greater Permanent Force, which should be multiracial and, if this proposal were implemented it would take the pressure off the private industrial.

"We believe that there should be a more equitable distribution of the burden of the economy and of the personal lives of the individual, both in his work and in his family life. "The party believes, as it has consistently stated, that we need a greater Permanent Force, which should be multiracial and, if this proposal were implemented it would take the pressure off the private industrial.

"The period of years and a number of days need, in our view, reconsideration as do the ages referred to in the draft legislation. "Much of what is contained in the Bill needs further clarification, not only for us but for the public at large.

"In view of this a select committee which has the widest terms of reference is best suited to produce a Bill which will on the one hand satisfy reasonable defence requirements and on the other allow the nation to continue with its major task of solving political and economic problems and allow the private citizen to lead a normal family and working life.

Caucus members concurred today that there were differences of opinion on the measure within the party but said there had been sufficient agreement at today's meeting on the issues at present at stake.

The party's attitude at the committee stage of any defence measure, when the Assembly deals with it clause by clause, will be dealt with by the caucus later.

Business and Shipping

Who will look after SA merchant ships in war overseas?

Eq. Post 26/3/82 (254) (27/3)

UNDER whose overall control will South African merchant ships fall in time of an international upheaval?

They cannot effectively be controlled from here when sailing in foreign waters, and since their safety is a major concern to a wide variety of parties, their security becomes of international importance

In London and Washington strategists are making dispositions of respective commercial fleets in event of a worldwide, or even a local conflagration, where commercial ships could become involved

For instance, owners and underwriters are still negotiating for the release of a flotilla of commercial ships locked up at the top end of the Persian Gulf since the Iran-Iraq war made it no longer safe for them to sail the narrow waters

Owners want to abandon the ships to underwriters, but insurance interests are satisfied that given time and great expense, the ships may still be brought out

In the Second World War the South African ships were still classified British and went into the UK pool, enjoying the benefits and sometimes the demerits of the naval protection pro-

SHIPPING

By George Young

vided commercial shipping

But since South Africa is now a republic, its ships must find safety in time of war under the wing of an established power. But which?

The naval strategists are alarmed at the evolution in commercial shipping since the last world war

The expunging of passenger liners has left them without troopships, the emergence of container liners has necessitated sophisticated landing wharves not always available in wartime, and the popularity of massive bulkers without cranes makes them useless for moving war hardware

And the biggest risk of all is the massive container liner which, with one modern missile, could be dispatched to the seabed whereas it would have taken the sinking by the enemy of six general cargo ships in previous wars to dispose of the same amount of equipment

South Africa has a flotilla of seven container ships

They would be ideal helicopter carriers, but too big and tempting targets for air and under-sea attack

The general cargo ships, now getting long in the tooth, are ideal for naval and military transport service, but they would need to fall under some sophisticated power capable of affording a protective umbrella in distant waters

The South African Navy was never capable, because of its size, of protecting the national merchant fleet

The modern stern trawlers on the coast could serve as patrol craft, although too slow and presenting a big target in return for their usefulness

Because the American merchant fleet has been so heavily pruned, as after the First World War, the strategists are resigned to the fact that military aid to Europe in time of war will be heavily dependent on foreign ships serving the Americans

Hundreds of American-owned ships under the Panama and Liberian flags would be recalled, but even these would be of limited use for they compose in the main enormous tankers which make splendid targets for any air force pupil pilot

Let's face it, even for the South African war strategists, there are few ships under the national flag capable of being effectively converted to war service in these waters

The prerequisite is speed, but thanks to the high cost of fuel, commercial owners have opted for the most economic diesel machinery and speed is no longer the highest priority

Even the biggest Safmarine container ships, capable of 22½ knots, have had their diesels downgraded to be most economic at about 16 knots

The smaller ships, which the navy needs most, are all about 12 knots

The fast ro-ro ferry type passenger and cargo vessel used in the North Sea are the ideal, but are not found in these waters

It is no secret that shipowners in this country keep a wary eye on political developments in distant places, mindful not only of the embarrassment the presence of the South African flag can bring the carrier on occasion, but also the complications in event of a major national upheaval in an adjoining territory

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Debate over civil defence chief

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C. Post

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Post Reporter

THE question of who should be the city's new civil defence chief was a major concern at yesterday's meeting of the Port Elizabeth's City Council.

It needn't have been

Had the councillors boned up on their debating procedure, the recommendation before it from the Administration and General Purposes committee would have been approved without demur

The recommendation was simple. It was that the new City Engineer, Mr A J Clayton, be appointed to the post from April 1 and that his departmental second in command, Mr A S Fraser, deputise in his absence.

Mr Peter Sullivan proposed that the Town Clerk, as the municipality's chief executive officer, should head civil defence. This was done in several towns and throughout the Transvaal, he said.

This sparked off a long debate. Councillors wanted to know if the Town Clerk, Mr P.K. Botha, was willing to undertake the job and if he had the necessary engineering skills to hold a position which required expert technical knowledge.

Eventually, Mr Aubrey Braude pointed out that Mr Botha was touring the Far East with the Mayor and so could not be present to speak for himself.

The original recommendation as mooted by the committee was then carried. Mr Clayton will head the City's Civil Defence.



Parliamentary Staff

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told the Assembly yesterday that authorisation for a ballot system for military service for coloured and Asian men and white women had been considered.

Moving the second reading of the Defence Amendment Bill, he said consideration had been given to providing for such authorisation in the proposed legislation with a view to the need arising.

He wished to deny 'categorically' that it had ever been the intention to introduce such a ballot system now for these categories of persons.

The Defence Force simply did not have the finance, the facilities and the manpower to do this now.

Statute

The only reason why consideration had been given to including such a provision in the Bill was to place it on the statute book, together with the other measures, to establish a more proportionate (eweredige) distribution of military service.

General Malan said the idea was dropped after discussions with members on the Government side of the Assembly and with the investigation committee on the military service system.

Certain members on the Opposition side had also had misgivings about the proposed move, but the request to drop it had come from the Defence Force itself.

General Malan announced that the Bill, which provides for military service for all white men between the ages of 17 and 60, would be referred to a parliamentary select committee after its second reading in Parliament.

Prayer

He said the need for the measures in the Bill was identified in an information evaluation and operational projection for the next five years.

'It is probably everyone's prayer that the situation will then be such that the national service burden can be lightened rather than worsened,' he said.

Sapa reports that General Malan said the increased number of days servicemen would have to serve in terms of the Bill would not be enforced if the operation situation did not warrant it.

The objectives of the Bill were to provide the SADF with the manpower needed in the next five years, spreading the service load more evenly and creating an effective system of area defence with the accent on rural areas.

Without extending the initial two-year service period, the Bill provides for the lengthening of the service period from eight to 12 years and to a maximum of 720 days.

These days would, in practice, be divided into six two-year cycles of 120 days with a maximum of 90 days in any one year.

The number of days to be done will be dictated by the security situation and the operational needs



General Magnus Malan

Why Govt

dropped

idea for

a ballot

ARGUS

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of the Defence Force,' General Malan said have to do 12 days a year in the commandos

The nature of service would be refresher training, servicing the infrastructure and operational service. Full credit for every day served would be given.

Credit for operational or border duty would be granted retrospectively as well.

After Citizen Force teams were completed servicemen would in future be transferred to a new Active Citizen Force Reserve (ACFR) to serve for at least five years. After that they would be allocated to the commando service where they could be compelled to serve up to the age of 60.

Extension

The Bill made provision for four categories of service in the commandos.

In the first those who had served their term in the ACFR would be required to serve 12 days annually with a provision to calculate such days on an hourly basis.

The second category would be members of the national reserve who had never undergone military service. They would now be directed to furnish their particulars for inclusion in the commandos and for an initial training period of 30 days followed by 12 days a year.

The third category would be members of the presently controlled Permanent Force, Citizen Force and commando reserves who would also

The fourth category applied to those who would suffer hardship by doing service in the Citizen Force and after the initial two years applied to an exemption board for allocation to the area-bound commandos.

These servicemen would then be required to serve 1000 days over a period of 20 years as quid pro quo for the service they would have had to render in the Citizen Force.

Service in any one year would not exceed 50 days of which 30 days might be devoted to training and 20 days to operational service should circumstances demand.

The commitment to serve in the part-time forces was being extended by the Bill to include members of the Permanent Force, the Police, the Railway Police and Prisons Service who served in these forces for less than 10 years, provided that they were under the age of 60.

The Minister said the proposals had resulted in a completely new composition of the reserves.

The reserve of officers and the commando reserve had become redundant because their numbers would be allotted to the commandos. They would not, however, be required immediately and would be fed to the commandos gradually.

All white men older than 60 would serve in the national reserve until the age of 65 — Sapa.

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SADF officers aided DTA split — Mudge

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Unnamed senior South African army officers and the West German Government have been accused of assisting Mr Peter Kalangula's National Democratic Party in their breakaway from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

Mr Dirk Mudge, who is both chairman of the South West Africa Minister's Council and the DTA, made the claim during a bitter debate with Mr Werner Neef — a former Ministers' Council member now representing Mr Kalangula's party in the National Assembly

But Mr Mudge said he did not want to be seen to be accusing South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, or the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha of interfering

Last month Mr Kalangula, DTA

president at the time, broke away from the DTA with his Owambo-based NDP

At the same time Mr Neef, who had been out of politics after resigning from the Minister's Council last July, said he would be joining the NDP

Mr Mudge said he had proof of "gross interference" and "efforts to manipulate" SWA politics by West German and Department of Defence members

He named a West German journalist based in Southern Africa, Mr Hans Germain, who represents the Axel-Springer Group, as a go-between for Mr Neef to get to Pretoria

Mr Neef defended himself by saying he had spoken to West German diplomats — but also to the British ambassador and other foreign embassy officials

Although he admitted he had spoken to senior army officers in Pretoria and to a defence team who visited SWA with the Prime Minister earlier this month, he denied ever receiving an air ticket

Mr Mudge said he "greatly appreciated" the part the SADF was playing in

defending SWA. But South African officials had "embarrassed" both countries by interfering. "They said they would fight the war and we would fight the political battle," Mr Mudge said

Mr Mudge said he doubted under the circumstances if the DTA could cooperate with present Western initiatives for an international solution where one of the powers involved was "interfering" in local politics

"Give us the power to exterminate apartheid and discrimination in this country. Take away these limits and it is not necessary to look for another winning horse elsewhere apart from the DTA," Mr Mudge said

He referred to the interim constitution of SWA, AG-8, which many have made it impossible for the DTA to govern SWA effectively

Earlier this week Mr Neef accused Mr Mudge of being the person responsible for the DTA's acceptance of AG-8 — the interim constitution of SWA — which was implemented while Dr Gerit Viljoen was Administrator-General

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Two die after family quarrel

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COM
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By JOHAN BUYS

AN ARMY sergeant shot his sister-in-law in the head with his R-1 rifle on Wednesday night before killing himself.

The tragedy took place at the Springs home of Sergeant Jacobus Pieterse.

Sgt Pieterse, a welder in the Defence Force, shot himself in the bedroom of his Davis Drive home after killing his sister-in-law, Miss Estelle Bam, in the kitchen.

The Springs CID said Miss Bam and her mother arrived at Sgt Pieterse's house on March 10 from Kroonstad.

Sgt Pieterse and Miss Bam had an argument on Wednesday morning, before he left for work at Marievale. After work he went to the bedroom, refusing to eat with the family.

After supper his wife, Poppie, their four children, his brother-in-law Mr. J. Muller and Miss Bam sat in the lounge watching TV. Miss Bam later went into the kitchen.

A relative told the police: "We heard two shots, rushed into the kitchen and found Miss Bam on the floor, with a hole in the back of her head. In the bedroom we found Sgt Pieterse who had also been shot in the head."

Yesterday national servicemen from Sgt Pieterse's unit were guarding the house.

Sgt Pieterse's wife and her son Kobus arrived later. She sat sobbing in the car. Kobus said he was taking his mother to his grandfather in Brakpan.

Training experts gear up to offset Defence drain

By Tony Davis, Labour Reporter

The training of skilled manpower will have to be stepped up in order to offset the effects of increased military service.

Manpower experts fear an extended call-up will aggravate the existing shortages of skilled workers.

A recently announced Bill provides for the Defence Force to tap a pool of 800 000 white male South Africans between the ages of 17 and 60.

Previously defence commitments had been borne by about 25 percent of the white male population, the

Defence Force said. Employers are calling for close liaison between the private sector and the military so that new call-up provisions take account of manpower training requirements.

The Management and Manpower Foundation of Southern Africa has estimated at least half a million people will have to undergo training annually to meet current manpower demands.

Of this number half would receive initial training and the other half would require re-training.

The executive director of the Management

and Manpower Foundation, Mr Paul Penzhorn, said the volume and pace of current training programmes would have to be increased to offset the new military demands.

He warned it was necessary to ensure those who were called up were not "standing idle" but were constructively employed.

Employers were generally in agreement that if the increased call-up by the Defence Force was necessary it could not be avoided. But they felt the system had to be streamlined to avoid wastage.

Officials at the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research

view the extended call-up as unlikely to have a major impact on manpower planning.

National service will probably be extended from 240 to 720 days. But this service will spread over 12 years — rather than eight, as in the past.

For the 800 000 registered citizens liable for call-up the initial period of training is likely to be 30 days in the first year. It is proposed this be followed by a maximum of 12 days annually until the age of 60.

The new Defence Force requirements will not alter the current system of exemptions for students and

apprentices.

Part-time students and those doing correspondence courses were likely to be liable for call-up. It was argued they were able to resume their studies after the period of service, education sources said.

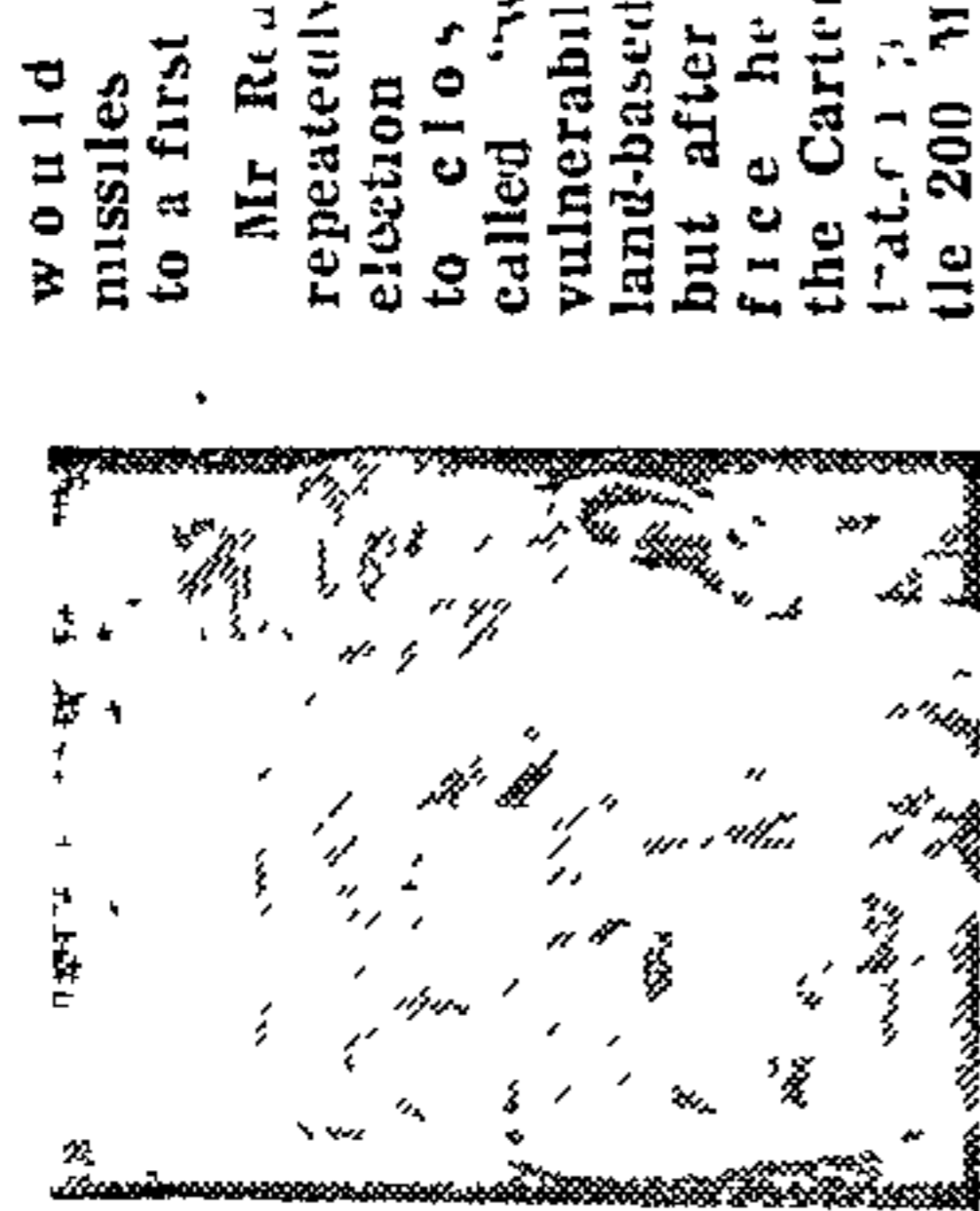
The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut has also expressed the view that the new call-up measures would have to be implemented with caution in order to avoid disrupting the private sector unduly. The AHI has said the country's security requirements should be met by drawing on various black communities.

Misfire than time

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will almost certainly have to send his MX nuclear missile plan back to the drawing boards yet again — after a key Senate subcommittee voted to stop the controversial programme in its tracks.

The Senate Armed Services subcommittee on strategic arms voted unanimously on Monday to drop from the budget \$1 500 million for MX production. This will prevent any missiles being built next year.

It also cut about \$700 million earmarked for Mr Reagan's plan to build MX temporarily in existing



President Reagan Minuteman missile silos while a permanent system is developed to make the missiles less vulnerable to a surprise Soviet attack.

Subcommittee Chairman John Warner said his panel voted to cancel the temporary MX basing plan because it

would missles to a first Mr Reagan repeatedly election to close called "vulnerable land-based but after the Carter administration" the 200 million around in desert confusion targeters. Instead Reagan decision at the next proposal employment powerful, MX missile silos gap. — R

THE BUDGET STORE

EARLY BIRD

New angle on caring for child of

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will speak at the dedication service of a new children's home which marks a major change from the traditional dormitory-styled institutions.

More than 7 000 people are expected to attend the ceremony on April 9 in the AFM Central Camp Hall in Lyndhurst.

Pastor F P ... poel, director and founder of the ... said the estimated cost for the 20 cottage village with its chane' sports-fields and playgrounds

The cottage system and a ...

was about R16 million of the Ch ...

About R250 000 is still needed to meet the building costs.

The Children's Village was "born out of faith," said Pastor Pogge "and will be ...

Each ... modates and a ...

Copter sale to SA a 'set-up', claims dealer

294
APR 17

Star 26/3/82

Own Correspondent

DALLAS — A Californian businessman, Mr Michael Kulungian (34), pleaded guilty to federal charges of plotting to export military helicopters without a licence, allegedly told Government investigators he believed they were intended for South Africa

Libya and Iraq have also been mentioned as possible buyers says the indictment Money was to have been deposited in the Cayman Islands or at an undisclosed financial institution in Britain

Five men were arrested by Customs agents for allegedly taking part in the plot to smuggle Bell Cobra attack helicopters from Amarillo Texas, to a foreign buyer

Two others both Italians, are still sought

Mr Kulungian was

the only one of those arrested to plead guilty He held of a Los Angeles meeting with two of the other suspects and two Government agents posing as businessmen

One of them told him "We have the snakes" — a reference to the Cobras He claimed that up to then he believed the meeting was to discuss a foreign currency deal and he only remained part of the plot because he feared for his life

Cobra gunships are among the army's most sophisticated weapons

Mr Charles Caperton defending Mr Kulungian, said his client decided to plead guilty after the Government threatened additional charges — possibly including espionage which carries a life sentence

CIA involved in US arms sales to SA

WASHINGTON — America's CIA had been "seriously negligent" in dealing with a US firm's illegal sale of 155mm guns and artillery shells to South Africa, a House of Representatives panel said yesterday

The study, prepared by the staff of the Foreign Affairs sub-committee on Africa, also criticised the State Department's office of munitions control, for "a pattern of errors and carelessness" in dealing with the episode

The report said relevant US Government agencies had failed so far to implement the official arms embargo decided on in 1963

Releasing the study, Representative Howard Wolpe, a Michigan Democrat and chairman of the sub-committee, said the Reagan administration had eased restrictions on non-lethal exports to South Africa's military and police agencies, and had "bent" previous policy by admitting the chief of South African military intelligence to the US

The staff investigation on the Space Research Corporation (SRC) of North Troy, Vermont, allegedly sold and shipped at least four 155mm guns, approximately 60 000 155mm extended-range shells and other military equipment to South Africa during 1976-78

In March 1980, SRC's president, Mr Gerald Bull, and vice-president, Mr Rodgers Gregory, pleaded guilty to violating federal export

regulations and were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment — six months being suspended

The firm was fined R45 000, but subsequently went bankrupt and did not pay

The study said "It is probable a US defence consultant, who was assisting the CIA's covert action programme in Angola — and was under the supervision of a CIA officer — planned with South African Government officials shipments of US-origin arms to South Africa for use in Angola"

It said the consultant, Mr John Frost, "also informed the South Africans (representatives of Armscor) that they could obtain superior 155mm artillery from SRC"

"Much of this planning and discussion took place after the US Government had decided not to ship arms for Angola via South Africa, and not to respond to an official South African request for 155mm artillery from SRC"

"At the very least, this episode suggests serious negligence on the part of the agency," it said. "At most, there is a possibility that elements of the CIA purposely evaded US policy"

It was also found the office of munitions control "Gave SRC a letter which misapplied its own regulations and thereby encouraged SRC and its financier, the First Pennsylvania Bank, to proceed with their plans to ship arms to South Africa" — Sapa-AP

26/3/87 254

RDH

254

Star 26/3/82

Why we

hit first

— army chief

By Carolyn Dempster

Defensives launched by the South African army across the country's borders proved more effective than playing a waiting game, General Annie Geldenhuys, chief of the Army, told Afrikaans University students yesterday.

A person cannot win in a rugby match if he never crosses his opponent's goal line. This is the way it is in war, he said to illustrate his point in an informal speech on the extra-territorial activities of the South African army.

important asset, and life would be preserved at all costs.

During defensive actions, more manpower was needed for the protection of local facilities and important areas. This resulted in a thin spread of army resources which was not always advantageous, the general added.

The collection of information on the enemy's position, moves and tactics was better served by an active army than a waiting one. The knowledge that the army "might" be in the area restricted the activities of terrorists and made them far more wary.

From February 1979 to June 1979 external political pressure on the South African Government over Namibia had resulted in a directive to the army to "keep a low profile," General Geldenhuys said.

During this period terrorist intimidation of the local Ovambo population had escalated and it became easier for the terrorists to organise their activities with greater mobility. When a political checkmate situation developed, the army once again got the green light to become more aggressive. He

added "Many people, particularly overseas visitors, have challenged our reports of Russian and Cuban intervention in Angola and asked for proof. Now we have that proof — which we couldn't have provided if we had stayed south of the border."

Asked whether South Africa would win in the event of a revolutionary war in Namibia, General Geldenhuys said the problem was essentially a political one and he would prefer not to comment on the outcome of events in Namibia.

"But I can say we are in a better military position today than we were five years ago and there are many statistics to prove we are on a winning path."

Mandy James
rand leac...

STATISTICS

Giving statistics on the casualty rate general Geldenhuys said an average of one civilian or member of the armed forces died for every 14 terrorists killed in defensive actions.

In across the border initiatives the ratio was 1:38. "In terms of human life it is more economical to launch offensive actions than to sit and wait for the terrorists to attack us," he emphasised. The army considered a man's life as its most important asset, and life would be preserved at all costs.

The Star African News Service

WINDHOEK — Small-scale Swapo activity in Namibia's Northern operational area has increased dramatically since the beginning of the year, according to military sources.

Civilians have been the primary targets of Swapo's campaign of

Ovambo last week.

In the same region 10 cattle were killed when an anti-personnel mine attached to an anti-vehicle mine was detonated.

Late last week an Ovambo couple were attacked with knives, apparently by Swapo, in the Etundu district in north-eastern Ovambo

bo

The woman, who is unidentified, died later, and her husband is recovering from serious knife wounds.

Two men were abducted to Angola last week near Omateke in northern Ovambo a herdsman and several cattle were taken across the border, and a

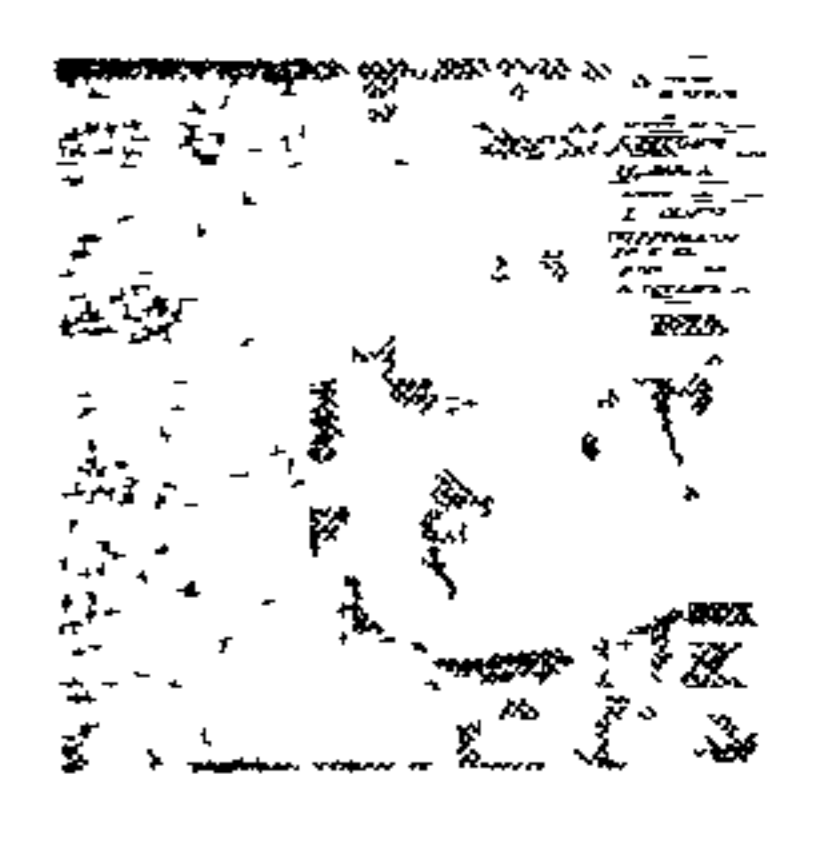
school principal was abducted in the Ombalantu district of north-western Ovambo.

A spokesman for the Ovambo Government said there had been a marked increase in landmines on access roads to regions where civilians were sympathetic to government forces.

Twin awards for Afrikaans poet

Poet Sheila Cussons, who has published six volumes of Afrikaans verse in four years has returned from her home in Spain to receive prizes for her work — with a new volume in her luggage.

Miss Cussons arrived at Jan Smuts Airport



in Barcelona since 1957.

"I don't feel isolated from South Africa," she said.

I have a good Afrikaans speaking friend also married to a Spaniard, I read newspapers and magazines

poetry in the early 1950s.

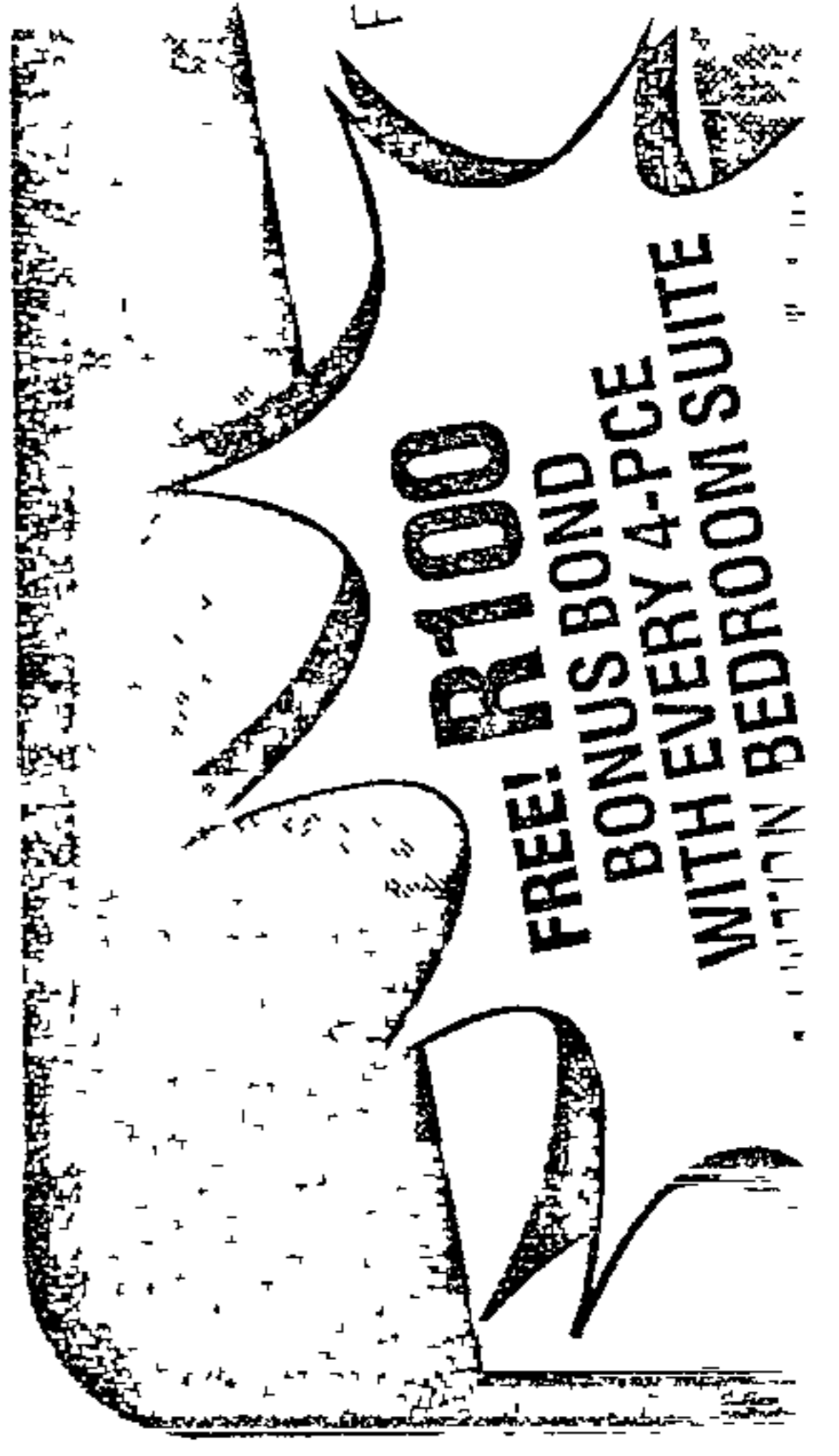
Her first volume, "Plektrum," came in 1970 and won her three prizes.

Miss Cussons published her second volume, "Die Swait Kombeus" in 1978, four years after a bad stove

and "Die Woedende Brood" in 1981.

Perhaps the accident made me write more intensively," she said yesterday. I can't gad about as easily as I used to.

"But it didn't affect



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'War prostitutes' outcry grows

1 on day youivel nst 89, 20' 48

WAR VETERANS who rendered service to throughout the country have joined in the outcry against an allegation by the chief of the Kappie Kommando, Mrs Marie van Zyl that women in the armed forces during World War 2 were from the lower classes and were used for prostitution.

The remarks have been referred to Cape Town attorneys by the ExServicewomen's League.

A statement today by Miss Betty Smith, national president of the league says Mrs van Zyl 'has grossly defamed those English- and Afrikaans-speaking women

They had served in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, the Women's Auxiliary Army Services the South African Military Nursing Services and the South African Women's Naval Auxiliary Services.

'As president of the Ex-Servicewomen's League I instructed attorneys in Cape Town to seek counsel's opinion as to the manner in which Mrs van Zyl can be made aware of the gravity of her offence against South African women and the anger which her remarks have aroused'.

Mrs Smith said the fact that Mrs van Zyl had not apologised worsened the already serious position.

'My league is the support of the Morkel SA Legion, the Council of Military Veterans Organisations and other ex-servicemen's organisations right across the board'.

'Mrs van Zyl's remarks were made when she was asked to comment on the possibility of conscription for white women. They were published in Weekend Argus last Saturday.

Asked on Monday to elaborate she said she stood by what she had stated.

On Wednesday — she claimed she had been misquoted — when she said young women would be used as prostitutes in an integrated army. 'I emphasised there would be exceptions'.

The Wednesday report said she stood by her remarks that her organisation would not allow 'four women to be conscripted and was concerned about what would happen to 'our daughters'.

'Mr Botha's policy is adapt or die. The girls in the army will have to adapt, and could be used for prostitution'.

FOUR university publications — two published by the University of Cape Town Students Representative Council — have been banned.

From today it will be an offence to import or distribute The Roots of Armed Struggle, 1966 to 1968 by the Projects Committee, Wages Committee and Workers' Labour Organisation in South Africa by UCT's Wages Committee.

The latest edition of the student publication Saspu National and The Nyanga Story by the Wits Alternative Service Group have also been banned.

In all 62 political publications have been

ORKELS

PRICED SPECIALS

2 years peace of mind

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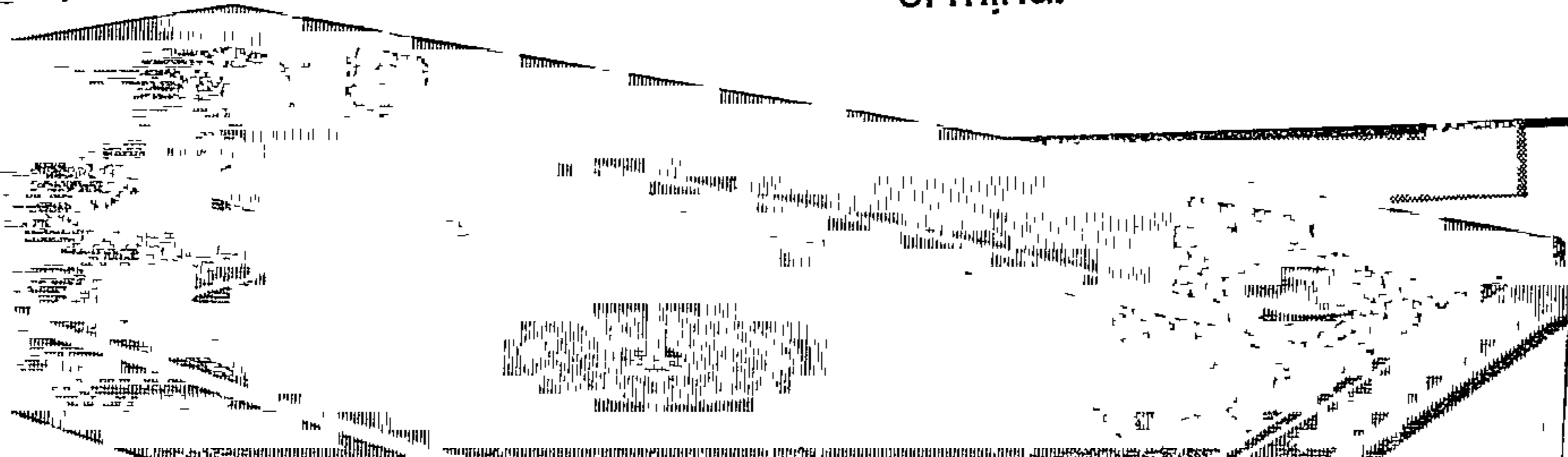
you our c, free ion, and ge your

mind if you're unhappy with what you've bought.

And paying for it is easy! You can spread your payment over 6 months as cash, use a credit card or take advantage of Morkels' own 24 months credit facility.

We offer really worthwhile trade-ins too (your trade-in could be your full deposit!) and an exceptionally wide range of music centres and hi-fi systems.

All this enables us to promise you long-term peace of mind.



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CIA plan beat SA

arms ban

By Andre Meyerowitz
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The CIA, US army and State Department have each conducted a congressional report on the arms embargo against South Africa.

All three "failed to adequately implement the embargo," says a 46-page document prepared by staff of the Africa sub-committee of the House of Representatives.

The report says a CIA agent dealt directly with South African arms officials and helped to plan illicit shipments between 1976 and 1978.

He is named as John J. Frost, a "defence consultant" with offices in Belgium and the US who advised Armscor that the Space Research Corporation would be their best source for artillery and ammunition.

Two executives of Space Research Corporation, which has since gone out of business, were charged with illegally exporting such equipment and were sentenced to jail.

The report blames "lax US army procedures" for allowing the corporation to use army facilities to help produce artillery shells

for South Africa.

It says the State Department's Office of Munitions Control misapplied its own regulation in a pattern of actions that allowed the deal to go ahead.

According to the report the appearance of Government permissiveness towards the shipments helped prevent the Justice Department from prosecuting the firm and its collaborators more vigorously.

It recommends that enforcement of the arms embargo be tightened and also suggests an inquiry into shipments of arms to non-communist forces in Angola.

The Africa sub-committee plans to hold public hearings on the effectiveness of the arms embargo next week with evidence from senior officials of the State Department's Africa Bureau and Office of Munitions Control.

The sub-committee chairman, Senator Howard Wolpe, says the inquiry is timely in view of the easing of restrictions on South Africa and the recent US visit by the chief of South African military intelligence.

FOCUS ON SA'S POWER punch

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● From Page 1

agreed. In retrospect Vorster was wrong to accede to foreign pressure, things soon began to fall apart in Angola," he comments

Cuba was pouring soldiers into Angola and the MPLA was now completely controlled by its foreign backers, and Russia was pouring arms in

Having penetrated into the northern half of Angola, the South Africans for the first time came up against MIG fighters and Soviet tanks

But the opposition was no match in the so-called "battle of bridge 14" 400 Cuban and MPLA soldiers were killed for the loss of four South Africans

But "Internationally SA was pilloried. More and more African states began sliding towards

recognition of the MPLA," says Moorcraft. "The US Senate imposed a total ban on aid for the anti-communist crusade in Angola

"Then Kaunda changed his mind would the South Africans please get out of his neighbour's country?"

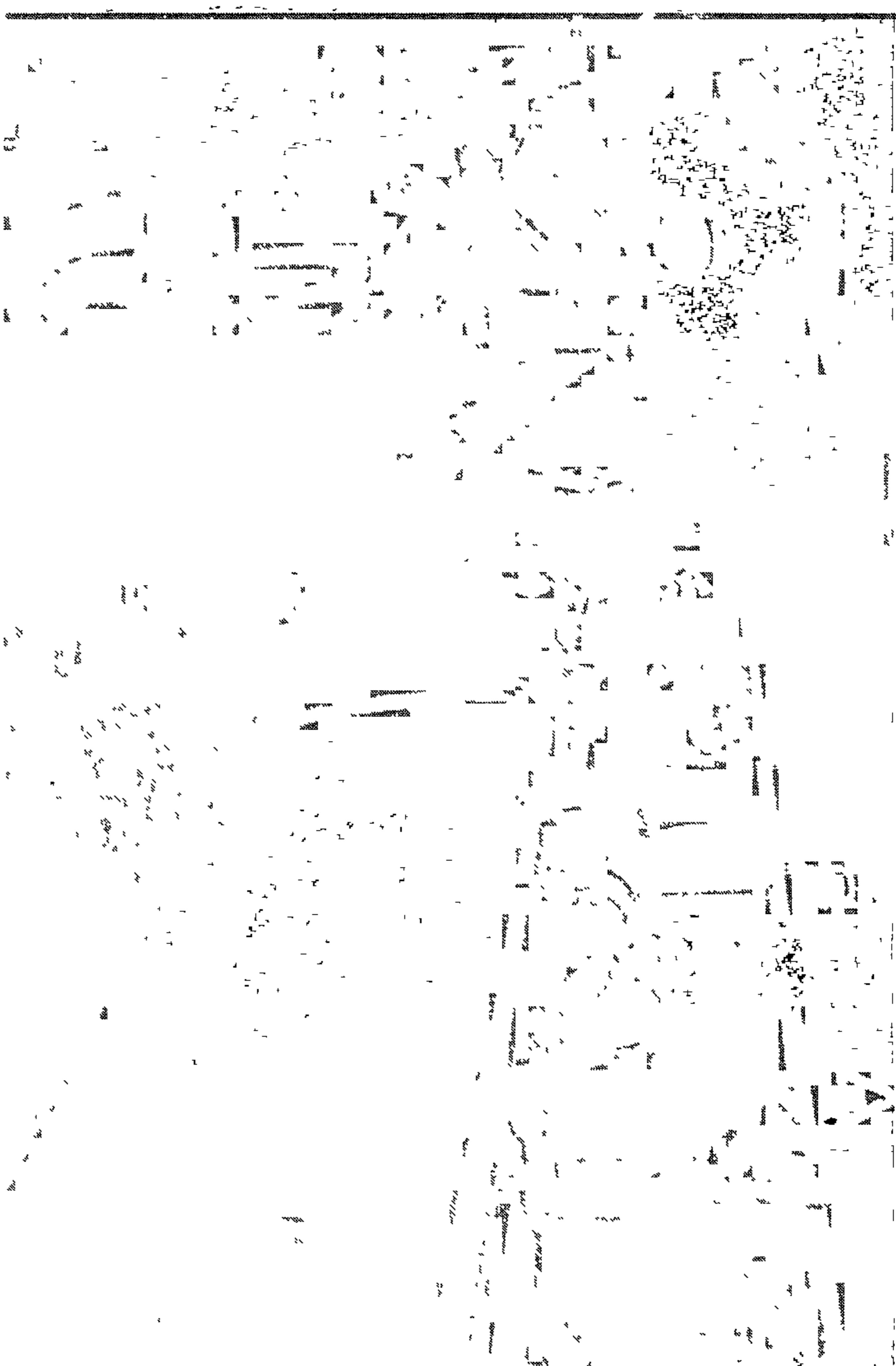
"What could SA do? The Republic had gone in, very reluctantly, because of African and Western pressures, now her allies had deserted her

"SA had displayed remarkable restraint in the face of the gigantic Soviet commitment

"Not more than 2 500 SADF personnel had been active in Angola. Only a small number of armoured cars and helicopters had been used

"To carry on would have meant a general mobilisation and an all-out war on foreign soil against the Soviets

"SA could have taken Luanda and installed a Unita/FNLA government, although whether such a government could have survived continuing



Cape Town Highlanders coming home from Angola. The regiment traces its history back to 1885.



The Sappers (engineers) played a vital role in Angola. Here are two Eland armoured cars on a motorised pontoon.



A Puma helicopter of the SAAF on patrol in SWA/Namibia.

It takes all sorts to make an army

Black soldiers of 21 Battalion, a front-line combat unit, enjoy a beer-break after returning to base from the operational area. This unit was set up in 1974 and is one of several black battalions.

nov. 1976
 "The Republic felt betrayed. Political pressures, the massive Soviet arms build-up and the desertion of allies, left no choice but to withdraw. SA began to pull out at the end of January, 1976." But the Angolan incident, Moorcraft says, had given the Republic the chance of proving its military worth.

"Beside giving the SADF valuable experience in modern conventional warfare, the conflict taught important lessons for example, the need for longer-range artillery and armoured firepower." Moorcraft accuses America of blatant vacillation while arm-twisting SA to get involved. "Consistency was not the hallmark of their (the Americans') Angolan policy they flip-flopped in three years from a policy of intervention to tacit acceptance of the MPLA, to intervention again (in

"More recently the SADF has also been influenced by the flamboyantly successful tactics of the Israelis."

Like the Israelis, the SADF can mobilise 400 000 well-trained men within a few days. (This excludes reservists who have completed their total of 10 years full-time and part-time services, and para-military forces such as the police and police reservists.)

Moorcraft then quotes various figures for the SADF's arsenal of military hardware, concluding that SA is now at least 75% self-sufficient in armaments.

Other sections in this very well researched book deal in depth with the Air Force, the Navy, the Marines, the Medical Service and "Women in Battle dress". There is a full roll-of-honour, from 1962 to 1979



Women members of a commando at a training camp.

Indian cadets of the SA Navy in training at Durban. The navy is the most racially integrated branch of the SADF, with coloureds and Asians making up one-third of the force. Non-white officers are now found in command of white sailors.

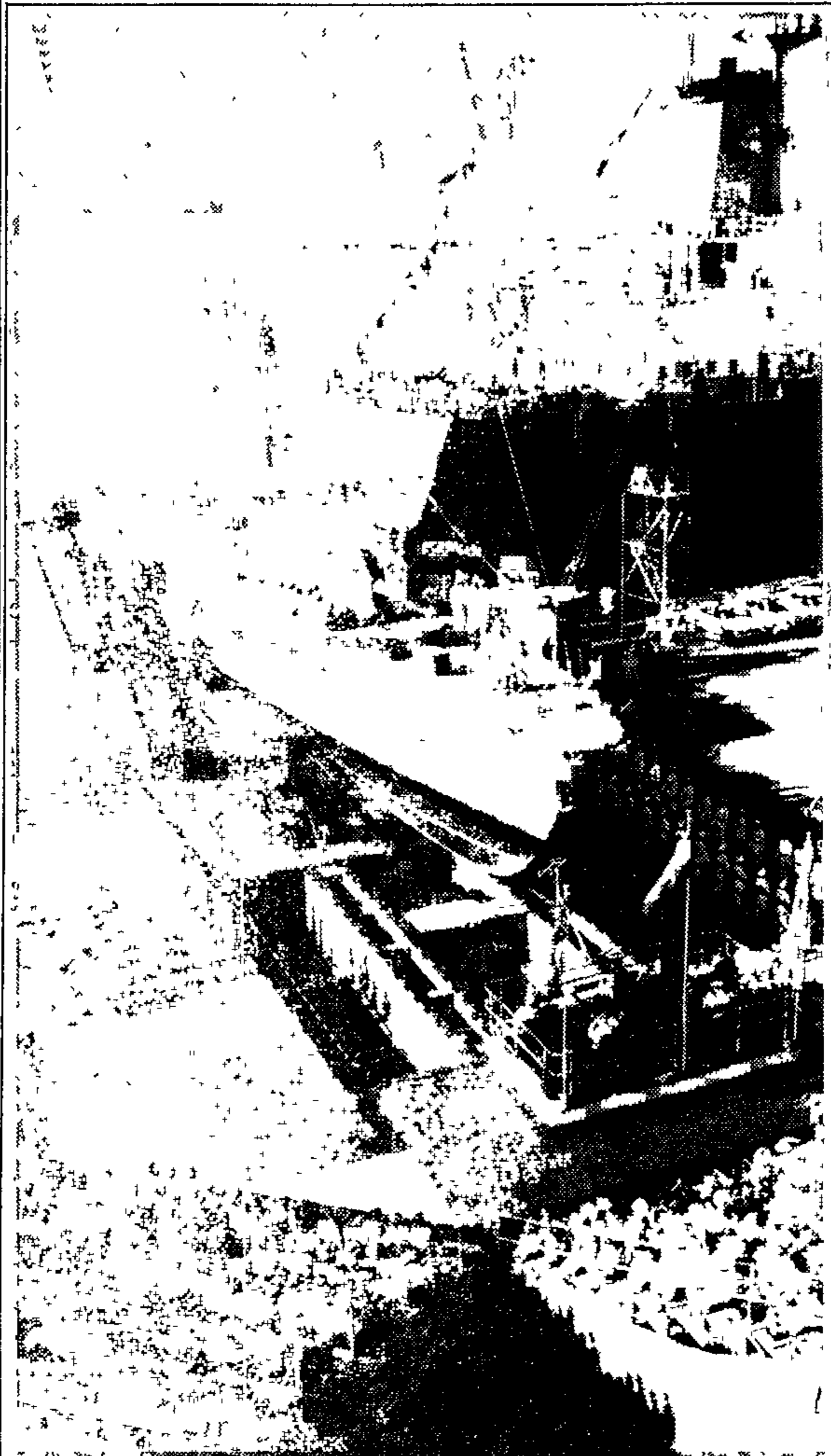


A SA naval fast attack strike craft similar to the Israeli Reshef class



The SA Cape Corps Service Battalion receives the freedom of the city of Cape Town from the Mayor. The corps is one of the oldest military units in the country, having being formed in 1787. In 1795 it fought alongside the Boers against the British at the Battle of Blaauwberg, and it saw active service in all the 19th century frontier wars and both world wars.

Year
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980



Total

Missile (254)
craft *Morany*
27/3/82
for navy
launched

SOUTH Africa's seventh locally-built strike-craft for the navy was launched yesterday in Durban.

The sleek guided-missile craft was launched in traditional fashion with a bottle of champagne on her bows by Mrs Amy Edwards, wife of Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, Chief of the Navy.

She was named S A S Hendrik Mentz, after an early Minister of Defence in the Union of South Africa Government.

Guests included representatives of the armed services and police, civilian VIPs and workers who had helped build her.

After launching, the ship was returned to the hangars at Sandock-Austral for completion.

In the picture. A seagull's view of the launching



The Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-General Nico Nieuwoudt, and Mrs Betty Robertson outside the hospice yesterday.

Defence Reporter

FROM today, no out-of-town parent of a wounded or injured soldier in 2 Military Hospital at Wynberg need struggle to find accommodation to be near a son

Generals and admirals gathered at the hospital yesterday for the formal opening of a small hospice for parents, dedicated to Mrs Betty Robertson, wife of a former OC Western Province Command and tireless worker for the war-wounded soldiers of the present generation

Thanks to a "combined

Cape Times 27/3/82 (254)
Hospital provides beds for visitors

operation" by the Western Province Medical Command, the private sector and the Western Province Command Servicemen's Rehabilitation Fund started by Mrs Robertson, a small building opposite the hospital has been refurbished.

The Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-General Nico Nieuwoudt, formally handed the key of the hos-

pice's front door to Mrs Robertson

Mrs Robertson and her husband, Brigadier Louis Robertson, were there to hear Mr T N Chapman, chairman of the rehabilitation fund, tell those present "This is the culmination of dreams and efforts that began a long time ago the hospice symbolizes so many of Betty Robertson's

dreams and aspirations" Noting the co-operation by the South African Medical Services, which provided the building, contributions by private firms and the refurbishing carried out by Mrs Robertson and her helpers, Mr Chapman added

"It is also an expression of another dream of Louis and Betty Robertson To make possible the rehabilitation of men and women of all races wounded on active service — rehabilitation of all kinds, and especially within the unity of the family"

W/Argus 27/3/82. (254)

WEEKEND ARGUS

AMERICA ENCOURAGED REPUBLIC IN ANGOLA

Weekend Argus Bureau

LONDON — A senior American Central Intelligence Agency commander has revealed how South Africa was encouraged 'at different levels' by the Americans to go into Angola seven years ago

John Stockwell was the CIA's top man in Angola during the war there in 1976, and in an interview in the latest issue of City Limits here, he says America took the first step at every stage of the escalation of fighting

He warned his superiors that it was wrong to ally with the Republic, but 'we proceeded to work with the South Africans while keeping as much information as we could from the public eye'

Mr Stockwell adds in the interview with the 'off-beat news magazine that

'We distributed our arms to South Africans in Angola for them to distribute to Unita forces. They wanted to get the US irreversibly committed to South Africa in a war situation so that we would become a permanent military ally

'They were pretty angry when we finally let them go and we didn't put in our troops'

He also alleges that South Africa is still getting tacit encouragement to send troops over the Angolan border.

He claimed that America wanted to turn Angola into Cuba's Vietnam. The only way the US could accomplish that objective and ensure Cuban troops stayed in Angola was to keep South African troops going across the border

And that, says Mr Stockwell, serves the CIA strategy by keeping the Cubans tied up

Bitterness ^{Mercury} in SWA creates new talks threat

27/3/82

ADP (254)

Windhoek Bureau
THE leader of the National Democratic Party, Mr Peter Kalangula, yesterday flatly denied claims by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that South African Army officers or West German officials had influenced his break from the Alliance.

Mr Kalangula was commenting on a bitter speech made by the chairman of the DTA Mr Dirk Mudge, on Thursday in which he lashed out at one of the NDP's representatives in the Assembly, Mr Werner Neef.

Mr Mudge's attack in which he accused West German representatives

of 'interfering' in local politics has left the present Western initiative on South West Africa teetering on the brink of collapse.

In his National Assembly speech Mr Mudge said he doubted under the circumstances if the DTA could co-operate with present Western initiatives for an international solution when one of the powers involved was 'interfering' in local politics.

'The DTA will have to consider its position very carefully,' Mr Mudge said.

At the same time Swapo appears to be rejecting phase one of the plan which concerns a constitution for independence.

Diplomatic sources appear to have lost the buoyant optimism they had when the present initiative took off in October last year.

Mr Neef told the National Assembly there was nothing sinister about the NDP's relations with the South African Defence Force in Pretoria.

Security

Mr Mudge had alleged there appeared to be separate conspiracies by certain members of the South African Defence Force and West German representatives to destroy the DTA.

Mr Neef replied it was no secret that he had spoken to South African Defence Force officers in Pretoria about security and other interests of the people of Owambo.

Agreement on this matter had in fact been reached when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, visited Windhoek earlier this month.

At this meeting with Mr Botha the matter of a committee to investigate civilian grievances against certain sections of the security forces in Owambo had been raised.

Dr Barnard says fasters are starving

CAPE TIMES 27/3/82 (254)

Staff Reporter

DEFINITE signs of starvation were apparent in the 53 men and women fasting in St George's Cathedral, Dr Marius Barnard, chief Opposition spokesman on health told the Cape Times yesterday.

"Looking at them as a doctor, I see definite signs of starvation. There is muscular wasting, sunken eye-balls, lethargic movements and difficulty in speaking.

"What are we waiting for? Are we waiting for the first one to be taken away from there dead? Because as things stand now, I see one after another being carried out of the cathedral as a corpse

'Against Oath'

"I appeal to the medical profession to protest strongly against what is going on, because what is going on there is totally against the Hippocratic Oath, which we all took," Dr Barnard said.

Dr Barnard, with Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Civil Rights, Mr Tian van der Merwe, MP for Greenpoint, and Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, visited the Nyanga squatters on Thursday evening. The fast, now in its 19th

day, is being undertaken by them in an attempt to win legal status in Cape Town.

"I went to see them firstly because I am concerned about what is happening to fellow South Africans, and also as a doctor to see their physical and mental state," Dr Barnard said.

'Sense of shame'

"My first impression was a sense of shame that my fellow countrymen are sitting in that cathedral slowly but surely starving to death for one reason only — that they want to keep a family life.

"I can only express my complete distaste and revulsion against what is being done against these people."

On the advice of Mrs Joan Huskisson, research dietician with the Department of Medicine at the University of Cape Town, the squatters will take cod-liver oil, in addition to guava juice and vitamins, from now on.

Asked how long the families could survive on this diet, Dr Barnard said "After 40 days they will be in a very dangerous situation."

One woman was taken to hospital yesterday with severe head pains.

PFP will try to get army bill changed

Political Staff
THE Official Opposition will propose in Parliament next Friday that the government's plan to extend dramatically South Africa's military service system be referred to a select committee before Parliament is asked to vote on the principle of the bill.

This was decided at a special Progressive Federal Party caucus meeting yesterday and follows differences of opinion in the party on the government's proposals on military service. It means that the PFP is not prepared to support the plan in its present form.

The PFP defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in a statement after the caucus meeting that there was no need for a "total mobilization" at this stage.

He said the duration of the proposed service and the ages referred to in the government plan needed to be reconsidered.

It is considered unlikely that the government will accept the PFP motion, as the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has already indicated that he will propose that the Defence Amendment Bill goes to a select committee after second reading.

This would mean that only the details rather than the principle of the bill could be changed.

A strong body of opinion in the PFP feels the

Minister of Defence, has made a mistake by not sending the bill to a select committee before second reading, thus seeking the broadest possible agreement by all parties.

Others feel the bill does not have a clear principle and that it does not make much difference whether it goes to a select committee before or after second reading.

If the PFP's proposal that the bill go to a select committee before second reading is defeated and the second reading of the bill goes ahead, the party could still support the third reading if it is able sufficiently to change the substance of the bill in the select committee and drastically reduce the proposed extension to Citizen Force training periods.

Compromise

The main area of disagreement in the PFP caucus is what constitutes the principle of the bill. Some believe that the principle is a massive extension of the base and duration of military service which cannot be supported.

Others feel that the principle is not easily defined and has several elements, one of which is to achieve more balance in spreading the load of military service.

Yesterday's caucus decision is essentially a compromise which will partly satisfy both groups.

If the amendment is defeated, the bill is read a second time without the support of the Opposition.

Mr Schwarz said the PFP was not agreeable to the bill being read a second time without prior reference to a select committee.

"While the party is committed to the concept of a strong Defence Force — which is an essential ingredient of its commitment to peaceful change — and while it is conscious of the manpower needs of the Defence Force, it believes that due regard must also be had to the needs of the economy, and to the personal lives of the individual both in his work and in his family life."

The party believed that South Africa needed a larger multi-racial permanent force which, if implemented, would take the pressure off the individual. It also believed that there should be a more equitable distribution of the military service burden.

Call-up: Prof says reforms would help

By PATRICK LAURENCE

JUSTIFICATION of the new military call-up system will depend on what political reforms are initiated to remove or diminish the burden it imposes on whites, Professor Gerrit Olivier said yesterday. Prof Olivier, of the University of Pretoria, was replying to a question at a conference in Johannesburg organised by the Manpower and Management Foundation of Southern Africa on the stress on the economy by the proposed extension of compulsory military service to all white men up to the age of 60.

Reform will be assessed by the degree to which it "gives hope of relief from the burdens which the new call-up system imposes", he said.

While recognising the need to defend "our national integrity against the communist threat", he said in his address. "A lot can be done by way of intelligent policy-making and purposive reform to alleviate the burden these situations impose upon the taxpayer."

Prof Olivier had earlier emphasised the need to create "legitimate political institutions" to satisfy the political demands of blacks, coloureds and Indians.

Warning that black urban unrest may occur again unless "prudent and timely" action is taken, he criticised businessmen for the "naive assumption" that all that is required to avert unrest is to improve the socio-economic plight of urban blacks.

(254) RDM 27/3/82

Soldiers stole cars after pass refusal — sent to prison

By JOHN MILLER

TWO national servicemen who, after being refused passes, stole a pickup from the camp and a car from Hillbrow, were jailed by a Hillbrow magistrate yesterday

The two men based at Doorenkop, Willem Fourie, 20, of Oreti Street, Greenhills, and Alfred Langner, 19, of Cavablo Street, Meyerton, both pleaded guilty to stealing two vehicles on February 25.

They told the court that on February 25 they were both refused weekend passes. Fourie said his pass was originally for that day, but had been put back a day.

Langner said that on three occasions his weekend pass was cancelled and on the day that they stole the pickup, he

had an argument with his wife and wanted to visit her to sort out a problem.

After stealing the pickup they drove to Johannesburg, where they ran out of petrol.

In Hillbrow they broke into a car and were later arrested by a traffic officer as they were driving near Joubert Park.

The magistrate, Mr J J F Booyens, said in passing sentence that it was extremely difficult to sentence two young married men who were due to finish their army duty in June and might be sent up to the border before then. He said it was the court's duty to protect society against such crimes.

He sentenced them to three years each on the two charges of car theft, the sentences to run concurrently.

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Brigadier

and the

merc

allegation

By DESMOND BLOW

Chief Reporter

BRIGADIER D S (Daan) Hamman, the South African Defence Force man linked to the abortive Seychelles coup, was once accused in London of complicity in hiring mercenaries for Zimbabwe (at that time Rhodesia)

He denied the charges published in the British magazine 'Time Out' in 1976 while he was army attaché at the South African Embassy in London. He was then a commandant.

He was accused of telling two journalists he was often visited by men wishing to enlist in the Rhodesian Army. He said they should write to a Salisbury address he gave them.

'Time Out' said in an article published on May 28, 1976, that when the journalists challenged him about being involved in recruiting, Cmdt Hamman told them: "I've been telling nobody how to get to Rhodesia. I think it best that you should speak to our Press attaché."

In the article 'Time Out' said that a German was searching for his brother whom he believed to be in Britain trying to enlist as a mercenary in the Rhodesian Army.

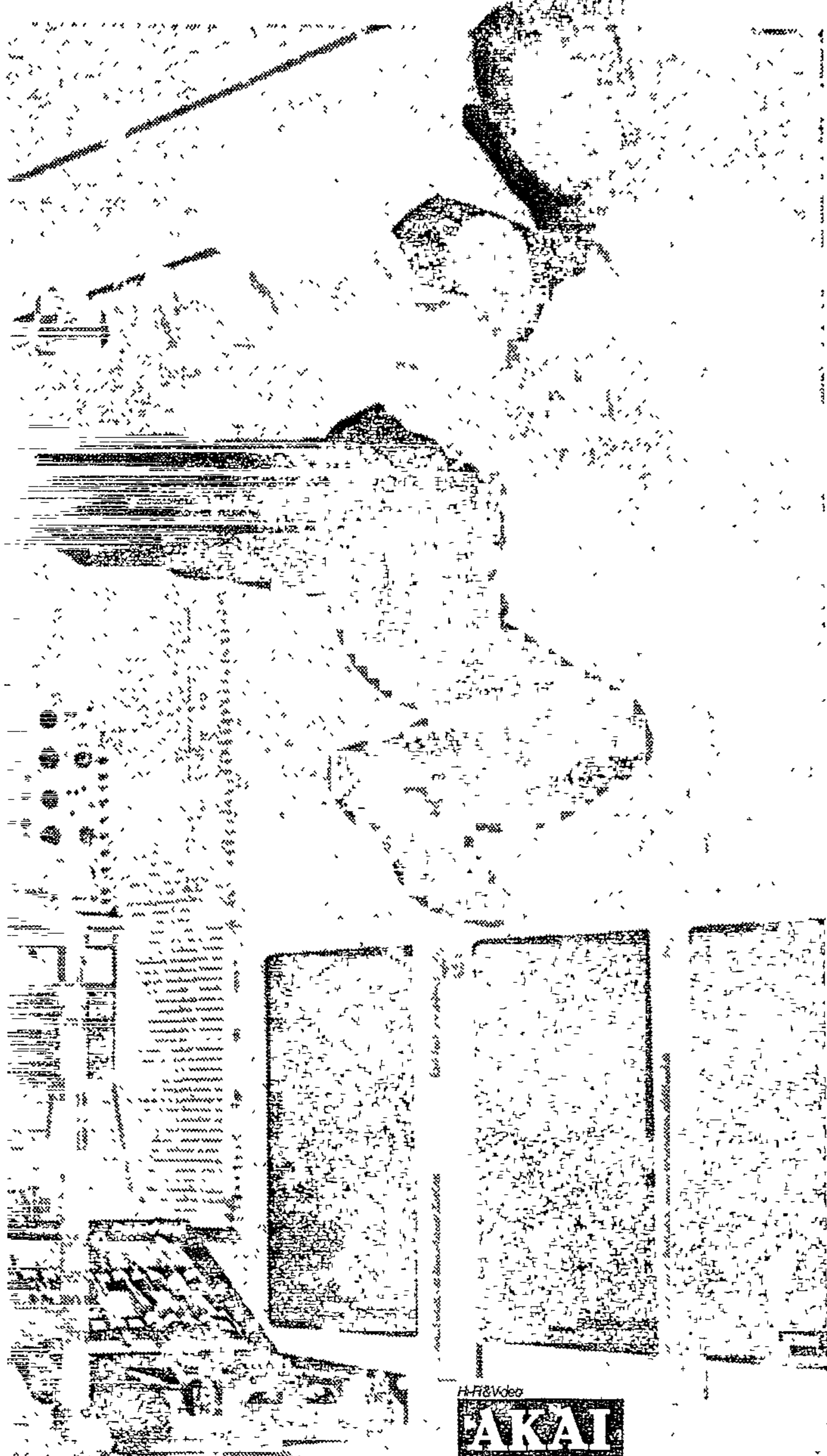
A mercenary recruiter gave him a number where he was to ask for 'the commandant'.

A reporter later watched him go to South Africa House in London. He came out 25 minutes later and, according to the magazine, was offered an address for the Rhodesian Army headquarters.

When he insisted that the post to Rhodesia was too slow he said the commandant arranged for him to meet a recruiter.

The man eventually disappeared and the magazine was not able to check his story properly. Cmdt Hamman denied it.

A FANATIC.



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PFP (254) takes *S. Tribune* stand on Bill

Political
Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party this week decided to recommend to Parliament that the Defence Amendment Bill — which provides for sweeping call-ups of white men to the age of 60 — be referred to a Select Committee before its second reading.

This means the party wishes to negotiate with the Government the principles behind the Bill.

It is an attempt to alleviate potential tension and division in the party over the proposed new call-ups.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, gave notice this week that he would move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee after its second reading — but this was not acceptable to the PFP.

For it is at the second reading of a Bill that the principle underlying it is debated and accepted or rejected. If it is then referred to a Select Committee only the detail, not the principle, can be changed.

Defence and the question of national service is a simmering trouble spot for the PFP. In November last year it burst into the open at the party's national congress in Cape Town when delegates confronted defence spokesman Harry Schwarz and forced through resolutions which left him angry.

The delegates made it clear they thought Mr Schwarz was not critical enough of the defence force. They charged that the PFP's defence policy was "fuzzy and confusing" and made clear that there was a body of opinion in the party, particularly among the youth, that saw national service as support for apartheid. Theid

flies in 'burg plans

he together There would be no
dvice cause
u In that case the council-
the lons would have no political
had party affiliations and could
serve on the committee on a
non party basis
ulate But then they could not
be speak with the backing of the
to party or on party matters
result Dr Slabbert said
"The matter will be re-
solved by Sunday morning,"
he said
Mr Sam Moss, leader of the
PPF in Johannesburg and the
man in the middle of the par-
ty dispute said Mr Ober-
holzer was embarrassing the
Administrator
"It is not up to the council
to ask for fresh elections
"If any management com-
mittee fails to function prop-
erly, if there is a vote of no-
confidence, for instance, the

Administrator may appoint a
new committee and that
committee acts for the five
year term of office, or fin-
ishes the five-year term al-
ready started

"I believe Mr Oberholzer is
merely throwing up dust to
conceal other worries he has
and they are not administra-
tive, but political worries

Leaders

"One is the future of the
Nationalists in the present
composition of the council

"If Mr Oberholzer's senior
Nationalist leaders start
moving to Mr Treurnicht's
new party, where does that
leave the Nationalists?"

"I think this is what is wor-
rying Mr Oberholzer," Mr
Moss said

lift veil off nudie model etching kit

of the sexy bedroom-art kits
this week
In the privacy of his own
home — for just R3 — any
budding Vargas with a pen-
cil, sketchpad and the urge to
sharpen his techniques on
Europe's most famous, R300-
an-hour nude model can pin
the large poster of Jilly
above his drawing board

□□□

The display includes de-
tailed art instructions on how
to capture the curves, fea-
tures and provocative pout
displayed in the surrounding
gallery of nude studies

The poses, all executed in
Jilly's classic pin-up style,
are as revealing as any Play-
boy centrefold — sitting,
stooping and stretched in a
dazzling range of physical
dynamics

Jilly, in this country last
November to judge the annu-
al disco-dancing contest, is at
present charming an army of
fans with her latest pop
single

A remake of the oldie, "Go
Now", the record has had ex-
tensive airplay on Radio 5 for
the past six weeks

Red-blooded male pop fans
have seen her on the disco

dance floors, they adore her
in less revealing pictures in
national magazines, love her
music — and now they have
the chance to draw her per-
fect nudity, said Mame En-
terprises boss, Mr Steve
Gilroy

"Moving away from the in-
ferior pin-up industry, it
seemed to me to be logical to
appeal to the thousands of
people in South Africa who
are frustrated artists or stu-
dents of pencil drawing," he
said

"The text on the posters is
of the highest standard of art
education in this country, a
step-by-step lesson on sketch-
ing figure studies compiled
by a senior art-college
lecturer

"This effort can only be
justified by featuring the fin-
est nude model in the world

"I planned the project sev-
en years ago, had the poses
shot in London by an excel-
lent photographer and finally
launched the package this
week"

He said there was "a squad
of Britain's most seductive
nude models waiting in the
wings of this project" to fea-
ture in a series of "academic
drawing instruction"



Super weapon secrets

From Page 1

"No one could supply us
with the weapon we required
so it was decided to produce
the 155mm locally

Local weapons experts had
a number of excellent but un-
proven ideas which looked
good on paper, and overseas
assistance, mainly in the
form of a special computer
was needed to find out if cal-
culations to produce a super-
gun were correct

"We were told by a defence
consultant in Belgium Mr
John Frost that the best man
to assist us would be Mr Ger-
ald Bull president of the
Space Research Corporation
in Canada

Cmdt Marais said that
after an investigation of the
SRC Armscor purchased a
19.9 percent share in the
business

"An agreement was also
reached with Mr Bull in
which use would be made by
South Africans of his corpo-
ration's computer to test the
theory on a new 155mm
system

The South African weapon far outguns the Stalin Organ and is more accurate

would be conducted in Anti-
gua with whose governor he
was evidently friendly

Cmdt Marais said tests
were conducted throughout
1979 and at various times
during that year groups of
South Africans were in Anti-
gua to assist with the
operation

The tests were successful
and the prototype was
shipped to South Africa,
where more exhaustive tests
were conducted

Mr Bull and a former
Space Research Corporation
president Mr Rodgers Greg-
ory were sentenced in the
United States in 1980 to a
year in jail for circumvent-
ing the arms embargo

Cmdt Marais said yester-
day that the result of South
Africa's move into the big-
gun industry was that this
country had now produced an
artillery system which no en-
emy would be able to
disregard

"I personally believe that
there is at present a major
outcry in America about us
because people refuse to be-
lieve that a country like

South Africa could produce a
155mm weapon which makes
their systems look like toys

"That's why they are try-
ing to drag the CIA and the
US Army into their investiga-
tions. As far as I'm concerned
it's just because a private po-
litical battle is being waged in
Washington"

He said the report being
circulated in Washington
which stated that South
Africa had derived the G5
from an SRC-supplied
American G4 was totally
incorrect

"The only G4 I know about
is a 140mm medium gun
which has been in use in
South Africa since The Sec-
ond World War

"The G5 is a 100 percent
produced South African
weapons system"

Cmdt Marais said the arms
embargo against South
Africa was still very much of
a reality

It was almost impossible,
he said, for anyone in the
world to ship goods secretly
because of the worldwide
web of communist dockyard
cells which operated from
most harbours

Two blamed for death

By DOREEN LEVIN

THE Attorney-General of the
Transvaal has been asked to
consider a case concerning a
doctor and nurse who were
found responsible by a Pre-
toria magistrate for causing
the death of a baby girl

Mareli Danel Fourie of
Brits died of brain damage in
the Zuid-Afrikaanse Hospital
last February

The 13-month-old baby
was in hospital for an
operation

Before being anaesthe-
tised, she received a dose of
medicine sufficient for a 13-
year-old child, an inquest
court was told this week

And the overdose, together

with the anaesthetic caused
her death

Problems began when Dr
M J de Kock the anaesthe-
tist gave Sister DM Venter a
prescription for Mareli Dos-
age was to be given accord-
ing to a schedule

Thus, however was not
done

Tragically, Sister Venter
misread the schedule and
gave Mareli a dosage equal
to that which would normally
be given to a 13-year-old
child

And when she realised this
could be too much for the
baby, she halved the amount

But these details were not
recorded on the hospital's
prescription chart which

was just marked off

Dr de Kock did not inquire
further about the dose which
was given to Mareli and the
court was told, a time record-
ed on the hospital prescrip-
tion chart, was incorrect

The combination of the
overdose of medicine and the
anaesthetic used during the
operation, caused breathing
problems, and the child went
into a coma. She died 10 days
later

Sister Venter and Dr de
Kock were found by the court
to be responsible for the
child's death and the case
was referred to the Attorney-
General for consideration

Mr R J van der Merwe pre-
sided over the inquest

SOUTH Africa yesterday lifted the veil of secrecy round the development of its devastating super-weapon — the G5, a 155mm artillery system said to be capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

The story of international intrigue behind the development of the deadly super-gun was revealed by the man most intimately involved, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant P G Marais.

The weapon, which far outguns the Stalin Organ, has 40 percent longer range and is more accurate than any similar 155mm gun in the world

A 1980 report to the UN Security Council claimed that the system was capable of delivering nuclear warheads

Cmdt Marais revealed that South Africa had managed to outwit the international arms embargo and had through a Canadian affiliate conducted

- Arms theory tests in Canada — one of South Africa's strongest critics
- Weapons tests on the Caribbean island of Antigua

Weapons experts

During 1979 groups of South African weapons experts were secretly assembled on the then British colony

Cmdt Marais was commenting on allegations contained in a 46-page document released in Washington this week and prepared by the staff of the Africa sub-committee of the United States House of Representatives

The report alleges that the CIA, the US Army and the US State Department must have "bent the rules" to allow South Africa to beat the United Nations-imposed arms embargo

It also states that a CIA agent dealt directly with South African arms officials and helped to plan illicit arms and ammunition shipments between 1976 and 1978

The report tells a tale of international subterfuge and intrigue stretching from Pretoria to Canada and Antigua

It states that during 1979 South Africans were in Canada at the Space Research Corporation to work on a 155mm-gun system — the G4 — and that a number of tests were made in Antigua

Worldwide publicity

The congressional document, which has received worldwide publicity, says the US Government and private military experts believe that the South African system is largely derived from a G4 system which was, it is claimed, supplied to South Africa by the Space Research Corporation in Canada

But in a frank interview with the Sunday Times yesterday, Cmdt Marais strongly denied that Armscor had ever knowingly been involved with the CIA or any other foreign agencies, or that the South African system was derived from a secretly acquired G4 American gun-howitzer

Cmdt Marais said it was in battles in Angola during 1975 that South Africa realised that it did not have the right artillery to meet modern warfare demands

"A local study was then launched and it was finally accepted that we required an updated version of the 155mm gun," he said

ARMSCOR SAYS G5 IS SUPER-GUN

BY KEN SLADE
in Johannesburg
and JOHN MATTISON
in Washington

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S. Times
28/11/82

P.T.O.

Dad's Army may be necessary—but we need to know WHY

WISELY, the Bill to create a South African "Dad's Army" is being referred to a Select Committee for further examination

For General Magnus Malan will need to be much more persuasive if he wishes to generate true national enthusiasm for his plans.

Without such public support — spontaneous, wholehearted and sincere — the whole system will be defective from the start.

Rarely has a major policy decision — in effect, a plan to mobilise virtually every white male in the country — been more clumsily visited upon a public so woefully unprepared and consequently so sceptical both about the need and consequences of the sweeping action.

This is not to say that ordinary citizens are unaware that South Africa faces a security threat far from it.

The border war, acts of rural and urban terrorism, the fact that few families do not have, or have not had, a member in uniform (not a few making the supreme sacrifice), a torrent of bellicose rhetoric from across our borders . . . all have combined to heighten public awareness of security needs.

Moreover, only the recklessly complacent

or the utterly myopic can still believe that it is possible to enjoy South Africa's relative stability and the good life which tends to accompany it without having to make any sacrifices.

There is an inescapable price that must be paid for living in this land.

Many whites, some of them genuinely morally troubled, others simply too selfish or too physically fearful of paying such a price, have sought a new life elsewhere.

But only a tiny minority have so far "taken the gap" out of here; the vast majority of South African whites live in this country knowing that in its uniquely complex situation a security line must be held while fair and just political solutions are sought.

However, the thing which has shaken these ordinary members of the public, and which as a subject for everyday conversation completely edged out the budget this week, was the suddenness, even the apparent casualness, of the manner in which the SADF's new call-up plans were sprung on the country.

Suddenly, one day, we (that is, white males) were all in the army. Henceforth we would be living like Israelis, all trained in



some aspect of combat, all available for instant call-up.

This represents a major, definitive change in the state of our society.

True, there were explanations. We were told of the growing might of regular, Soviet-equipped armies in neighbouring states (although there was also justified scepticism about the will or the ability of these forces to mount a set-piece attack across our borders).

Many other, generally familiar and not all of them equally persuasive, security arguments were paraded afresh

But if there was some new, overwhelming, important, case to be made for such a dramatic and potentially disruptive departure from existing practice into virtual

national mobilisation, it was not effectively conveyed to the public.

True, towards the end of the week there were official assurances that the system would be flexible, that not all men would necessarily need to do service until they were 60, and that it was simply a matter of planning for all eventualities.

Yet many questions remain, and in homes, offices and on factory floors they were being asked by ordinary, reasonable and generally patriotic folk:

- Has the security position really deteriorated to the point that the economy may be disrupted by committing virtually the entire white male workforce to regular periods of training?

- Will such a disruption not play into the hands of an enemy, given that insurgency warfare is based on tying up, and ultimately exhausting, the target nation's economic resources?

- Will such a massive mobilisation, if it occurs, not shake foreign confidence in the South African economy?

- Why does the SADF need more men, when in so many homes young servicemen

are known to complain that existing manpower is not always gamfully employed as it is?

- What about the thousands of non-South Africans with residence permits, and new immigrants? Will they continue to escape military service?

- What about South Africans of colour? What must they think when their white fellow citizens suddenly appear to be overtaken by what could seem like a military psychosis?

Who, they will ask, is all this might to be used against?

Answers to such questions doubtless exist, for the military authorities, who have a creditable record in these matters, would not lightly have launched this sweeping new programme without first giving exhaustive consideration to both the political, economic and psychological consequences

The point is: have these answers been properly disseminated? Can they be?

A fully-informed public will not shirk its responsibilities. But it is entitled to certain assurances.

First among these is one which the SADF has itself frequently proclaimed. This is that the solution to South Africa's political problems is 80 percent political — and only 20 percent military.

In other words, a massive new deployment of resources into defence without a concomitant — and equally bold — thrust in the field of political reform so that the security threat can be reduced will be rightly condemned by all except those who believe the status quo must be maintained by force.

Second, the public has a right to know whether the Government has plans for constitutional reform to extend meaningful political rights to people of colour so that they, too, have something worth defending.

And third, it is obvious that our military manpower is being stretched by the conflict in Namibia.

There must make sacrifices to provide additional uniformed manpower, it is entitled to an unqualified assurance that everything possible is being done on the diplomatic front to settle that protracted problem so that South African forces can disengage from the territory and return to do their job back home.

Massive mobilisation may indeed be necessary — but so is greater candour on the part of the Government.

28/3/82

us?

Will this lead

Whether

Nobody

Knows

J M COETZEE'S apocalyptic novel "Waiting for the Barbarians" captures the fear of it

It tells of a deep sense of loss — a society devastated by some unstated calamity from which it has no prospect of recovery and in which all energies are directed to a fearful waiting

The setting for this grim scenario is a remote and decaying garrison presided over by an ageing magistrate, who administers the district on behalf of a once-mighty empire

There are stories of officials buried and plundered in shallow graves in clashes with tribes among the empire should take "cautionary measures" for there would certainly be

As South Africa starts to massively reinforce its precautionary measures, the spectre looms and questions abound

Beneath the joshing about dad's armies — silver-haired veterans playfully pulling rank while surreptitiously kneading flabby muddriffs — what a profound unease about what it really means, this business of 60-year-olds being soldiers again.

IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

"Even if the Government were to go overboard on reform and become super-liberals, it would not quell the ANC (African National Congress) Federal

The Progressive Party is divided over the issue, but after a special caucus meeting on Friday called for a larger force to relieve the burden on individuals

It said there was no need for a total mobilisation at this stage and said the jobs of training proposed and the ages concerned need to be reconsidered. The party will call for a Select Committee to examine the whole question of military commitment before the matter comes up

for the Parliamentary second reading debate. The official view about extensive military service is that it is a small enough price to pay for living in South Africa

Indeed, similar service is not unheard of elsewhere. The Swiss system, on which South Africa's is largely based, also keeps its men on reserve until the age of 55, although the total period served is considerably less than that proposed here

Also in Israel, men serve a compulsory initial period of three years, women two years, and they then remain on active reserve, with annual calls, until the ages of 54 and 38 respectively

er country asks so much from its citizens and the ultimate logic of the reserve system has been described in words attributed to Yigal Yadin (who reconstructed Israel's army) himself. "Every civilian is a soldier on 11 months' annual leave"

In South Africa, the question of military service is inescapably politicised

Deeply held convictions range from refusal to fight what is regarded as an unjust war to an unqualified belief that the society must be protected come what may

The moderate dilemma is that a strong and able defence force should be supported, but only on condition that it provides the shield behind which necessary reform can take place

There is an argument that the military could become an active agent in the political exercise that, apart from traditional roles, it could also take on the job of "nation-builder"

Those promoting the militarised "nation-building" scenario argue that the defence force could become a reflection of the society

But there has been no suggestion of including blacks in the extended military scenario, and herein lies the fatal flaw, the psychological short-circuit that threatens most of the Government's plans

There is a real danger, observers fear, that as South Africa looks to its defence military — intended agent of conflict management — could become part of the problem, rather than a solution

ment apparently wants its Defence Force to mirror is one that accepts there are white, coloured and Asian South Africans in a correspondingly arranged hierarchy

But its vision of society effectively denies there are any black South Africans

It is in that fundamental denial that the greatest potential for conflict inside South Africa resides

Thus, while the borders of South Africa, its rural heartlands, its cities and its strategic installations may be ringed with an impressive military shield against external threats, the area of greatest internal conflict is likely to be aggravated, not alleviated, as blacks see their political rights exclusion perpetuated in military structures

There is a real danger, observers fear, that as South Africa looks to its defence military — intended agent of conflict management — could become part of the problem, rather than a solution

But there has been no suggestion of including blacks in the extended military scenario, and herein lies the fatal flaw, the psychological short-circuit that threatens most of the Government's plans

There is a real danger, observers fear, that as South Africa looks to its defence military — intended agent of conflict management — could become part of the problem, rather than a solution

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There is a real danger, observers fear, that as South Africa looks to its defence military — intended agent of conflict management — could become part of the problem, rather than a solution

Alvin Karpell





It is an unease that spreads through all strata of white society as its menfolk face a military commitment that, from the age of 17, will make the accoutrement of war an integral part of their lives for the next 43 years

Verligte coup?

Does some awful fate loom, in which Africa's most powerful industrial state is about to be reduced to rubble and its survivors left to guard lonely outposts?

Is the Government really so pessimistic about the prospects for its political programmes that a huge military mobilisation is all that is left?

Or is this part of the "verligte coup", some clever tactic in which a government already suffused with uniforms and militaristic rhetoric takes the society in a steely grip and rams through political reform?

Cape Town political scientist, Dr Robert Schrire describes it as planning for the "most outrageously unlikely expectation"

And, he argues, it spells doom for reform any reform programme is going to require enormous manpower resources, which are now going to be sucked up into the military endeavour

He believes the Government is beginning to take its own total onslaught rhetoric seriously and that, from a foreign policy point of view at least, the planned extension of military service is an "over-reaction beyond all rational explanation"

Divided

Dr Schrire says the current American intelligence assessments of the Soviet Union show its capability is becoming more and more overstrained, making this sort of response less and less necessary

"Baloney!" retorts Dr Deon Fourie, senior lecturer in strategic studies at the University of South Africa

The Russians might be overstretched if they contemplated another Afghanistan-type invasion in southern Africa, but that was never on the cards

Their capability for keeping insurgent forces well armed and supplied in the region and stoking up instability, he reckons, is by no means strained.

"South Africa is closing the door before the horse has bolted," says Dr Fourie.

Dr Fourie says South Africa is learning from the mistakes Rhodesia made — "they did everything too late"

On the implications for re-

It may be a stop-gap deal

IN a certain sense the new vastly increased military service commitments being demanded of South African white men should be seen as an interim arrangement, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said this week.

He asserted it remained the aim of the South African Defence Force to establish a larger, full-time army in which other race groups and white women would also have a greater degree of involvement.

He said the new proposals were based on an information evaluation and an operational

prediction of the escalation of the threat against South Africa in the next five years

In five years the situation would be reviewed and there might be more changes.

"It is no doubt all of us pray that the situation then will allow the service commitment to be lightened instead of a further burden, but time alone will tell."

Gen Malan said the increased service burden would not be imposed unless the operational situation warranted it.

He said the objectives of the Bill were to provide the De-

fence Force with the manpower needed in the next five years, spreading the service load more evenly and creating an effective system of area defence with the accent on rural areas

In broad terms, the Bill provides that:

- All white men from 17 to 60 will have to register for military service
- The initial two-year period of training for ordinary national servicemen will remain unchanged
- The service period will be lengthened from eight years to 12 years in which a

maximum of 720 days will have to be served.

● Thereafter, servicemen will be transferred to a new Active Citizen Force Reserve for five years.

● After that they will be allocated to the Commando service where they will have to serve for 12 days a year until they are 60.

● Those on the current National Reserve who have never done military service will be taken up in the commandos, first serving a 30-day training period followed by 12 days a year

PFP to oppose 'dad's army' plan

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party will put up strong opposition to current plans to extend military service for white men

Its opposition is likely to be a blow to the Government, which had hoped to achieve as much political support as possible for the controversial proposals to minimise resistance in the community at large

The issue is intensely sensitive in PFP ranks, with serious differences over the question of military service constantly recurring at congresses and party forums

But at a special caucus meeting on Friday the party's parliamentary team appeared to have reached a compromise in which defence spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz will move that the proposed Bill to extend military service be put to a select committee before the second reading

If this is not successful, the party will oppose the second reading

The signs are that the Government will not concede this point

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has already announced that the proposed measure will be submitted to a select committee after the second-reading debate

Difference

He was not available yesterday, but according to an Afrikaans newspaper report, he had declined to comment on the PFP's proposal

The difference between having a select committee before or after the second-reading debate is that, once the second reading has been passed, the principle of the measure has been adopted by Parliament

All that can be subsequently changed is the detail

In this case, the fundamental principle is whether or not the national-service commitment should be extended

A second principle is whether the national-service commitment should be more equitably spread through the community

A statement by Mr Schwarz after Friday's caucus is equivocal on the first principle — although it makes it clear that the proposals are considered too extreme — but comes out clearly in favour of the second

"The party believes, as it has consistently stated over the years, that we need a greater permanent force, which should be multiracial," he said

Reconsidered

Mr Schwarz said the party believed there was "no need for a total mobilisation at this stage, even though it is accepted that there are problems in both citizen force and commandos which need to be dealt with"

"The period of years and number of days, in our view, need reconsideration, as do the ages referred to in the draft legislation"

The proposals are that all white men up to the age of 60 will be liable for service and that national-service commitments, after initial training, be extended from eight years to 12, in which a maximum 720 days will have to be served

According to PFP sources, Friday's caucus was marked by strong views, although there was no acrimony

Some PFP members wanted to propose that the Bill be read this day six months — the strongest form of opposition to take in the second-reading stage

Others wanted to put forward a reasoned amendment, while a third faction, including Mr Schwarz, favoured the proposal to send the measure to a select committee before second reading

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Parachute battalion celebrates its 21st birthday



By KEN SLADE

ONE of the first South African Army units to do battle against terrorists on the South West African border, 1 Parachute Battalion, will celebrate its 21st anniversary this week.

It was during 1959 that the SA Army decided to establish a parachute unit, and after an intensive investigation of similar units overseas, 15 men were chosen to undergo a tough selection course at Voortrekkerhoogte.

After completing the selection course during 1960, the men were sent to Britain where they attended a parachute course at the Abingdon RAF base.

All 15 members of the group qualified as either parachute instructors or packers. And, under the command of Cmdt W P Louw, returned to South Africa to form the nucleus of the new unit.

On April 1, 1961, a composite unit, 2 Mobile Watch, was converted into 1 Parachute Battalion and an immediate start was made with parachute training in South Africa.

Toughest

The unit grew steadily and was regarded as the toughest body of military men in the country.

On December 9, 1969, 1 Parachute Battalion was presented with its Regimental Colour by the founder of the unit, Lt-Gen W P Louw, SM, the then Chief of the Army.

The unit received the Freedom of the City of Bloemfontein on October 26, 1973.

In the Angolan war of 1975/76, the unit played a vital role in the successes of the South African forces.

Although the battalion is still young when compared to others which served in the two World Wars, a total of eight members of the parachute unit have already won

A parachute recruit in training

the Honoris Crux decoration for bravery in action against the enemy.

As part of its 21st anniversary celebrations, the unit yesterday exercised its privilege of marching through the streets of Bloemfontein with bayonets fixed and Colours flying.

A combined church service for the unit will be held this morning in the University of the Orange Free State Dutch Reformed Students' Church in Bloemfontein.

The service will be conducted by the unit chaplain, the Reverend R Moore.

On Thursday, April 1, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, will unveil a memorial on the battalion's parade ground.

The unveiling will take place at 11am and will honour those members of the unit killed in action against the enemy.

At 3 30pm, also on April 1, the unit will Troop its Colour in the Tempe Sports Stadium.

On Friday, April 2, the unit will execute a mass parachute drop close to Bloemfontein.

The drop, at noon, will be the biggest single parachute drop in the history of South Africa, with more than 450 unit members taking part.

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● Youngsters are the raw material of war at present — but soon their grandpas could be in the firing line

LET me do the Army a favour and say that when its officers stop prattling about grand strategy they make a lot of sense: They must have more men

Once they stop talking about the 'total onslaught' and the number of antiquated MiGs in Tanzania and start talking about their real problems, their dilemma becomes clear

In Namibia they win every battle, but the war intensifies. It is worse this year than last year, and next year it will get even worse. And the year after that, and the year after that, and the year after that.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, hopes that in five years things will have changed, a view reminiscent of the old Nationalist belief that in 1978 black people would begin to go back to the Bantustans.

Meanwhile, there is military reality to be dealt with.

The Army's force projections for the next several years are classified but they show beyond doubt that the Namibian conflict has exhausted South Africa's reserves of draft-age white men.

Now the first indications of trouble in the Transvaal — nothing serious, a border crossing here, a minor attack there — signal the need for even more manpower.

If the pattern follows that of Namibia (and Rhodesia, and Algeria and Vietnam and heaven knows how many other places) the need for men on the ground will escalate quickly.

Things might have been different if South Africans had, 20 years ago, heeded the Government's call for the production of "Botha babies", but they didn't and now the indigenous white population has ceased to grow.

Indeed, the number of young men available to be called up has declined a little, it will not increase for the next two decades.

And that's that. But the Army must have more men. Military officers at a briefing this week emphasised repeatedly the ex-

perience of Namibia where terrorism began so insidiously that the security forces always responded too little, too late.

Had they responded earlier, and more vigorously — as they did in Caprivi and Kavango — the threat could have been contained relatively cheaply, they said. But once terrorism had taken hold in Owambo, the forces required to cope with the

What if the Botha babies call had been heeded?



general subversion of the population were many times as large as the forces required to prevent it.

Now the Namibian conflict is chewing up men and resources, and there is no end in sight. "It's counter-

insurgency warfare," one brigadier remarked. "It continues until one or other side loses heart — and loses the war. However long it takes."

The ultimate resolution is less likely to be victory in the field than settlement at the United Nations, but the soldiers have no control over that. As long as our politicians insist on holding a foreign colony, so long will the Army need men on the border.

But while the Citizen Force men are engaged on the Angolan border, what happens at home, behind their backs? What happens in Zululand and the Transvaal?

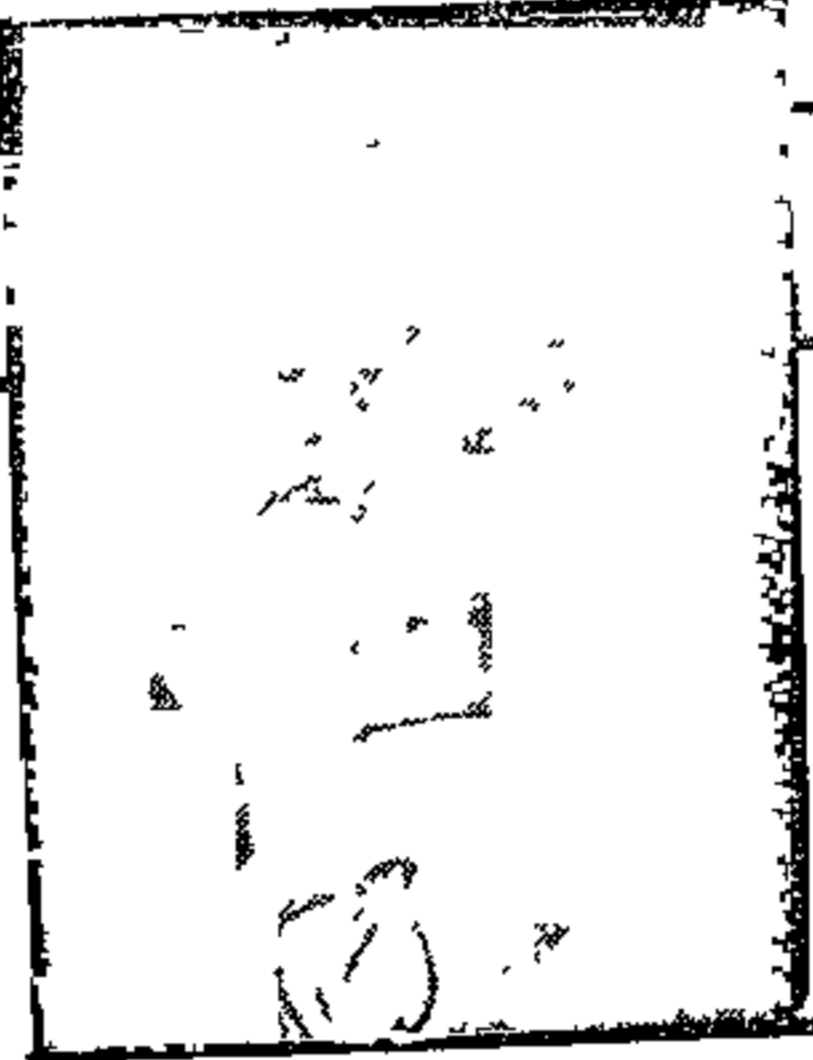
Already the police are stretched. The Army has taken on the task of maintaining border security in a large part of the northern Transvaal, and the demands on it will grow.

But there is no chance of blanketing the country with national servicemen. The men don't exist, and even if they did, the cost would be

254 **YOU'RE**

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(...and you're not



prohibitive. The ideal solution, from the Army's point of view, is for the civilian population to act as its eyes and ears, as the farmers do in Otjwar-

No end in sight to the conflict in Namibia



ongo and other districts of Namibia.

But along the Limpopo most farms lie abandoned. Absentee owners turn up once a year to hunt — for the rest of the year their farms,

rich with game, are available to anybody who cares to move in.

So this is the crunch. The time has arrived, after so many years of dire predictions, that white South Africa must defend the political system it has chosen — at least for long enough to junk that system and replace it with something else.

No longer can apartheid be defended from the armchairs. No longer can voters attack the Russians from behind barricades of gin and tonic.

The time has arrived for the white population to go into the field and defend the country against people who, they will soon learn, are not Russians at all.

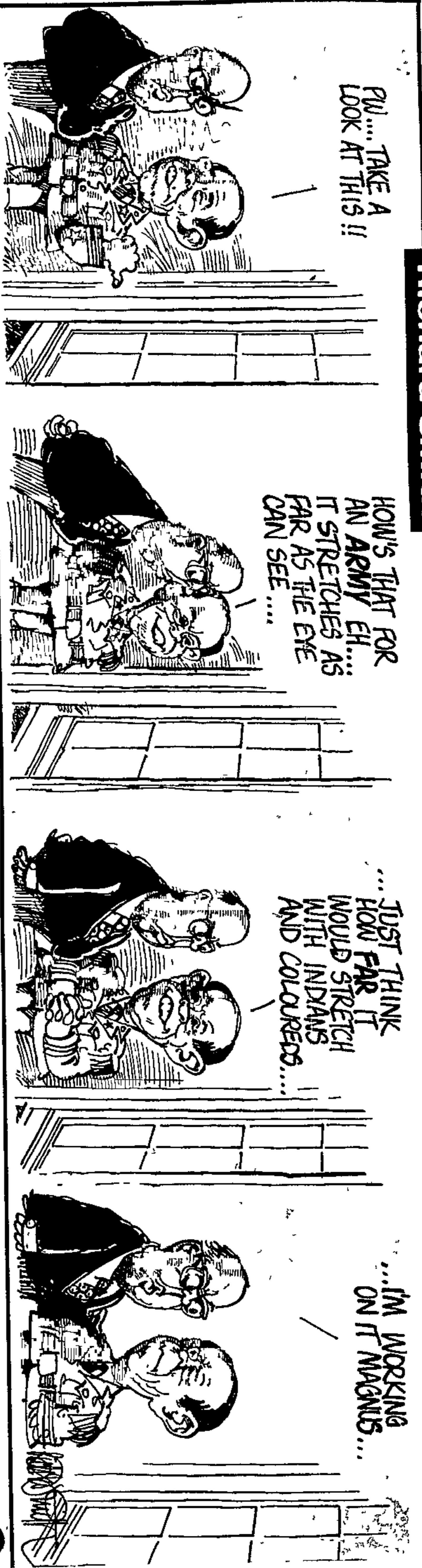
That is the situation as military officers sketch it. What is the solution?

The first step is to admit that a relatively small group of national servicemen, some of them called up repeatedly, some credited with only one day out of three that they serve, cannot continue to bear a disproportionate

TANTALIS

SUNDAY EXPRESS March 28 1982

Richard Smith



in the army now!

S. Express 28/3/82 (252)

too likely to get out again)



share of the burden.

From now onward, say the military officers, everybody gets involved

The details differ, but the basic concept is that of Israel: all able-bodied men are

**Apartheid
can no
longer be
defended
from
armchairs**



expected to serve whenever necessary, for if they don't the State will be overthrown, and that cannot be permitted to happen.

The second step is to organise the use of these men in a manner that causes the least possible disruption of their lives, of the economy, and of the day-to-day functioning of the country.

At the risk of over-simplifying, it is fair to say this is to be achieved in large mea-

sure by a system of regional defence which will require men to defend their home districts

It puts a heavy emphasis on the use of the commandos. Indeed, it is clear from the briefings that a major purpose of the new callup system is to convert the commando volunteer system into a compulsory call-up

Farmers have not only been leaving the land, but those who have remained have shown an increasing reluctance to do military duty.

Many of them have obtained deferments from the call-up because they cannot leave their farms, and yet they have proved unwilling to serve in the commandos.

Under the new system, they will have no choice. They will be asked to defend key points and important installations in their home districts

If a terrorist attack occurs — and several have occurred in the northern Transvaal already — they will be called up to man-

roadblocks, to lead troops through country which they know well, to seal off areas, and so forth

When the job is done, they'll go back home

Similarly, troops may be called up to deal with urban terrorism in one city while

**Every
white SA
man will
be part
of the
resources**



the citizens of other cities go quietly about their business. Farmers in one district may be ploughing while others are fighting.

The Army insists that this system will be fairer than the existing one. They cite cases of major companies which have told young volunteers to choose between their careers and the army — at a time when, in many places, lieutenants are serv-

ing as majors, candidate officers as captains, and so forth

The officers also insist that the system to call up older men will be implemented only gradually, as the need arises. For the time being the emphasis will be on the two-year call-up, on the yearly camps (120 days every two years for 12 years), and especially on training.

They expect little serious disruption of the economic life of the country and they say that many young men will find their burdens eased

But the underlying thought is unmistakable. Every white South African man is now to become part of the resources available to the South African Defence Force, and he will remain so until he is 60 or becomes unfit for duty.

That this is a consequence of 30 years of misgovernment is not a conclusion that military officers will draw, but it is nevertheless true, and the responsibility falls not on the Army but on the voters who tolerated it.

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GENERALS WANT THE VOTE FOR COLOURED SO THAT THEY CAN BE CALLED UP

PW supports a plan to grant political rights to help solve army manning crisis

754

25/12/87

S. EX. 100

TOP-RANKING generals in the Defence Force are urging the Government to grant voting rights to coloureds as the first step toward calling them up for National Service.

At present coloureds are exempt from compulsory National Service, the reason being, according to Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, that they have no vote.

But the SADF is hoping to draw an additional 30 000 National Servicemen from the coloured community, every year and a top military source said "Our fighting men must all have the vote".

Apparently, the plea for a fully-integrated National Service system had been

By KITT KATZIN

sympathetically received by Mr Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

As for the SADF as a whole, I was told "not a single general" was opposed to the moves to establish a mixed national army.

And political sources close to the President's Council say it is only a "matter of time" before the SADF becomes "totally integrated".

They believe a new political dispensation — to enable the authorities to conscript coloureds for compulsory National Service — will be among the constitutional proposals the council recommends next month.

As a clear indication of

Government thinking on the matter, the Prime Minister this week told a closed National Party information meeting in Pretoria that although coloureds had no vote in Parliament, the provincial councils or at municipal level, they were fighting for South Africa on the border.

He said people with a Christian attitude and a feeling for justice should help coloureds feel they had not been deprived of their birthright.

"Do we need friends or not?" Mr Botha asked.

"Do you want coloured people fighting on the border or not?"

There were cries of "Yes, yes" from the 1 100-strong

audience, who gave him a standing ovation and unanimously supported a motion of confidence in the Prime Minister.

"We must treat them decently," Mr Botha said. "They must not go behind the backs of our sons to fight on the side of the enemy."

Senior Army officers say that under a new call-up system, as many as 30 000 coloured recruits could be trained each year, which would dramatically increase the present whites-only intake of 30 000.

Military strategists say this would bring considerable relief to the white population, and provide a "strategically vital" boost to South Africa's troops in South West Africa.

It would also increase the



● The South African Navy's seventh high-speed strike craft was launched in Durban this week. The vessel, named like its sister Minister-class ships after former Ministers of Defence, was christened the Hendrik Mentz. Col Mentz was Minister of Defence from 1920 to 1924. After trials the Hendrik Mentz will be handed over to the Navy for service under Commander J A Vorster.

...med sour

the country's northern and eastern borders where, according to General Malan, the Russians are spearheading a power build-up for an ultimate conventional attack on South Africa

The drafting of coloureds through sweeping changes to the call-up system may also enable the Government to drop some of the provisions in the Defence Act Amendment Bill which severely affect whites

In terms of the Bill, tabled in Parliament this week, all South African men up to the age of 60 are liable for call-up

National Servicemen will still serve two years and then be subject to call-ups

be stepped up from 240 days over eight years to a maximum of 720 days over 12 years for white men between 17 and 60, Commando service will be increased from 240 days over eight years to 1 000 days in 20 years with a minimum of 12 days a year up to the age of 60

Those Commando Force members who have completed their Citizen Force training will also have to serve 12 days a year up to the age of 60

However, military experts believe some of the provisions would be amended if coloureds and Indians were called up for National Service

The top hierarchy in the

committed to conscripting coloureds as a means of solving the manpower crisis — but believe this can only be achieved if the Government grants coloureds some political rights

One source predicted that National Service units would soon be comprised of whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese and that the SADF would achieve more than any other instrument of Government in bringing about political rights for other population groups

Already, coloured volunteers comprise 5% of the intake of National Servicemen, and many were manning minesweepers and other ships

Town say the President's Council pending recommendations on political rights for coloureds will be "favourably accepted" by all moderates across the colour line

Though they may not meet the demands of radical coloured leaders, they are certain to set the stage for coloured conscription into the army and eventually lead to direct coloured representation in Parliament through separate voters' rolls

● Introducing the Defence Amendment Bill to Parliament, General Malan said he did not intend to include white women and coloured and Asian men in a call-up system at this stage

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28/3/82



**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

Argus Correspondent

PARIS. — France continued to supply arms and military spare parts to South Africa long after the 1978 United Nations arms embargo, the Socialist newspaper Le Matin alleged in its weekend magazine

France still selling arms to SA — report

ARGUS 29/3/82
27/8/82
254

All answer
Number
Number

Surname _____
 First Name _____
 Date _____
 Degree/Diploma you are rec _____

One of the first dossiers the Minister of Defence, Charles Hernu, called for when he was appointed in May 1981 was marked in bold letters 'Afrique du Sud' (South Africa). What he read there, the newspaper said, caused him to press Prime Minister, Pierre Mauroy, to announce a complete embargo against the Republic. France had already announced in 1978 that it would respect the UN embargo but that was 'only officially' commented the report. 'In fact our country never ended this special trade under Valery Gis-

card d'Estaing's presidency. Sure the French authorities blocked two ships destined for South Africa. But that was just in defence against UN accusations,' Le Matin said. 'It is now known that France continued to deliver arms and spare parts, allowing the Boers, through the help of licences, to produce their own Crotale (Matra) missiles and (Panhard) light machine-guns,' Le Matin reported. Several sales went before the Government's own watchdog, the CIEMG. But the present Defence Minister has re-

fused to disclose what was approved. France is now the world's third largest arms exporter with 12 percent of the international market, behind the United States and Russia. But the official ban on such countries as South Africa, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala and El Salvador has played into the hands of private international arms dealers. In an interview with Le Matin magazine 'Mr Jean' disclosed some of the private dealers' secrets. He told how France had continued to supply South Africa through in-

termediary countries. Zaire was cited as one such intermediary providing the vital end user certificate needed for weapons exports. 'On certificates I have seen the names of African countries when the arms were actually destined for Angolan guerrillas who were in the market for weapons how the Vatican, through no less than three intermediaries, bought weapons during the Nigerian civil war to support the Christian minority', he said. ● The South African Defence Force declined to comment on the report

Subject **ECONOMICS IA**
 (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No **E2 15**
 (to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

WARNING

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

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

Thieving ^{stew} soldiers ²⁵⁴ jailed ^{29/3/82}

Two National Servicemen were sentenced in the Hillbrow Regional Court on Friday to an effective three years' imprisonment on two counts of car theft.

Willem Jacobus Fourie (20) of Oribo Street, Greenhills, and Alfred Langner (19) of Cavalho Street, Meyer-ton, were sentenced by Mr J J F Booyens to three years imprisonment on each count. The sentences are to run concurrently.

Both pleaded guilty to stealing a car from Doornkop Military Base on February 25 and driving it into Johannesburg. They ran out of petrol and stole another car in Joubert Park but were stopped by police after driving recklessly while drunk.

Langner said he was dissatisfied because his weekend pass had been cancelled three weekends in a row. Fourie's pass had been cut short by a day.

Fourie admitted a conviction for murder with extenuating circumstances in 1980 for which he was given a five-year suspended sentence and five strokes with a light cane.

General defends attacking tactics

ARGUS
29/3/82
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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Offensives launched by the South African Army beyond the borders proved more effective than playing a waiting game, General C Geldenhuys, Chief of the Army, has told Rand Afrikaans University students.

'A person cannot win in a rugby match if he never crosses his opponent's goal line. This is the way it is in war,' he said to illustrate his point during an informal speech on the extra-territorial activities of the army.

Giving statistics on the casualty rate, General Geldenhuys showed that an average of one member of the armed forces or local populace died for every 14 terrorists who were killed during defensive strategies.

In across-the-border initiatives the ratio rose to 1:38.

At all costs

'In terms of human life it is more economical to launch offensive actions than to sit and wait for the terrorists to attack us,' he emphasised.

A man's life was considered by the army as its most important asset, and life would be preserved at all costs.

From February 1979 to June 1979 external political pressure on the Government over the South West Africa/Namibia

issue had resulted in a directive to the army to keep a low profile,' said General Geldenhuys.

During this period terrorist intimidation of the Ovambo populace had escalated.

When a political checkmate situation developed the army once again got the green light to become more aggressive, he added.

Proof

'Many people, particularly overseas visitors, have challenged our reports of Russian and Cuban intervention in Angola, asking for proof. Now we have that proof — which we couldn't have provided if we had stayed south of the border.'

Asked whether South Africa would win in the event of a revolutionary war in SWA/Namibia, General Geldenhuys said the problem was essentially a political one and he would hate to comment on the outcome of events in South West Africa.

Another ⁽²⁵⁴⁾ branch ^{E. Post} of the ^{29/3/82} military

JOHANNESBURG — The Defence Force Chief of Staff (personnel), Lieutenant General Raymond Holtzhausen, says a system of "area protection forces" employing men who have not undergone conventional military training, is to be introduced in South Africa.

Speaking on a SABC radio programme, he said extended military service proposed in legislation now before Parliament largely envisaged such a system.

Experience in SWA/Namibia had shown that anti-terrorist strategy was most effective where the presence of the security forces was clearly visible over a wide area.

Commandos of the future would be trained only in the particular activities in which they were to engage.

Training and service periods would, therefore, be short and cause minimal disruption to the economy.

General Holtzhausen said the new call-up system was intended to cater for South Africa's defence needs over the next five years.

A peaceful solution in SWA/Namibia would not change the aggressive intentions of the Soviet Union in Southern Africa, and the terrorist offensive was accordingly not expected to abate — Sapa



The Cape Times, Monday, March 29, 1982

3 (25LL)

Claim of SA-Angola negotiations

Defence Reporter

DID several of the Republic's senior generals meet amicably with the Angolan Minister of Defence in mid-January this year, less than three months after South African forces had smashed into southern Angola in a series of search-and-destroy raids? This amazing claim is made by a veteran African affairs writer, Fred Bridgland, in a recent issue of the British magazine *The Spectator* which has just reached Cape Town.

Bridgland says the Angolan South African meeting is part of a larger round of negotiations aimed at removing the Cubans from Angola and ending the war in Angola.

A military spokesman in Pretoria yesterday commented that it was not SADF policy to react to "speculative reports of this nature appearing in foreign publications."

According to Bridgland the meeting, which he says took place in Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic, was part of an Angolan swing away from Russia after the death of former President Agostinho Neto, who died in

Moscow in 1979 after a routine medical examination in which, "Angola's ministers seem to be believe, the Soviet scalpel may have deliberately slipped"

Members of Angola's elite are now treated in clinics in London instead of Moscow, Bridgman says, which "illustrates that they may be more pragmatic than many of their critics suppose"

Further proof of that pragmatism, Bridgman says, is to be seen in exploratory reconciliation talks this year between the MPLA and its chief adversary, Dr Jonas Savimbi of the Unita insurgent movement

Conciliatory moves began on New Year's Day, Bridgman says, when Angola's Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, visited near-by Senegambia — a long-time Unita supporter — to express his government's intentions. A few days later Senegambians

President Abdou Diouf told Dr Savimbi about this. After an exchange of messages with Dr Savimbi by way of Portugal, Mr Jorge met the United States Government's Africa expert, Dr Chester Crocker, in Paris on January 15 and 16, and again a week later in the Zaïrean capital Kinshasa.

Then, in mid-January, "another interesting meeting took place in Brazzaville, between the MPLA Defence Minis-

ter, Pedro Maria Tonha, and senior South African generals

"The MPLA seem to have asked the South Africans to ease military tensions in south-west Angola, where South Africa's attacks on guerrilla camps of (SWAPO) have been concentrated.

"The South Africans asked the MPLA to put pressure on SWAPO to maintain a low profile while the current Angola-Namibia diplomacy continues"

According to Bridgland, the United States has a strong influence on both the MPLA and Unita, both of whom "want (its) help, almost desperately".

Angola wants US diplomatic recognition and aid to rescue its collapsed economy, which now threatens starvation, and to end the war in SWA/Namibia, "which will end once and for all South Africa's destructive military forays into south-west Angola"

The US regards this as acceptable, according to Bridgland, "but the price is Cuban withdrawal and MPLA-Unita reconciliation"

Unita wants the US to secure the Cuban withdrawal and persuade the MPLA to negotiate, and "seems satisfied with US assurances that the Cubans will have to leave Angola at much the same time as South Africa withdraws from Namibia"

However, the US has demanded — and obtained — a promise from

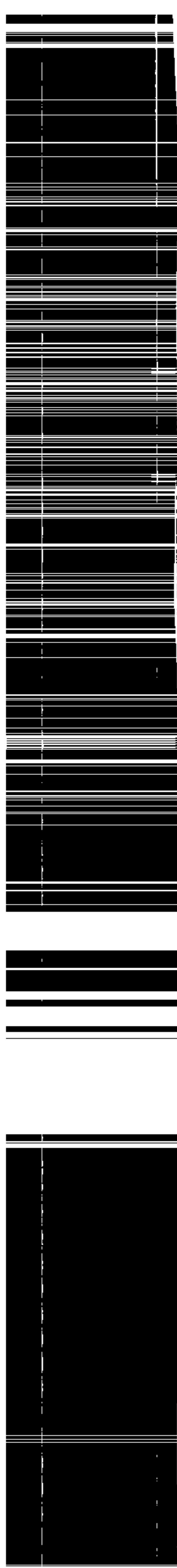
Unita that it will not "obstruct" the positioning of a United Nations force along the Angola's border with SWA/Namibia

Bridgland believes a settlement in SWA/Namibia depends on resolution of Angola's problems, because "South Africa will stall the Namibian negotiations endlessly till there is a guarantee from the Americans of a Cuban pull out"

Bridgland notes the "fragility" of the reconciliation efforts and the serious split within the MPLA between reconcilers and hardliners

If the balance tipped towards the hardliners there could be increased Cuban and East bloc involvement, and "South Africa might then be tempted to step up its military interference, especially now that its clients in Namibia, the DTA, seem to be disgrating"

He concludes "If reconciliation fails, the wearying prospect is of prolonged war and more chaos in Angola. All the talk of a Namibian settlement then becomes pure chimerical"



Coloureds must vote, says army

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Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Top-ranking generals in the Defence Force are urging the Government to grant voting rights to coloureds as the first step toward calling them up for national service, according to reports from reliable sources.

At present coloureds are exempt from compulsory national service. The reason, according to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is that they have no vote.

But the SADF is hoping to draw an additional 30 000 national servicemen from the coloured community every year, and a top military spokesman said "Our fighting men must all have the vote."

Apparently the plea for a fully-integrated national service system has been sympathetically received by Mr Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

As for the SADF as a whole, it is understood that not a single general was opposed to the moves to establish a mixed national army.

Political sources close to the President's Council say it is only a matter of time before the SADF becomes "totally integrated".

They believe a new political dispensation to enable the authorities to conscript coloureds for compulsory national service will be among the constitutional proposals the council will recommend next month, and that it will

be favourably received by all moderates across the colour line.

As a clear indication of Government thinking on the matter, the Prime Minister last week told a closed National Party information meeting in Pretoria that although coloureds had no vote in Parliament, the provincial councils or at municipal level, they were fighting for South Africa on the border.

He said people with a Christian attitude and a feeling for justice should help the coloureds feel they had not been deprived of their birthright.

"Do we need friends or not?" Mr Botha asked.

"Do you want coloured people fighting on the border or not?"

There were cries of "yes, yes" from the 1 100-strong audience.

"We must treat them decently," Mr Botha said. "They must not go behind the backs of our sons to fight for the enemy."

Senior Army officers have said that under a new call-up system as many as 30 000 coloured recruits could be trained each year, which would dramatically increase the present whites-only intake of 30 000.

Military strategists say this would bring considerable relief to the white population, and provide a "strategically vital" boost to South Africa's troops in SWA/Namibia.

It would also increase the level of preparedness along the country's northern and eastern borders where, according to General Malan, the Russians are spearheading a power build-up for an ultimate conventional attack on South Africa.

The drafting of coloureds through sweeping changes to the call-up system may also enable the Government to drop some of the provisions in the Defence Act Amendment Bill which severely affect whites.

In terms of the Bill, tabled in Parliament last week, all South African men up to the age of 60 are liable for call-up and the period of national service for younger men is greatly extended.

One Defence Force source predicted that national service units would soon comprise whites, coloured, Indians and Chinese, and the SADF would play a major part in bringing about political rights for other population groups.

● Already, coloured volunteers comprise 5% of the intake of national servicemen and many are manning minesweepers and other ships.

All must share defence load — Malan 254

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

TERRORISM in South Africa will not be fought on the borders, but in the heart of the country, the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, said at the weekend.

Speaking in Kimberley, where he opened the annual agricultural show, Gen Ma-

lan referred to proposed changes in the military commitments of white South Africans, to be detailed in a White Paper in Parliament this afternoon.

"Because the two year national service system cannot be extended for important economic and other reasons, the Government has found it necessary to extend

its national service in other ways

"Citizen force, the commandos and everyone who is reasonably able will have to contribute in the interests of a more proportionate and fair sharing in the defence of the country," he said

Effective action by South Africa's security forces had prevented terrorists from ex-

anding their acts of terror unrestricted

However in view of the rise in the tempo of terrorist activity, it had become necessary to expand the country's forces in the cities and not just the urban areas, Gen Malan said

"Terrorism in South Africa will not be a border struggle, but it will be fought in the heart of our country," he said.

POM 29/3/82

What the 'call-up' is all about

Cape Times 30/3/82
254



ON PARADE
by
WILLEM STEENKAMP

THE hot debate set off by the government's far-reaching new military service proposal is a good thing, but it seems to me all the talking is beginning to obscure some things about the putative call-up that we must not lose sight of at this stage

A good many people are talking as if the provisions in the amendment bill are cut and dried facts, which they are not and there appears some doubt as to the reasons why the government is seeking powers to reach so deeply into the manpower reservoir

One may agree with these reasons or one may not, but before that stage can be reached one must know exactly why the proposal has been made

My own feeling is that we should clarify the motivation behind the proposal, but try not to discuss the details as yet, since we won't know ex-

actly what they'll be for some little while yet

This is rather unsatisfactory advice, I realize. So in the meantime let's look at a couple of propositions that have been aired in the past few days

● **Nobody's prepared to volunteer for commando service**

Wrong People volunteer all right, but a lot of them resign again, either because they are in a huff about taking orders (a traditional South African phenomenon) or because their employers discriminate against them

This latter aspect is nothing new either. In 19th-century Cape Town employers were notoriously willing to zap military-minded workers. This is a rather stupid attitude, as those same employers would be the first to scream if their factories got fire-bombed

● **This is the final countdown to Gotterdammerung.**

Wrong The country is not going on to a war footing. If it were, there would not be all this talk about tailoring a man's commitments so that they won't unduly disrupt his civilian career, the government would simply call him up and damn the torpedoes, not to mention the economy

● **Every white man under 60 is going to be stuffed into uniform next year.**

Wrong We should be quite clear about the fact that what is aimed at is enabling legislation which will enable the government to call up as many or as few of the reservists as it needs

Rhetoric aside, there is

no way in which the military can house, train, clothe or arm any but a fraction of the manpower pool envisaged by the new proposals. My guess is that at most not more than a few thousand "new" reservists a year will actually be mobilized, mainly in areas that are hot or getting warmer

● **It is all a load of rubbish designed to whip up the embers of latent chauvinism among whites.**

Wrong There is a threat all right, but it's not as simple and clear-cut as some people think. The fact is that urban terrorism is a growth industry, not only here but elsewhere in the world, and this country is suffering from the early stages of the disease

● **The ANC is only going to blow up Department of Co-Operation and Development administration offices and things like that**

Maybe Before we discuss this subject, however, let us survey the field and pick out the likely runners, as it were

It is true that the African National Congress has grabbed a lot of the headlines lately, and it makes us tend to forget there are others in the game

I think of the Pan-Africanist Congress, which has been showing signs of life lately after a long period of semi-dormancy

There is the South African Communist Party, although it makes use of the ANC to carry out deeds of urban terrorism at this stage

Last but not least are the ultra-right-wing whites (now in temporary eclipse) of the variety

who believe Genghis Khan was a pointy-headed pinko

We tend to laugh at them, but I fear them. If they come back strongly when they get their breath back they will be a dangerous crew — all the more so because ethnically and culturally they are indistinguishable from the ruling group, and have strong ties with part of it

They are, potentially at least, South Africa's IRA

It is indeed tragic, as Mr Gerald Shaw pointed out on this newspaper's leader page the other day, to think of South Africans fighting South Africans, regardless of who is right and who is wrong

Speaking for myself, I have seen too many young men, white and black, killed in their prime to feel anything but sorrow at such a prospect

That having been said, we must face the fact that this situation might come to pass. And in this meandering fashion we come to the nub of the matter

What sort of urban terror campaign could take place here?

It is true that up to now, with some exceptions, the targets attacked have been "hard" ones — government installations, railway lines, electrical sub-stations and the like

But there is no guarantee that this will continue to be the case. For instance, it is common cause that the chief perpetrator so far, the ANC, is split into two schools of thought on the matter

At the moment the "hard" target group is in command. This could change overnight, then targets would include supermarkets, schools, pubs and the like, and the victims would be people of all races

The point is: If the ANC has a group which would like to hit "soft" targets, are the other movements — white or black — any different?

What is so terrifying about it is that one or two incidents can set off a chain-reaction. Let us suppose a certain black insurgent group bombs a white school. In return a certain white insurgent group bombs a black school. This leads to another white school being bombed. And before we know it we are locked into a cycle of violence that is almost impossible to break.

We tend to be complacent about the whole thing down here in the Cape, but the Transvaalers are not because in that part of the world it is no longer simply an entertaining topic of conversation

They live in the most heavily industrialized, populated and polarized part of the country, which means there is a frightening array of both "hard" and "soft" targets which might be hit and must be guarded

At the very detailed press briefing given to military correspondents recently the SADF was very specific about its problems in this regard

The commanding officer of one commando base pointed out that in his 858km² area he was responsible for the safety of 200 000 people of all races (including 40 000 pupils attending 84 schools), 13 designated national key points and three complete industrial areas — but his unit was a frightening 37 percent under-strength

There was no doubt about the commandant's feelings. He needs men, and he needs them fast. And he is not some unfeeling regular soldier. He is a commando volunteer with an acute awareness of the problems of part-time service

You may accept this tale or reject it as mere propaganda or brainwashing disguised as candour. I don't think it was the latter, though. That commandant was a worried man. All he could think about was all those people and places he had to defend against a faceless foe who might be black or white or anything in between

Agreed, the only way to get out from a situation like this is through political negotiation. But we must always bear in mind that political negotiation can only take place in the right atmosphere

I hear a lot of loud words being spoken for, against and about this call-up proposal. Fair enough. But I think we should understand what we're talking about. We're not talking theory any more. We are dealing with facts. And this isn't the border, or Rhodesia, or the Middle East. This is here. The men in the middle are us, regardless of our personal political persuasions.

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Fears that Army may drain industry

Industrial week 30/3/82

Leaders slam Defence Bill

By Hugh Poulter and Lynn Carlisle

ALLEGATIONS of "lack of foresight" have been levelled at the Government by leading industrialists over the proposed Defence Act Amendment Bill.

The Bill, introduced in Parliament last week, aims to combat the "uneven distribution" of manpower by calling up White men between the ages of 17 and 60 for military training and/or service in the field each year. This will ultimately increase South Africa's fighting strength to about 250 000 men.

While accepting the seriousness of the security threat situation, industrialists warn the proposed measures will further aggravate the serious shortage of skilled and professional White workers — when this can be avoided — and disrupt productivity

to the point of economic stagnation. General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, concedes that Blacks make up only 1,05% of the Defence Force, and it is here that he should be looking for his additional manpower.

The induction of more Blacks into the Armed Forces, which has already proved successful in SWA and at one stage made up about half of Rhodesia's efficient fighting and guard forces in the 1970s and in both World Wars will be far less costly, will not disrupt the economy and would help reduce growing unemployment

among the Blacks. Business leaders, some do not wish to be identified, believe there is no military solution to South Africa's problems anyway, and periodic call-ups — which are bound to increase in duration — involving hundreds of thousands of pressurised business, agricultural and public sector people will be generally counter-productive.

"The Bill will create a further drain of skilled manpower if it is passed, and there will be repercussions throughout industry with continuity and communications breaking down," says Howard Mitchell, projects manager of the National Productivity Institute.

He questions whether Blacks will "take advantage" of the employment and productivity situation when they see so many Whites on call-ups. Small businesses —

particularly one-man outfits — will be drastically effected.

"I am quite prepared to be called up with Raymond Ackerman and Gordon Waddell — but I don't think call-ups will be done on a fair basis," Mitchell adds.

Assocom president Gordon Stuart-Reckling says the effects of the proposed Bill on the private sector will be "severe".

"Many companies are sure to review their existing practises of 'making up' pay during military call-up in view of the greater financial commitment involved. The effect upon productivity and therefore inflation is likely to be marked," he says.

Leading trade unionist Ben Nicholson says the drain it will have on skill-

To Page 3

Leaders slam Defence Bill

Industrial week 30/3/82

Sources were unanimous of the need for the contents of the Bill to be referred to a select committee before becoming law

From Page 1

ed manpower will bring industry to "a grinding halt". It would severely affect immigration and discourage them from taking out citizenship.

"I doubt that the Bill has been discussed with the Ministries of Finance and Manpower," says Nicholson.

Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut president Boet Steyn says the AHl is in accord with making more South Africans aware of the need for military preparedness, but feels that other race groups should contribute more to defence so that the full manpower potential of the country can be mobilised for military purposes.

"The safety of the country is an essential prerequisite for the business world which should contribute its economic share towards the total preparedness situation," says Steyn.

Criticism of military's franchise suggestion

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E. Post

30/3/82

By SANDRA SMITH

SPOKESMEN of the coloured community today condemned suggestions by top level military men that the franchise be given to coloureds so that they could be incorporated into the South African Defence Force

Ranking generals are reported to be urging the Government to grant franchise rights as a first step towards calling up coloureds for national service

Today the leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said the Government was "selling citizenship rights in an attempt to bolster the Defence Force

"We have never said we would be unwilling to serve the country in terms of defence, but one cannot expect people who do not have citizenship rights to participate in the decision-making process to defend a country which denies them these rights," he said

It was regrettable that the extension of rights was associated with the defence of the country. Citizenship rights should precede participation. It was a right rather than a concession, he said

"It should be clear that the cause of our problem on the borders really lies with us as a country. We wouldn't have the problem if we dealt with the cause rather than the effects," he said

If the Government stopped denying people the dignity of participation in decision-making and South African society became "normal" the problem on the border would not exist

Dr Allan Boesak, of the NG Sending Kerk, said "The problem lies much deeper than giving so-called coloured men the vote so that they can then willingly spill their blood for South Africa"

The question was also whether even with the vote they would kill other people in order to maintain a society that was still unjust and that would still be denying basic human rights to the vast majority of its people

When all South Africans had been included in meaningful participation in the running of the country the question of who would fight on the borders would be solved "Then there will be no war on the border," he said

● Editorial comment — Page 10

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Call-up — a woman's view SHE

The word "conscription" has a stunning effect on most women. It may have affected the lives of their husbands and sons for many years, but somehow it remains a concept distant to them — something they cannot identify with.

East London women are, quite expectedly, no different in this respect. Once prodded the views emerge slowly, varying from a definite "no no" to a "yes" with many ifs and buts thrown in.

Authoress Jean Blyth has lived through one war, which possibly accounts for her view that it is "quite a good thing to have a women's force in an all-out war". Right now, though, there is no necessity to draw on the female population of the country for military service, says Ms Blyth.

"I do feel it is necessary for women to do something of national importance, but I think it could cause chaos on the home front if women were to be called up now. We already have a shortage of nurses and teachers, and it could get worse if conscription were introduced."

City Librarian Marguerite van Deventer believes all citizens have a responsibility to the community and therefore to the state (which is something different to the government, she points out).

Despite wide-spread speculation in recent months, South African women have been excluded from the newly-announced military call-up regulations.

However, government sources predict an escalation in the conflict on our borders and internally, and women may not indefinitely be exempted from making a contribution to the defence of the country.

SHE asked prominent East London women for their views on sharing the defence task with men. **RONEL SCHEFFER** reports.

"If it is expected from our young men to serve for two years, then a similar responsibility rests upon women."

This agreement in principle, however, cannot go unqualified, says Ms Van Deventer. "The two years must be spent constructively and in service of the community."

She is concerned about the many "negative" rumours regarding the current national service system, and feels that it would be fruitless to introduce conscription for women if these aspects weren't changed.

"It must be a highly motivated form of compulsory service where young people can grow in maturity and become responsible to society," says Ms Van Deventer. The youth must not be demotivated by a lack of challenge, boredom and inactivity.

Although she has strong feminist leanings, Marguerite van Deventer believes that men should form the first line of defence and that



Trudie Thomas... prefer women to remain free from military influences

women should have a more supportive role. Armed combat for women is "out".

Former mayor and MPC Elisabe Kemp has no moral objections to compulsory defence duty for women, and believes that women should become more involved than they are at present.

"We needn't go to the length of taking up weapons, but there are many supporting duties women could and should perform. I think it will be for the good of the country if women were to share the responsibilities."



Betty Small... more useful role at home

Malnutrition specialist Dr Trudie Thomas leans towards pacifism and deplores the fact that war is regarded as inevitable.

"I would rather see people getting militant about peace and find more constructive ways to settle a difference."

To her it is ominous the way the defence "nets are casted wider and wider", and she would prefer women to remain as free as possible from military influences and ideas so that they can "provide a different, and in my opinion, a more useful role at home."



Mary Carter... as long as no more men or women hours are wasted.

"If it comes to the push, I feel women should be prepared to give their share, but at this stage I don't see the necessity for it."

Women, she feels, could render a valuable community service in joining civil defence and home preparedness programmes, but "marching and clicking heels" is not for the female.

Mary Carter, a businesswoman and PRO for the local branch of the Business and Professional women's Club,

Men, says Dr Thomas, are biologically better suited to the war game and "if this grim game must be played let them play it by themselves". Suzanne Opperman, chairman of the Afrikaanse Dameskring, is opposed to compulsory military service for women.

don't see women as soldiers, but think compulsory military service for women may be a "necessary thing". Especially since the request for women to offer themselves for civil defence training locally hasn't met with great results.

"A lot of girls leave school, do a very meagre training and promptly get married. This compulsory service could help them to mature and become more responsible before this happens."

Mrs Carter only hopes, though, that call-up for women would not mean even more men or woman hours wasted.

During the last war, she says, she seldom heard any of the conscripted girls saying that they were "wasting" their time — something she hears from so many young men in this country who are at present doing military service.

National Council of Women chairman Betty Small's personal view is that "until the conflict situation becomes critical military service for women should be optional".

At present, she feels, women have a far more useful role to play on the home front.

... the oldest in Africa

"Thus," said Professor Vanneman, "the Soviets have an extensive body of experience to draw on, which has been considerably un-

INVOLVEMENT

"The Soviet outposts in southern Africa, in the 1980's and the African bureaucracies in Moscow, are now manned by experienced

ened by the addition of six policy specialists, transforming it from a predominantly development-oriented think tank to one more concerned with strategic policy.

... and what the girls say

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D. Riskatch
30/3/82



Marchel Brown . . . not for a woman



Rosanne Ekron . . . must share the load.

Schoolgirls appear to be reasonably aware of the fact that they have an advantage over their male counterparts as far as military service is concerned — and some of them seem prepared to don the khaki uniform

A snap street poll among scholars produced varied opinions on the subject of conscription for women.

Rosanne Ekron, a Cambridge High matric pupil, feels that girls should "share the load" with boys. She intends going to the women's defence college at George next year.

"Compulsory service could teach girls responsibility," was her view on the subject

Desire Attree, of Clarendon High, "won't mind" if she were called up. "A lot of guys are wasted doing jobs girls could easily have done," she said

Natalie Morgan, a Std 9 Grens High School pupil, thinks "It would be lovely" to do a stretch of military service, but

two years sounds a "bit long"

She regards it men's duty to defend the country, but women could gain valuable experience in defending themselves and their families at home

Clarendon High matric pupil, Marchel Brown, doesn't think military service "is for a woman"

National service "matures" men and they are more suited to the game. Women should be left to join up on a voluntary basis, she believes

If conscription were introduced for women, Tracy Weitsz, a matric pupil at Clarendon, will take it in her stride.

Grens pupil Sandra van Vuuren is opposed to military service for women "It's not feminine at all," was her verdict. She is prepared to sacrifice a couple of evenings for civil defence purposes, but wouldn't like to "waste" her time in an army camp



Sandra van Vuuren doesn't want to "waste" her time.

Diane Boucher, of Cambridge High, would like to do military service, but "not with guns"

"I think it will teach us discipline. And I reckon I'll probably lose a stack of weight too," said Diane

Three quarters of the girls in Karen Muller's class at Grens High recently voted for compulsory military service for girls in a class discussion on the subject

"There are many jobs we can do and I don't think this children business is a good enough excuse," said Karen.

Political Correspondent JOHN BATTERSBY examines the conflict in the Progressive Federal Party over the Government's moves to extend the military call up in South Africa.

Call-up Bill is the turning point for PFP

254
21/3/82
RDM

THE intense conflict within the Progressive Federal Party over the Government's controversial blueprint to enlarge dramatically South Africa's Citizen Force defence machine marks a watershed in South African politics. For many it symbolises a turning point between the striving for internal political reform on the one hand, and, on the other, a massive mobilisation of the country's whites in a call to take up arms against an escalating threat.

Suddenly the burden of defending a disintegrating political system of white privilege will be spread throughout the whole white community instead of being limited to its young men. Most whites will be called on to make sacrifices for the status quo.

While it is certain to have a dramatic politicising effect among whites, history has shown that a call to arms in the face of what people believe to be a threat against their own survival usually works.

It is inevitable therefore that the deep differences in the official Opposition on the defence question should have been brought to the surface by the introduction of the new defence Bill.

In general terms the division in PFP ranks over military service is between those who believe that the defence force in South Africa is so closely identified with the national party and its policies that any support given by the PFP should be made strictly conditional to a clear vision of reform.

On the other hand there are those — led by the PFP's hawkish chief defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz — who say the PFP has a duty to support unconditionally the concept of a military shield to allow the politicians to make the necessary political reforms in an atmosphere of relative stability.

massive extension of the Citizen Force while the status quo and the Government's vision of political reform falls far short of what they see as the bottom line for defusing the security threat against the country.

They also agree that the NP makes political reforms only as a result of irresistible pressure and if it feels too secure the chances of fundamental reforms will recede even further.

It is against this background that the PFP caucus has been confronted with Government proposals to spread the military service burden among all white men between the ages of 17 and 60 and to increase the period of post-service military commitments from 240 days to a massive 720 days, making a total military commitment of four years.

Most PFP members are depressed at the prospect of total white mobilisation in a polarising South Africa. They see it as symbol of the Government's throwing in of the reformist towel in the face of mounting internal and external pressure. Their memories are long enough to recall how quickly the guerrilla wars in Zimbabwe and South West Africa manifested themselves

follow him on supporting the Bill on the basis of substantive changes recommended by the select committee and approved during the committee stage debate on the Bill.



MR HARRY SCHWARZ the Opposition's chief hawk

Translated into the controversy over the Defence Amendment Bill the PFP is divided into those who are determined not to support the Government's defence plan, unless it is drastically revised to scrap the provisions for extended Citizen Force service, and those who at no cost will be party to opposing the Bill outright.

In the middle is a large group which sees the point of view of both sides. Therefore the decision after last week's caucus meeting to propose that the Bill be sent to a select committee before a second reading was a careful compromise which, for the time being, has averted the possibility of a split in the party.

If the Government rejects the PFP proposal — as is widely expected — the PFP will in effect vote in favour of its amendment to send the Bill to a select committee before second reading thus sparing people like Mr Schwarz from having to actually vote against the Bill.

It is then likely that the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will propose the Bill be sent to a select committee after second reading, as he has already indicated when he intro-

duced the measure. This means only the detail and not the principle of the Bill — massive extension of the military service load — can be changed.

It is understood Mr Schwarz feels the principle of the Bill is not clearly definable and therefore there is little difference whether it is sent to a select committee before or after second reading.

However, it is understood that Friday's caucus decision was a compromise for him and he would have been happy with the party agreeing to a select committee after second reading. But there are people in the PFP caucus who claimed they would have walked out at Friday's caucus meeting if the party had decided to support the second reading.

For this group, the select committee decision was even more of a compromise. They would have preferred a reasoned amendment declining to pass the second reading of the Bill, while some would even have liked to see a motion proposing that the Bill be "read this day six months" — the strongest form of opposition that can be shown to a Bill at the second reading stage.

It became clear at the PFP's federal congress last year that Mr Schwarz's hawkish attitude to defence is finding less and less favour with the party rank-and-file. And it is understood that he is somewhat out on a limb in the party caucus on his stand on defence.

Some people are annoyed that Mr Schwarz appears to be holding the caucus to ransom over his views. But perhaps they are more annoyed by the fact that he is able to do this rather than the issue over which he is doing it.

Navy full steam ahead

Defence Reporter

A R25-MILLION project in the Simon's Town naval dockyard will concentrate in dispensable electrical, mechanical and structural maintenance needed for vessels operating in the SAN.

The project now nearing completion is yet another phase in the ambitious plans which have characterised the 25 years since the SAN took control of the basin from the Royal Navy.

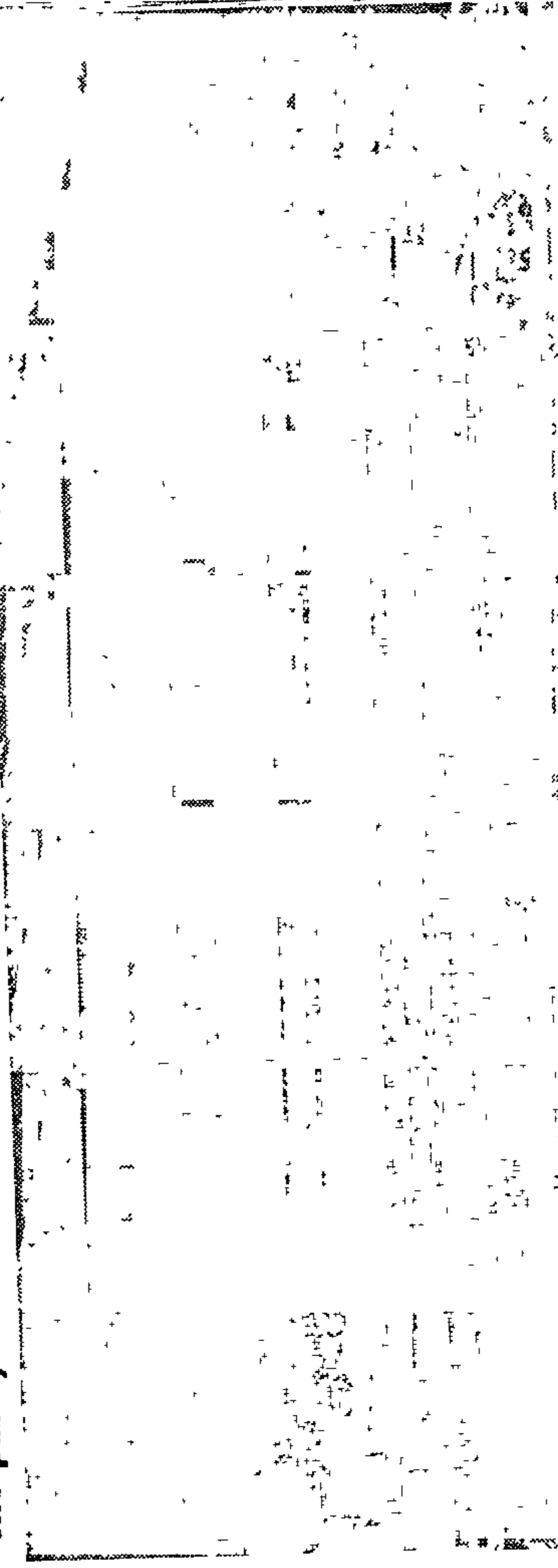
The new buildings will be opened in August. They will also provide storage space and a new apprentice training area.

The new buildings will accommodate all the artisans and experts in these particular fields and help to reduce time lost by workmen moving from one building to another. In turn this will cut financial costs which are high in any dockyard.

At present, facilities are scattered around the dockyard.

● **Another stride in the ambitious plans which have characterised the past years.**

THE Navy's new electronics home at Simon's Town.



DOCKYARD production manager, Mr T L Claddingbowl, outside the new 'fit-as-a-float' building.

THIS is part of the submarine hydraulics servicing facilities where submarines are taken from the water. The rails are part of the synchrolift system.

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if the practice does exist, I can of course not describe it as a healthy practice. If the hon member for Greytown is aware of that, however, he should please bring it to our notice.

X
 Women who served in Defence Force in Hausaland 5/19 - 521 31/3/82
 *10 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether he has received any (a) complaints about and (b) representations in regard to the person who made a statement concerning women who served in the Defence Force in World War II, if so,
- (2) whether he intends to take action in regard to the matter, if not, why not, if so, what action?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) The Ministry received neither complaints nor representations. In the time available it was not possible to ascertain whether such complaints or representations have been submitted to any other body or person concerned.

(2) Any person who is of the opinion that an offence has been committed is at liberty to report the matter to the South African Police, whereafter the law will take its course. I wish to add that the Government totally disassociates itself from and rejects the insulting utterances of this person against ladies who performed or are still performing military duty, whether during the Second World War or at present.

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, there are two questions I should like to direct to him. The first of these is, being aware of the fact that these remarks were made, is he not prepared to take the initiative in regard to action by the State? Secondly, is he not prepared to recommend to the Law Commission that a crime of group defa-

mation or group *injuria* should in fact be created in South Africa?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE Mr Speaker, in reply to the first question posed by the hon member, I have indicated what the attitude of the Government is. I have also indicated to the hon member that justice will follow its normal course if a charge is preferred.

In regard to the question of whether or not I shall take any initiative, the hon member knows very well that it is the duty of the Minister of Justice to allow the Attorney-General and his staff to carry out their duties in such a manner that they are and will in fact be seen to be autonomous. It is my policy not to initiate any prosecutions myself. The hon member knows that that has been the policy of this Government over many, many years.

In regard to the question of a recommendation to the Law Commission, I would like to tell the hon member that should he submit such a recommendation to me, I shall refer such recommendation to the Law Commission.

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, further arising from the reply of the hon the Minister to the first question—I regard his second answer as being satisfactory—would he and the authorities not regard the public protest that has arisen as a result of this remark as adequate reason for some action to be taken against the people concerned?

Women who served in Defence Force in World War II

*11 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

- (1) Whether he has received any (a) complaints about and (b) representations in regard to the person who made a statement concerning women who served in the Defence Force in World War II, if so,
- (2) whether he intends to take action in regard to the matter, if not, why not, if so, what action,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) (a) Yes
- (b) No

(2) No, because the alleged statement is devoid of all truth

(3) No. I consider the irrefragable character and the contribution of high standing brought by South African 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

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not regard this conduct as impeding the recruitment of women to the Defence Force at the present time and that it is therefore necessary for some action to be taken?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I regard those allegations as extremely reprehensible and deplorable and I do not think I should get involved in it.

X
 Advertisements. troops/equipment 3/13/82
 254 Hausaland Q. Col 521 - 522
 †2 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether troops and equipment may be made available to private companies or persons for advertising purposes, if so,

(2) whether troops and equipment have been so made available recently, if so, (a) why, (b) what troops, specifying the (i) unit and (ii) numbers, (c) what equipment and (d) on what terms?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes.

(a) Because the officer responsible did not exercise discretion in applying the policy as laid down. Since then a total prohibition has

been placed on all advertisements using Defence Force equipment and steps have been taken to ensure that uniforms are used with discretion for this purpose

(b) (i) Case 1 S A Air Force Gymnasium
 Case 2 1 Special Service Battalion

(ii) One Defence Force member
 One tank crew of four

(c) Case 1 None
 Case 2 One Olifant Tank

(d) Case 1 The advertisement was not to incur any expense to the State, recordings were to be made outside of normal working hours and the uniform was to be screened for only three seconds
 Case 2 The advertisement was not to incur any expense to the State, recordings were to be made during normal training and the advertisement was to be submitted to the S A Defence Force for approval before use

The abovementioned advertisements were the only ones made with Defence Force approval in the past nine months

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, do I understand that no consideration was paid by the people who received the benefits of the advertisements?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker I say once again that what led to this was the inadmissible and injudicious action of the authorizing officer concerned. I do not have further particulars of it.

Army trucks take pupils to camps run by board

1254 ARK 31/3/85

Education Reporter

GROUPS of pupils from higher primary schools in Cape Town's townships are being taken in army trucks to youth camps near Heermain as part of a programme run by the Western Cape Administration Board.

Pupils from Luuko, Mshinga and Vikukhanye higher primary schools in Guguletu and from Walter Teko in Ntanga attended the camp this month.

In December pupils attended from Moshesh Higher Primary School in Langa.

The groups consist of 50 pupils, chosen at the principal's discretion.

DEFENCE FORCE

The camps are organised by the board and the civic action department of the South African Defence Force. They last one week and are free.

Pupils are accompanied by a teacher, and have to write a test at the camp on what they have done, according to a teacher.

At one school brighter pupils were chosen to go. At another all pupils of a certain height were chosen. The camps are held during the school term.

and pupils are expected to make up the lost time. A board spokesman said the camps were organised in collaboration with the respective community councils.

'These are purely informal camps. We have drawn on other organisations such as the National Road Safety Council to lecture the pupils. They are taken on hikes, taught nature conservation, play soccer and rugby and are shown films,' he said.

The civic action department of the army was involved but obviously there are good reasons for that at this stage.

Major G N Britz, section head of the civic action department, said that army equipment was used and his men did some teaching for example on the sports fields.

'We try to find out what the children want. We don't force our ideas on them. Although we are

there we don't do the whole programme. We get other people in to lecture.

The camps are viewed with suspicion in some quarters in the townships and have raised protests from parents and senior students.

One parent said 'This is totally unacceptable and it is clear that even if it appears on the surface as an open, informal thing it's obvious that our children are being

indoctrinated. We don't like our children being indoctrinated.

'What is more we as parents are never consulted about matters such as this.'

A pamphlet has been circulated in the townships warning parents against 'indoctrination in Malan and Botha'.

The Administration Board spokesman said an Argus reporter attended one of the camps when they resumed in September.